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THE
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AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. 24, 1848.

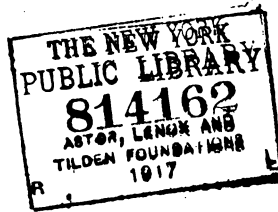
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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

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VOL. XXIV.]

WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1848.

[No. 1.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Constitution of the Republic of Liberia.

IN CONVENTION.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

We the representatives of the people of the Commonwealth of Liberia, in Convention Assembled, invested with authority for forming a new government, relying upon the aid and protection of the Great Arbiter of human events, do hereby, in the name and on behalf of the people of this Commonwealth, publish and declare the said Commonwealth a FREE, SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT STATE, by the name and title of the REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

While announcing to the nations of the world the new position which the people of this Republic have felt themselves called upon to assume, courtesy to their opinion seems to demand a brief accompanying statement of the causes which induced them, first to expatriate themselves from the land of their nativity, and to form settlements on this barbarous coast, and now to organize their government by the assumption of a sovereign and independent character. Therefore we respectfully ask their attention to the following facts:

We recognise in all men certain natural and inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty, and the right

to acquire, possess, enjoy and defend property. By the practice and consent of men in all ages, some system or form of government is proven to be necessary to exercise, enjoy and secure these rights; and every people has a right to institute a government and to choose and adopt that system or form of it, which, in their opinion, will most effectually accomplish these objects, and secure their happiness, which does not interfere with the just rights of others. The right, therefore, to institute government, and to all the powers necessary to conduct it, is an inalienable right, and cannot be resisted without the grossest injustice.

We the people of the Republic of Liberia were originally the inhabitants of the United States of North America.

In some parts of that country, we were debarred by law from all the rights and privileges of men—in other parts, public sentiment, more powerful than law, frowned us down.

We were every where shut out from all civil office.

We were excluded from all participation in the government.

We were taxed without our consent.

We were compelled to contribute

to the resources of a country which gave us no protection.

We were made a separate and distinct class, and against us every avenue to improvement was effectually closed. Strangers from all lands, of a color different from ours, were preferred before us.

We uttered our complaints, but they were unattended to, or only met by alleging the peculiar institutions of the country.

All hope of a favorable change in our country was thus wholly extinguished in our bosoms, and we looked with anxiety abroad for some asylum from the deep degradation.

The Western coast of Africa was the place selected by American benevolence and philanthropy, for our future home. Removed beyond those influences which depressed us in our native land, it was hoped we would be enabled to enjoy those rights and privileges, and exercise and improve those faculties which the God of nature has given us in common with the rest of mankind.

Under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, we established ourselves here, on land acquired by purchase from the lords of the soil.

In an original compact with this Society, we, for important reasons, delegated to it certain political powers; while this institution stipulated that whenever the people should become capable of conducting the government, or whenever the people should desire it, this institution would resign the delegated power, peaceably withdraw its supervision, and leave the people to the government of themselves.

Under the auspices and guidance of this institution, which has nobly and in perfect faith redeemed its pledges to the people, we have grown and prospered.

From time to time, our number

has been increased by emigration from America, and by accessions from native tribes; and from time to time, as circumstances required it, we have extended our borders by acquisition of land by honorable purchase from the natives of the country.

As our territory has extended, and our population increased, our commerce has also increased. The flags of most of the civilized nations of the earth float in our harbors, and their merchants are opening an honorable and profitable trade. Until recently, these visits have been of a uniformly harmonious character, but as they have become more frequent, and to more numerous points of our extending coast, questions have arisen, which it is supposed can be adjusted only by agreement between sovereign powers.

For years past, the American Colonization Society has virtually withdrawn from all direct and active part in the administration of the government, except in the appointment of the Governor, who is also a colonist, for the apparent purpose of testing the ability of the people to conduct the affairs of government, and no complaint of crude legislation, nor of mismanagement, nor of mal-administration has yet been heard.

In view of these facts, this institution, the American Colonization Society, with that good faith which has uniformly marked all its dealings with us, did, by a set of resolutions in January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, dissolve all political connexion with the people of this Republic, return the power with which it was delegated, and left the people to the government of themselves.

The people of the Republic of Liberia, then, are of right, and in fact, a free, sovereign and independent State, possessed of all the rights, powers and functions of government.

In assuming the momentous responsibilities of the position they have taken, the people of this Republic feel justified by the necessities of the case, and with this conviction they throw themselves with confidence upon the candid consideration of the civilized world.

Liberia is not the offspring of grasping ambition, nor the tool of avaricious speculation.

No desire for territorial aggrandizement brought us to these shores; nor do we believe so sordid a motive entered into the high considerations of those who aided us in providing this asylum.

Liberia is an asylum from the most grinding oppression.

In coming to the shores of Africa, we indulged the pleasing hope that we would be permitted to exercise and improve those faculties, which impart to man his dignity—to nourish in our hearts the flame of honorable ambition, to cherish and indulge those aspirations which a beneficent Creator had implanted in every human heart, and to evince to all who despise, ridicule and oppress our race, that we possess with them a common nature, are with them susceptible of equal refinement, and capable of equal advancement in all that adorns and dignifies man.

We were animated with the hope, that here we should be at liberty to train up our children in the way they should go—to inspire them with the love of an honorable fame, to kindle within them the flame of a lofty philanthropy, and to form strong within them the principles of humanity, virtue and religion.

Among the strongest motives to leave our native land—to abandon forever the scenes of our childhood, and to sever the most endeared connexions, was the desire for a retreat where, free from the agitations of fear and molestation, we could, in

composure and security, approach in worship the God of our fathers.

Thus far our highest hopes have been realized.

Liberia is already the happy home of thousands, who were once the doomed victims of oppression, and if left unmolested to go on with her natural and spontaneous growth; if her movements be left free from the paralyzing intrigues of jealous ambition and unscrupulous avarice, she will throw open a wider and yet a wider door for thousands, who are now looking with an anxious eye for some land of rest.

Our courts of justice are open equally to the stranger and the citizen for the redress of grievances, for the remedy of injuries, and for the punishment of crime.

Our numerous and well attended schools attest our efforts and our desire for the improvement of our children.

Our churches for the worship of our Creator, every where to be seen, bear testimony to our piety, and to our acknowledgment of His Providence.

The native African, bowing down with us before the altar of the living God, declare that from us, feeble as we are, the light of Christianity has gone forth, while upon that curse of curses, the slave trade, a deadly blight has fallen as far as our influence extends.

Therefore, in the name of humanity, and virtue, and religion—in the name of the Great God, our common Creator, and our common judge, we appeal to the nations of Christendom, and earnestly and respectfully ask of them that they will regard us with the sympathy and friendly consideration to which the peculiarities of our condition entitle us, and to extend to us that comity which marks the friendly intercourse of civilized and independent communities.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Declaration of Rights.

The end of the institution, maintenance and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying, in safety and tranquility, their natural rights, and the blessings of life; and whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity and happiness.

Therefore we, the people of the Commonwealth of Liberia in Africa, acknowledging with devout gratitude the goodness of God, in granting to us the blessings of the Christian religion, and political, religious and civil liberty, do, in order to secure these blessings for ourselves and our posterity, and to establish justice, insure domestic peace, and promote the general welfare, hereby solemnly associate, and constitute ourselves a free, sovereign and independent state, by the name of the Republic of Liberia, and do ordain and establish this Constitution, for the government of the same.

Section 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural inherent and inalienable rights—among which are the rights of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

Sec. 2. All power is inherent in the people; all free governments are instituted by their authority and for their benefit, and they have a right to alter and reform the same when their safety and happiness require it.

Sec. 3. All men have a natural and inalienable right to worship God ac-

cording to the dictates of their own consciences, without obstruction or molestation from others, all persons demeaning themselves peaceably, and not obstructing others in their religious worship, are entitled to the protection of law in the free exercise of their own religion, and no sect of Christians shall have exclusive privileges or preference over any other sect, but all shall be alike tolerated; and no religious test whatever shall be required as a qualification for civil office, or the exercise of any civil right.

Sec. 4. There shall be no slavery within this Republic. Nor shall any citizen of this Republic, or any person resident therein, deal in slaves, either within or without this Republic, directly or indirectly.

Sec. 5. The people have a right at all times, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble and consult upon the common good, to instruct their representatives, and to petition the government or any public functionaries for the redress of grievances.

Sec. 6. Every person injured shall have remedy therefor by due course of law; justice shall be done without denial or delay; and in all cases not arising under martial law, or upon impeachment, the parties shall have a right to a trial by jury, and to be heard in person or by council, or both.

Sec. 7. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime, except in cases of impeachment. Cases arising in the Army and Navy, and petty offences, unless upon presentment by a grand jury; and every person criminally charged shall have a right to be seasonably furnished with a copy of the charge, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have a speedy, public

and impartial trial by a jury of the vicinity. He shall not be compelled to furnish or give evidence against himself, and no person shall, for the same offence, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb.

Sec. 8. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, property or privilege, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

Sec. 9. No place shall be searched nor person seized, on a criminal charge or suspicion, unless upon warrant lawfully issued, upon probable cause, supported by oath, or solemn affirmation, specially designating the place or person, and the object of the search.

Sec. 10. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor excessive punishments inflicted; nor shall the legislature make any law impairing the obligation of contracts; nor any law rendering any act punishable, in any manner in which it was not punishable when it was committed.

Sec. 11. All elections shall be by ballot, and every male citizen of twenty-one years of age, possessing real estate, shall have the right of suffrage.

Sec. 12. The people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defence. And as, in time of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be maintained without the consent of the legislature, and the military power shall always be held in exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it.

Sec. 13. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

Sec. 14. The powers of this government shall be divided into three distinct departments, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and no person belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any of the

powers belonging to either of the others. This section is not to be construed to include Justices of the Peace.

Sec. 15. The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a State: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this Republic.

The press shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the rights thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence. And in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

Sec. 16. No subsidy, charge, impost or duties ought to be established, fixed, laid or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people, or their representatives in the legislature.

Sec. 17. Suits may be brought against the Republic in such manner and in such cases as the legislature may by law direct.

Sec. 18. No person can, in any case, be subjected to the law martial, or to any penalties or pains, by virtue of that law, (except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service) but by the authority of the legislature.

Sec. 19. In order to prevent those who are vested with authority from becoming oppressors, the people

have a right at such periods, and in such manner, as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause their public officers to return to private life, and fill up vacant places, by certain and regular elections and appointments.

Sec. 20. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or presumption great; and the privilege and the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus shall be enjoyed in this Republic, in the most free, easy, cheap, expeditious and ample manner, and shall not be suspended by the legislature, except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a limited time, not exceeding twelve months.

ARTICLE II.

Legislative Powers.

Section 1. The Legislative power shall be vested in a Legislature of Liberia, and consist of two separate branches—a House of Representatives and a Senate, to be styled the Legislature of Liberia; each of which shall have a negative on the other. and the enacting style of their acts and laws shall be, "It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled."

Sec. 2. The representatives shall be elected by and for the inhabitants of the several counties of Liberia, and shall be apportioned among the several counties of Liberia, as follows: The county of Montserrado shall have four representatives, the county of Grand Bassa shall have three, and the county of Sinoe shall have one, and all counties hereafter which shall be admitted in the Republic shall have one representative, and for every ten thousand inhabitants one representative shall be added. No person shall be a representative who has not resided in the

county two whole years immediately previous to his election, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the county, and does not own real estate of not less value than one hundred and fifty dollars in the county in which he resides, and who shall not have attained the age of twenty-three years. The representatives shall be elected biennially, and shall serve two years from the time of their election.

Sec. 3. When a vacancy occurs in the representation of any county by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be filled by a new election.

Sec. 4. The House of Representatives shall elect their own speaker and other officers, they shall also have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 5. The Senate shall consist of two members from Montserrado county, two from Bassa county, two from Sinoe county, and two from each county which may be hereafter incorporated into this Republic. No person shall be a senator who shall not have resided three whole years immediately previous to his election in the Republic of Liberia, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the county which he represents, and who does not own real estate of not less value than two hundred dollars in the county which he represents, and who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years. The senator for each county who shall have the highest number of votes shall retain his seat four years, and the one who shall have the next highest number of votes two years, and all who are afterwards elected to fill their seats shall remain in office four years.

Sec. 6. The Senate shall try all impeachments; the senators being first sworn, or solemnly affirmed, to try the same impartially, and according to law, and no person shall be

convicted but by the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present. Judgment in such cases shall not extend beyond removal from office, and disqualification to hold an office in the Republic, but the party may still be tried at law for the same offence.

When either the President or Vice President is to be tried, the Chief Justice shall preside.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the Legislature as soon as conveniently may be after the adoption of this constitution, and once at least in every ten years afterwards, to cause a true census to be taken of each town and county of the Republic of Liberia, and a representative shall be allowed every town having a population of ten thousand inhabitants, and for every additional ten thousand in the counties after the first census one representative shall be added to that county until the number of representatives shall amount to thirty—afterwards one representative shall be added for every thirty thousand.

Sec. 8. Each branch of the legislature shall be judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members. A majority of each shall be necessary to transact business, but a less number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. Each house may adopt its own rules of proceeding, enforce order, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

Sec. 9. Neither house shall adjourn for more than two days without the consent of the other; and both houses shall sit in the same town.

Sec. 10. Every bill or resolution which shall have passed both branches of the Legislature, shall, before it becomes a law, be laid before the President for his approval.

If he approves, he shall sign it, if not, he shall return it to the Legislature with his objections—if the Legislature shall afterwards pass the bill or resolution by a vote of two-thirds in each branch, it shall become a law. If the President shall neglect to return such bill or resolution to the Legislature with his objection for five days after the same shall have been so laid before him—the Legislature remaining in session during that time—such neglect shall be equivalent to his signature.

Sec. 11. The Senators and Representatives shall receive from the Republic a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law; and shall be privileged from arrest, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace, while attending at, going to, or returning from the session of the Legislature.

ARTICLE III.

Executive Power.

Section 1. The Supreme Executive power shall be vested in a President, who shall be elected by the people, and shall hold his office for the term of two years. He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy. He shall, in the recess of the legislature, have power to call out the militia, or any portion thereof, into actual service in defence of the republic. He shall have power to make treaties, provided the Senate concur therein by a vote of two-thirds of the senators present. He shall nominate, and, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint and commission all ambassadors, and other public ministers and consuls, secretaries of State, of War, of the Navy, and of the Treasury; attorney general, all judges of courts, sheriffs, coroners, marshals, justices of the peace, clerks of courts, registers, notaries public, and all other officers of State, civil and military, whose

appointment may not be otherwise provided for by the constitution, or by standing laws. And in the recess of the Senate, he may fill any vacancies in those offices, until the next session of the Senate. He shall receive all ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed—he shall inform the Legislature, from time to time, of the condition of the Republic, and recommend any public measures for their adoption which he may think expedient. He may, after conviction, remit any public forfeitures and penalties, and grant reprieves and pardons for public offences, except in cases of impeachment. He may require information and advice from any public officer, touching matters pertaining to his office. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the Legislature, and may adjourn the two houses, whenever they cannot agree as to the time of adjournment.

Sec. 2. There shall be a Vice President, who shall be elected in the same manner, and for the same term, as that of the President, and whose qualifications shall be the same; he shall be President of the Senate, and give the casting vote when the House is equally divided on any subject. And in case of the removal of the President from office, or his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office; the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Legislature may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of State shall keep the records of the State, and all the records and papers of the legislative body, and all other public

records and documents, not belonging to any other department, and shall lay the same, when required, before the President or Legislature. He shall attend upon them when required, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined by law.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury, or other persons who may by law be charged with the custody of the public monies, shall, before he receive such monies, give bonds to the State, with sufficient sureties, to the acceptance of the Legislature, for the faithful discharge of his trust. He shall exhibit a true account of such monies when required by the President or Legislature; and no monies shall be drawn from the Treasury, but by warrant from the President, in consequence of appropriation made by law.

Sec. 5. All ambassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls, the Secretary of State, of War, of the Treasury, and of the Navy, the Attorney General, and Postmaster General, shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the President. All justices of the peace, sheriffs, coroners, marshals, clerks of courts, registers, and notaries public, shall hold their office for the term of two years, from the date of their respective commissions; but may be removed from office within that time by the President, at his pleasure; and all other officers whose term of office may not be otherwise limited by law, shall hold their office during the pleasure of the President.

Sec. 6. Every civil officer may be removed from office by impeachment, for official misconduct. Every such officer may also be removed by the President, upon the address of both branches of the Legislature, stating the particular reasons for his removal.

Sec. 7. No person shall be eligible to the office of President, who has not been a citizen of this Re-

public for at least five years, and shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years; and who shall not be possessed of unincumbered real estate, of not less value than six hundred dollars.

Sec. 8. The President shall at stated times receive for his services, a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished, during the period for which he shall have been elected. And before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear, (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Republic of Liberia, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the constitution, and enforce the laws of the Republic of Liberia.

ARTICLE IV.

Judicial Department.

Section 1. The Judicial power of this Republic shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such subordinate courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish. The judges of the Supreme Courts, and all other judges of courts, shall hold their office during good behavior; but may be removed by the President, on the address of two-thirds of both houses for that purpose, or by impeachment and conviction thereon. The judges shall have salaries established by law, which may be increased, but not diminished during their continuance in office. They shall not receive any other perquisite or emoluments whatever, from parties or others on account of any duty required of them.

Sec. 2. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases affecting ambassadors or other public ministers and consuls, and those to which the Republic shall be a party. In all other cases the Su-

preme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Legislature shall from time to time make.

ARTICLE V.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

Section 1. All laws now in force in the Commonwealth of Liberia, and not repugnant to this constitution, shall be in force as the laws of the Republic of Liberia, until they shall be repealed by the Legislature.

Sec. 2. All judges, magistrates, and other officers now concerned in the administration of justice in the Commonwealth of Liberia, and all other existing civil and military officers therein, shall continue to hold and discharge their respective offices in the name and by the authority of the Republic, until others shall be appointed and commissioned in their stead pursuant to this Constitution.

Sec. 3. All towns and municipal corporations within this Republic, constituted under the laws of the Commonwealth of Liberia, shall retain their existing organizations and privileges, and the respective officers thereof shall remain in office, and act under the authority of this Republic, in the same manner and with the like powers as they now possess under the laws of said Commonwealth.

Sec. 4. The first election of President, Vice President, Senators, and Representatives shall be held on the first Tuesday in October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven in the same manner as elections of members of the Council are chosen in the Commonwealth of Liberia, and the votes shall be certified and returned to the Colonial Secretary, and the result of the election shall be ascertained, posted, and notified by him as it is now by

law provided in case of such members of Council.

Sec. 5. All other elections of President, Vice President, Senators, and Representatives, shall be held in the respective towns on the first Tuesday in May, in every two years, to be held and regulated in such manner as the Legislature may by law prescribe. The returns of votes shall be made to the Secretary of State, who shall open the same, and forthwith issue notice of the election to the persons apparently so elected Senators and Representatives; and all such returns shall be by him laid before the Legislature at its next ensuing session, together with a list of the names of the persons who appear by such returns to have been duly elected Senators and Representatives; and the persons appearing by said returns to be duly elected shall proceed to organise themselves accordingly as the Senate and House of Representatives. The votes for President shall be sorted, counted, and declared by the House of Representatives. And if no person shall appear to have a majority of such votes, the Senators, and Representatives present, shall in convention, by joint ballot, elect from among the persons having the three highest numbers of votes, a person to act as President for the ensuing term.

Sec. 6. The Legislature shall assemble once at least in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in January, unless a different day shall be appointed by law.

Sec. 7. Every legislator and other officer appointed under this Constitution, shall before he enters upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe a solemn oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of this Republic, and faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of

such office. The presiding officer of the Senate shall administer such oath or affirmation to the President, in convention of both houses; and the President shall administer the same to the Vice President, to the Senators, and to the Representatives in like manner. If the President is unable to attend, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, may administer the oath or affirmation to him, at any place, and also to the Vice President, Senators, and Representatives, in Convention. Other officers may take such oath or affirmation before the President, Chief Justice, or any other person who may be designated by law.

Sec. 8. All elections of public officers shall be made by a majority of the votes, except in cases otherwise regulated by the Constitution or by law.

Sec. 9. Offices created by this Constitution which the present circumstances of the Republic do not require that they shall be filled, shall not be filled until the Legislature shall deem it necessary.

Sec. 10. The property of which a woman may be possessed at the time of her marriage, and also that of which she may afterwards become possessed, otherwise than by her husband, shall not be held responsible for his debts, whether contracted before or after marriage.

Nor shall the property thus intended to be secured to the woman be alienated otherwise than by her free and voluntary consent, and such alienation may be made by her either by sale, devise or otherwise.

Sec. 11. In all cases in which estates are insolvent the widow shall be entitled to one-third of the real estate during her natural life, and to one-third of the personal estate, which she shall hold in her own right, subject to alienation by her, by devise or otherwise.

Sec. 12. No person shall be entitled to hold real estate in this Republic unless he be a citizen of the same. Nevertheless this article shall not be construed to apply to colonization, missionary, educational, or other benevolent institutions, so long as the property or estate is applied to its legitimate purposes.

Sec. 13. The great object of forming these colonies being to provide a home for the dispersed and oppressed children of Africa, and to regenerate and enlighten this benighted continent, none but persons of color shall be admitted to citizenship in this Republic.

Sec. 14. The purchase of any land by any citizen or citizens from the aborigines of this country, for his or their own use, or for the benefit of others, as estate or estates in fee simple, shall be considered null and void to all intents and purposes.

Sec. 15. The improvement of the native tribes and their advancement in the arts of agriculture and husbandry being a cherished object of this Government, it shall be the duty of the President to appoint in each county some discreet person, whose duty it shall be to make regular and periodical tours through the country, for the purpose of calling the attention of the natives to these wholesome branches of industry, and of instructing them in the same; and the Legislature shall, as soon as can conveniently be done, make provision for these purposes by the appropriation of money.

Sec. 16. The existing regulations of the American Colonization Society, in the Commonwealth, relative to emigrants, shall remain the same in the Republic, until regulated by compact between the Society and the Republic: nevertheless, the Legislature shall make no law prohibiting emigration. And it shall be among the first duties of the Legislature to take measures to arrange

the future relations between the American Colonization Society and this Republic.

Sec. 17. This Constitution may be altered whenever two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature shall deem it necessary. In which case the alterations or amendments shall first be considered and approved by the Legislature, by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of each branch, and afterwards by them submitted to the people, and adopted by two-thirds of all the electors at the next biennial meeting for the election of Senators and Representatives.

Done in Convention at Monrovia, in the county of Montserrado, by the unanimous consent of the people of the Commonwealth of Liberia, this twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and of the Republic the first. In witness whereof we have hereto set our names.

S. BENEDICT, <i>President</i> ,	}	Montserrado County.
J. N. LEWIS,		
H. TEAGE,		
BEVERLY R. WILSON,		
ELIJAH JOHNSON,		
J. B. GRIPON,	}	Grand Bassa County.
JOHN DAY,		
A. W. GARDNER,		
AMOS HERRING,		
EPHRAIM TILLER,		
R. E. MURRAY, County of Sinoe.		
J. W. PROUT, <i>Secretary of Convention</i> .		

—
MONROVIA, July 29, 1847.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having finished our labors, we now have the honor of submitting to your consideration, through the governor, that constitution which in our opinion will best suit the peculiar circumstances of the people of this infant Republic. That our labors will meet the full approbation of every individual citizen, is scarcely to be expected; we trust, however, that a large majority of our fellow citizens

will approve our doings, and adopt the constitution herewith submitted.

In our deliberations, we endeavored to keep our minds steadily fixed upon the great objects of civil government, and have done what we conceived to be best for the general interest of this rising Republic. We endeavored carefully to arrange every subject that might possibly arise, calculated to disturb in the least the friendly feeling which now so happily subsists between the different counties of this Republic. We felt deeply the importance and magnitude of the work submitted to our hands, and have done the very best we could in order to afford general satisfaction.

In view of the peculiarity of our circumstances, the new position we have assumed, is indeed a gigantic one, and the government now calls to its support every citizen who is at all concerned for the safety and future prosperity of this our only home.

Knowing, however, that our cause is just, we feel encouraged, and believe that under God, by a speedy perseverance, we shall fully succeed.

In publishing to the world our *Independence*, we have thought pro-

per to accompany that document with a declaration of the causes which induced us to leave the land of our nativity, and to form settlements on this coast, and also an appeal to the sympathies of all civilized nations, soliciting their aid and protection, and especially that they would, notwithstanding our peculiar circumstances, speedily recognise our *Independence*.

And that the flag of this Republic at no distant day may be seen floating upon every breeze, and in every land respected.

It is our earnest desire that the affairs of this Government may be so conducted as to merit the approbation of all Christendom, and restore to Africa her long lost glory, and that Liberia under the guidance of Heaven may continue a happy asylum for our long oppressed race, and a blessing to the benighted and degraded natives of this vast peninsula. To secure which is our ardent wish and prayer.

With great respect, we have the honor of being, your obedient and humble servants.

By the unanimous order of the Convention.

SAMUEL BENEDICT,
President.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Flag and Seal of the Republic of Liberia.

THE following Flag and Seal were adopted by the convention, as the insignia of the Republic of Liberia, and ordered to be employed to mark its nationality.

Flag: six red stripes with five white stripes alternately displayed longitudinally. In the upper angle of the flag, next to the spear, a square blue ground covering in depth five stripes. In the centre of the blue, one white star.

Seal: A dove on the wing with an open scroll in its claws. A view of the ocean with a ship under sail.

The sun just emerging from the waters. A palm tree, and at its base a plow and spade. Beneath the emblems, the words REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, and above the emblems, the national motto, THE LOVE OF LIBERTY BROUGHT US HERE.

The former seal of the Commonwealth is ordered to be used until that for the Republic shall be engraved.

By order of the Convention.
S. BENEDICT,
President.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Remarks on the Constitution by the Editor of the Liberia Herald.

On the first page of the present number our readers will find the Constitution of the Republic of Liberia.

Pursuant to the Act of the Legislature, the delegates met in Convention in the Council Chamber, in this place on the 5th instant, set heartily to work, and concluded their labors on the 26th. The result of their labors we present in the constitution, which is now submitted to the consideration of the people, and which it is hoped will be acceptable to them. Should they adopt it, our Government will, by the act of acceptance, be re-organized and go fairly to work a complete and entire system.

This act upon which the people of these colonies have been forced by stern necessity, is pregnant with weal or woe; and should be regarded as the first in a series which conducts infallibly to credit or disgrace.

Apart from the solemnity that must ever attend the act, by which a young community throws off the yoke of its tutelage, and asserts its character of political manhood, there are circumstances attendant upon our case of a most impressive character. These circumstances stand out with a striking prominence upon every page of the history of the colony so obviously as renders it unnecessary that we should mention them. This fact will, in some measure, account for the deep and undefinable sensation which ran through the hall, and almost stilled every bosom, when on the 26th instant, the members in presence of a numerous assembly composed of males and females, advanced one by one to the Secretary's desk to put their names to the Declaration of Independence and appeal to the nations

of Christendom. It seemed like entering upon a new era, the commencement of a new existence—the launching upon an ocean vast in its extent, and unexplored by any whom we can call to the helm.

That man amongst us who does not feel, that by this act he has entered upon a new career; has assumed new responsibilities, and has received a new impetus and a new motive to action, is to be pitied for his blindness, rather than envied for his indifference, and to say the least, he is not yet prepared for extensive usefulness.

We would warn our people against the infatuation of supposing that because we have declared ourselves sovereign and independent, therefore we have fulfilled our destiny, and attained the summit of political perfection; and we would also warn them against despondency, in view of any difficulties we may be called to encounter. Our condition affords no scope for idle enthusiasm, nor for unmanly timidity. All great undertakings are attended with difficulties, and usually demand an effort proportioned to their magnitude. It is of the last importance for us to know where, and by whom this effort is to be made. We need, and if we are wise, we will seek the sympathy and friendly countenance of foreign nations. It will be encouraging to be recognised as forming one in the great community of nations, and to receive the usual comities of that relation; still we must learn to call off all unreasonable expectation from every foreign quarter, and be penetrated with the conviction, that the proper scene of this extraordinary effort is the Republic of Liberia, and the effort itself to be made by us.

On another page will be seen the Declaration of Independence, followed by a brief statement of the causes which have led to that act. The peculiarities of our condition seemed to require some little explanation which is there attempted to be given. Thus we have fairly launched upon the ocean, expanded our sails to the breeze, trusting to the merits of our cause—to the genius of justice and humanity, and to the guidance of a benignant Providence.

Directly after signing the Declaration of Independence, the following resolutions having been drawn up by a committee appointed for the purpose were presented and unanimously adopted.

Whereas the people of these colonies, after a careful survey of the present exigencies of the state, have thought proper to act upon the suggestions of their friends in America, to withdraw from political relation with the American Colonization Society: We the undersigned, their representatives in Convention assembled, deem the present a proper occasion on which to record the sentiment of the whole people of these colonies, in respect of that institution: Therefore,

Resolved, That we individually

and collectively cherish the liveliest gratitude for the American Colonization Society; that we repose undiminished confidence in its disinterestedness and sincere desire for our welfare.

Resolved, That to the guiding and beneficent hand of that institution, we owe all the good which has been accomplished in us individually, and all that is cheering in the prospect which now opens before us as a people.

Resolved, That in the past unwearied labors of its members, as well individual as combined, we have a pleasing earnest of their future regard.

Resolved, That we are now, and will remain deeply solicitous to maintain such a friendly feeling and correspondence with the Board of Directors as will enable the society which it represents, as well as the American people at large, to carry out their benevolent designs in regard to the colored people of the United States, the colony of Liberia, and the continent of Africa.

Resolved, That the Governor be furnished with a copy of these resolutions accompanied with a request that they be forwarded to the Board of directors of the American Colonization Society.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Celebration of Twenty-fourth of August;

THE DAY APPOINTED FOR ELEVATING THE FLAG OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

SPECIAL ORDERS.—The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the first regiment, are hereby notified to assemble for parade, in front of the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., in full uniform.

The captains or commanders of the volunteer companies of Monrovia, are hereby notified to parade their respective companies in this

town, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., in full uniform, as the law directs, in Broad street. The line will be formed at the usual place of rendezvous, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

By order of

BEVERLY P. YATES,

Colonel of First Regiment.

JAMES C. MINOR,

Adjutant of the Regiment.

MONROVIA, 6th August, 1847.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—Order for the celebration of the 24th day of August, when the Flag of the Republic will be unfurled.

All foreign as well as colonial vessels, that may be in harbor on that day, are requested to display their respective national flags.

Each warehouse and grocery will be closed, and all persons will desist from mercantile operations on that day.

1st. One gun from Central Fort Hill, will announce the dawn of day.

2d. At 9 o'clock, A. M., the line will be formed in Broad street.

3d. At 10 o'clock, A. M., the troops will be formed in front of the Government House, to witness the reception of the Republic's flag.

At 12 o'clock, there will be a national salute fired from Central Fort Hill, at which time the flag of the Republic will be displayed.

The troops will then form to escort His Excellency, the Governor, and other civil officers, to the Methodist E. Church, to hear an oration to be delivered by Mr. James S. Payne.

One gun from Central Fort, will announce the moving off of the troops from the Government House, up Johnson street to Chavers' corner; thence down Warring street to the corner of the Presbyterian Church, thence down Broad street to Wilson's corner, and thence up Gurley's street to the M. E. Church.

After the exercises at the church, the troops will form to escort His Excellency, the Governor, and other

civil officers, back to the Government House.

B. P. YATES,
J. B. GRIPON,

Committee of Arrangements.
MONROVIA, 6th August, 1847.

ATTENTION MONROVIA LIGHT INFANTRY.—You are hereby notified to assemble, for parade, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at half past 8 o'clock, A. M., at the usual place of rendezvous, in full uniform.

By order of

J. B. MCGILL, *Captain*,
A. GREEN, *Orderly Sergeant*.
MONROVIA, 6th August, 1847.

ATTENTION MONROVIA STATE FENCIBLES.—You are hereby notified to assemble, for parade, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at half past 8 o'clock, A. M., at the usual place of rendezvous, in full uniform.

By order of

J. W. BARBOUR, *Captain*,
THOS. ROBERTSON, *O. Sergt.*
MONROVIA, 6th August, 1847.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH.—The celebration of the 24th inst., is at present the all absorbing topic. The ladies of Monrovia are preparing a flag to be presented on that occasion to the Republic. Of this, more hereafter.

Among the preparations for the occasion, that for the table is by no means the least. We have seen more than one list going about asking subscriptions for dinner, supper, &c., and if we may judge from the names attached to them, they have not asked in vain.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

The Twenty-fourth.

THE dawn of this day was announced to the inhabitants by the thundering of a cannon from Central Fort. At sunrise, the staff intended to bear the testimony of female patriotism and ardor in the cause of

Liberia's independence rose and towered proudly in the air, ready to receive the *stripes* and the *star*, which, in the language of one of Liberia's sons, "after ages of wandering, has at length found its orbit." A little afterward, the unusual activity and bustle in the streets—the rattling of drums, and the huzzas of boys testified how heartily all classes and descriptions of people entered into the business for which the day had been set apart. All business was suspended, and all appeared animated by a common sentiment.

At 9 o'clock, A. M., the Governor, with the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the first regiment, assembled at the Courthouse, and at the same hour Capt. McGill's company of Light Infantry, and Capt. Barbour's State Fencibles, formed in Broad street. By this time the people were pouring from all quarters in the direction of Government square, and the Government House and piazzas were already crowded to overflowing with ladies. At 11, the companies escorting the Governor and other officers marched up, and formed a line in front of the Government House, and soon afterward a message was sent to the ladies that His Excellency was ready to receive them. The committee appointed by the ladies to represent them on the occasion, consisting of Mrs. S. E. Lewis, Mrs. M. L. Hunter, Mrs. R. Johnson, Mrs. C. Hazel, Mrs. E. M. Teage, Mrs. C. Ellis, and Mrs. W. N. Yates, descended, bearing the flag, and advanced towards the Governor, who met them a few paces in front of the troops. As soon as the ladies appeared issuing from the door, the line presented arms. Mrs. Lewis presented the flag, accompanied by a neat patriotic speech. At the conclusion of the speech, three cheers went up from the troops and the assembled multitude, which made the

welkin ring, while the waving of hats in the streets, and handkerchiefs from the piazzas and windows, testified how heartily every one was pleased. The Governor received the flag with his accustomed gallantry, unfurled it, and handed it to the standard bearer, who, on the present occasion, was Captain F. Payne, of the Monrovia Militia. He then replied, in the best speech we ever heard him make. He briefly adverted to the past history of the colony—noticed the rapidity with which it had advanced, and its present position! acknowledged the pride he felt as representative of the Republic of Liberia, in receiving the flag at the hands of the ladies of Monrovia; assured them on his behalf, and on behalf of his fellow soldiers, it will never be disgraced by cowardice or treachery; and that it shall be preserved among the archives of the Republic, as a testimony of their patriotism to rising generations. Three lusty cheers announced the conclusion of the ceremony—the ladies retired, and the flag with the guards took the centre of the line.

The flag is made of silk. On one side, in the blue field, it bears the motto of the Republic in large letters, thus—over the star "The love of liberty"—under it "brought us here." On the other side, is "Republic of Liberia." The staff is of rose wood, with a gilt head in form of a spear.

At half past 11, the troops marched up to Central Fort, and formed on the right of the flag staff. The staff is about thirty feet high, and erected on the most elevated spot in the centre of the town. The flag was then detached from the spear, and bent on to the halliards. At 12, the first gun of the national salute sent forth its thunder, when the flag rapidly ascended to its place, and floated on the breeze. At the same moment, a responsive gun was heard from signal hill, and the flag displayed

there. A salute of twenty-one guns was then fired—every alternate gun being from signal hill.

As soon as the salute was over, this flag was lowered, and one of bunting raised in its place. The flag was then attached to the spear, took its place in the line, and the whole marched off and halted in front of the Government House. After a halt of a few minutes, the troops marched off escorting the Governor, other officers, and a number of citizens, to the Methodist Church. When they arrived, they found the church already filled to overflowing. The flag of the Republic was stationed on the right of the altar, near Mr. E. Johnson, the Marshal of the day: the left was occupied by a flag and banner of Mr. James' school. These also bore appropriate mottoes. The exercises in church were conducted in the following order: First, singing. Second, Prayer of supplication, by Rev. Mr. Ellis, of the Presbyterian Church. Third, singing. Fourth, Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Hon. J. B. Gripon. Fifth, singing. Sixth, Oration by Rev. J. S. Payne, of the Methodist E. Church. Seventh, singing. Eighth, Prayer of thanksgiving, by H. Teage, of the Baptist Church. Ninth, Doxology. Tenth, Benediction, by Rev. A. D. Williams.

In regard to the oration, as it will be published, we will now merely say, it is a production highly creditable to Liberia, and honorable to the young man who brought it out; and we will all do well to listen to its advice, and act upon its suggestions.

The services in church over, the line was again formed, and marched to Government House, when the companies were dismissed.

At 2 P. M., a number of gentlemen sat down to dinner at Colonel

Hicks'. Considering the great dearth of all foreign edibles, the dinner was a good one; and if any thing were wanting in the way of table supply, it was more than made good by the determination on all hands to be pleased. About 4, the party retired to gossip and prepare for an evening's entertainment, which the indefatigable Mr. Cary was getting up in the Governor's new building. At half past seven, about ninety persons, gentlemen and ladies, sat down to supper. Many patriotic toasts were given, and many gallant sentiments were offered, but, be it remembered, they were drunk in the very best and purest water which Monrovia affords. The amusements of the evening were increased by a band of music; and after the tables were removed, the guests entertained themselves in conversation until one in the morning, when they retired, well pleased, no doubt, each with himself, and every other. We should not omit to mention, that there were other entertainments on that day, but we can mention the particulars only of those at which we had the good fortune to be present.

In concluding, we feel bold to assert that nothing could exceed the good order, decorum, and regularity of the proceedings of the day. Every thing was conducted in the most admirable order. It was a day which will be long remembered. During the ceremony of presenting the flag, many eyes were suffused with tears. And, indeed, who that remembered the past could forbear to weep?—Who that looked back to America and remembered what he saw and felt there, could be otherwise than agitated? It is indeed a great undertaking; but that Almighty Being who hath conducted us thus far, can and will conduct us to the goal at which we aim.

[From Africa's Luminary.]

An Oration—by Rev. J. S. Payne.

An Oration delivered on the celebration of the Independence of Liberia, 24th of August, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. J. S. Payne.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having been requested to address you on this day, and being desirous of doing any thing that lies in my power, for the good of my countrymen, I have come to attempt a compliance; and while I acknowledge it a great honor conferred upon me, I regret my inability to comply with your wish, in a manner corresponding with the importance and interesting character of this auspicious day: however, as a citizen, and as one who holds the doctrine that true religion is intimately connected with the love of country, I cannot be backward to do whatever lies in my power, for the edification of those with whom I am associated. With this assertion I hope you will bear with me, while I endeavor to comply with your request, as I best can.

In order to call into exercise that gratitude, and those patriotic feelings which should on this day fill every bosom, it becomes necessary to "call to mind the former days"—to compare the past with the present, and to infer as far as human foresight is capable of doing, from certain irrefragible and all important considerations, what the future will be. In casting the eye back upon the history of our race, and tracing its annals to the present, a dark spot, which fills the whole retina, immediately arrests our attention—a spot that has been in historical existence for centuries; augmenting with scarcely an opposition, to the nineteenth, and bidding fair, to all human appearance, to increase its blackness and dismal as-

pect unto the twentieth century. If the prophetic denunciation of Noah involved the whole of Ham's descendants, affecting his youngest son almost immediately, but the other members of his family remotely, as some believe, we have a clear and certain fulfilment of that denunciation in the entire subjugation of the descendants of Canaan, and in the miseries and barbarities inflicted for centuries upon the Africans; which in their duration are unparalleled in the history of any nation. History informs us of the sufferings of many nations, but in few instances have they been otherwise than short-lived. The Canaanites were, shortly after the introduction of the Israelites into Palestine, subdued and lost in the mass of other barbarous nations. The Punic wars, which terminated with the destruction of the Carthaginian empire, compared with the duration of African suffering, were momentary. The sufferings of the descendants of Abraham, though compelled to abandon their former and delightful land and were in great numbers sold into foreign countries, are mitigated by the privileges they of late enjoy in all civilized governments. But it is to Africa, that troubles and unheard of atrocities have found their way, and brought about its fall, from which it has not yet risen. Long has it lain in its fallen condition, as if by that fall it had been deprived of all life, and broken to pieces. And, indeed, it cannot be said that the evils that have come upon it have not had a powerfully enervating effect.

The faculties of the soul by oppression had sunk into a state of dormancy; no longer did the mind work as once it did, when it sent forth from its own resources, exhibitions

of its powers which quickened in their progress remote nations:—Its mental and moral powers had become so stunned by the fall, that it has become a problem of difficult solution, whether minds of the same stock with those that originated and sent forth the arts and sciences to bless and aid mankind in their toils, be capacitated for equal attainments with the Caucasians. So truly had they lost their ancient energy, so *oppressed* were their souls within, that the consideration of their former glory, of the attainments of their ancestry, and of the once polished state of society, and the flourishing of Christian principles, in their fathers' land, was not sufficient, while they remained under the weight of the intolerable incubus, to quicken and resuscitate them. In a word, the humiliating and deplorable condition of the African race, especially in America, is too obvious to all who may have traveled there, or read of their unhappy situation, to be dwelt upon here—because being generally known a rehearsal of it is unproductive of the nobler feelings. But it should not be forgotten that amidst this general oppression there were honorable exceptions; there were some of the pious of all Christian denominations, and there were those who, though they made no Christian profession, were nevertheless friends to humanity. These individuals looked upon and sighed over the lamentable condition of beings differing from them in caste, but of the same nature, and having with them a common destiny. Great as was the prejudice of the generality, there were some who waited only an opportunity to vent their nobler feelings in the amelioration of the condition of the colored population. Evident in this—for, as soon as a way opened to accomplish the deliverance of some, by procuring an asylum in the land of

their fathers, it was eagerly embraced, and with a degree of energy that has ever since accompanied their *labors*, they began the *great work of deliverance*. The Colonization Society thus took its rise. It rose to *relieve* and to *bless*. From a popular sentiment, and the cause of this general oppression, it was ascertained by the humane that the only way in which they could be a blessing to this unhappy race, would be to aid in their *removal beyond* the reach of oppression, and those influences which opposed all their efforts to resuscitate. This entire work was undertaken by a *Society*; and we are witnesses this day of its success. It was not only begun, for the God of Mercy was continually prompting to its execution, and thereunto actually disposing the hearts of his servants to contribute their means and energies to the gigantic undertaking, when, lo! we see it approximating to a glorious completion.

This Society cannot be impeached: nothing unholy or sordid can be brought to impugn its motives. It aimed at the accomplishment of a great object. It was fraught with immense good to the oppressed in the United States, and the degraded beings of this peninsula. Very easily can one arrive at this conclusion, if he will be at the pains to examine the statistics of these colonies, and of the Colonization Society. It may be enquired what has that society received as a remuneration from the colonists? Naught but their gratitude; it asked no more; no more was expected: for could a remuneration of a pecuniary kind have been made, on no principle of justice could that society have received it, without going to the trouble of making a dividend thereof, between all the contributors to this great and humane scheme: hence that society never anticipated any thing of the kind. It

is true, remittances of African produce, in small quantities, have been made to it by its agents, but we apprehend they were never turned to personal benefit, but to the augmentation of its funds, the better to enable it to continue the prosecution of its great work. Nor was it to acquire territory on this extended coast for the United States that the Colonization Society exerted itself. This has been amply and authoritatively declared to the world, in the diplomatic correspondence of the governments of the United States and Great Britain. Here let all such surmises terminate, and let us come to the conclusion, that the Colonization Society is purely benevolent and uncontaminated in its motives. This society was not local in its operations: its resources were not to be spent upon the accomplishment of one object only; they were to diffuse themselves, that their healing influences might extend to others than those immediately benefited; therefore, while it contemplated the amelioration of the oppressed of the United States, it planned the bestowment of the blessings so that the wretched of this land might ultimately partake of the effects emanating from it. The society *knew* that as there was in Holy Writ, a denunciation upon the descendants of the unfortunate Ham, there was also a prophetic declaration, that signified the termination of the miseries and barbarities, which were looked upon as a vivid fulfilment of that curse.

Now the great question was, how shall these two great works be started? How can the condition of the degraded of the United States be so relieved that they may in time be the instruments in the hand of the Lord of bringing about the fulfilment of the prophecy—"Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God?" We have seen that a removal of the

first unhappy class was indispensably necessary to their elevation to the dignity of men; we have admitted the truth of the sentiment that it is impossible, under existing prejudices and humiliating considerations, for the two races to live together on equal terms in *peace*. And now, we ask, where were they to be sent? In what land could they find a home? In *what* part of the globe could a spot be found on which they might stand "*self-poised and erect*?"—Where on the whole globe had they a *better right* to come, than to the land of their fathers?

"God drove asunder and assigned their lot,
To all the nations. Ample was the boon
He gave them, in its distributions fair,
And equal; and bade them dwell in peace."

Here it was thought, very properly, they could find a home, an asylum from all oppression; *here*, also, it was justly supposed that the blessing of Christianity and civilization, emanating as it were from a focus, would irradiate this benighted waste, and, in God's own time, be instrumental in approximating the fulfilment of that remarkable prophecy. Whether this consideration entered distinctly into the plans of the Colonization Society, or was only ranked among the things that might possibly take place, we would not say, though some of them must have had some distinct recognition of the idea from the ready encouragement given to all missionaries of the orthodox faith. However, it can be safely concluded that it entered into the providential arrangement of the God of nations, without whom nothing comes to pass. It accords with what was His manner of accomplishing similar good in past ages. If we carry our minds back, we shall notice in the annals of history, that colonizing was early practised with great advantage to both parties, and, if we admit the supreme rule of Him who orders the

affairs of the children of men, we must conclude that it was not adopted by chance or at the dictates of fate, but by a remarkable providence of God. We are informed by history, that Greece was colonized by a band of Egyptians under Cecrops, who found them (polished and enlightened as they afterwards became) in the lowest state of degradation, living not in holy wedlock and in societies, but like brutes in the forest, in dens and trees. Among them he established laws, and introduced the worship of gods; he divided them into cities, and began a reformation that raised them among the most polished and scientific of the ancient nations. Now, we ask, what would have been the condition of this nation, so famous in history, but for the introduction of those among them, who, according to Herodotus the historian, had black skins and frizzled hair? What would have been their literature had not the Phœnician characters, originally from Egypt, been introduced among them? While in this way the colonized were untrameled, and upon an arena on which they could exert themselves to the development of those faculties with which God has endowed man; the individuals with whom they united became immediate beneficiaries. It is known that this is not the only instance of colonizing among the ancients. Numbers found their way into Europe at the downfall of Troy, and from Phœnicia behold the celebrated Princess Elissa or Dido, and a colony of her countrymen pursuing their way until they landed in Africa, located near where Tunis now stands, and thereupon founded the powerful Carthaginian empire. Can any one say that these things transpired without the intervention of Him who orders the affairs of the children of men in all their generations? It appears that Providence

designed that this heathen and barbarous country should be enlightened in the same way. It is not enough that missionaries should spend among them a few years; this may be attended with infinite good, but it may not be as permanent as if enforced continually by the precept and example of those domiciled among them. In no other way do we believe the Most High intends the enlightenment of this dark land; nor are we singular in this belief; circumstances are continually transpiring which convince the world that this is the case. We are here then for the amelioration of our condition—for the reformation and ultimate elevation of those that “sit in darkness?” For *these purposes* we have been conducted by the providential hand of the God of nations, to this our ancient and *patrimonial* possession.

We realize a great blessing from the active and philanthropic exertions of the Colonization Society. A blessing which we hope will not lose its proper effect upon, nor be limited only to us; the effects of which begin *already* to exhibit themselves amid the general darkness and wretchedness of this miserable country. But it may be enquired why this separation from this disinterested and philanthropic society? Not for any evil they have done to us, nor for any discontinuance of their efforts to accomplish their humane purposes, but because it is now ascertained that the great good contemplated for our race cannot be secured to it without the assumption of independent prerogatives. It has been made known officially that these colonies sustain relations to no government. From this information it became a question, how it was that *colonies* under a *society* should be exercising *national* powers without having acquired them in the manner in which they are

usually acquired? Considering the short period of the settlement of these colonies, it must be acknowledged that an unusual degree of interest had been awakened by them; yet, the privileges and powers necessary to consummate the great design of their benefactors were denied them. Their laws could be violated and advantages taken of them, because neither they nor their benefactors could *treat* with sovereign powers on these subjects. They had no national flag, that signalized them as one of the nations. It is a universal custom, that laws to which other nations or individuals of sovereign powers are required to conform, must have been enacted by similar powers; that treaties of friendship and commerce are the productions of only similarly independent powers. The weight of these appropriate arguments was felt, and has impelled these colonies to assert to the world, that their object is not to make addition to the United States, nor the establishment of trading markets to monopolize the products of this country, but to obtain and enjoy in quiet possession a home, an only asylum, and equal rights and privileges, to take a stand in the world, and by laudable and just conduct to arrive to manly dignity and honor—to lay the foundation and rear up a government that our children may call their own, and where they may dwell safely. But these privileges we have been denied, unless we signalize and declare to the world who we are. Now it is enough that we give the world to understand that we have come in possession of this territory by lawful and honorable purchase, and that therein we have become possessed of the sovereignty of its original owners, for while this might be acceded to, it would only place us upon a *level* with the native tribes of whom we acquired it: no more would be acceded to us unless

nations in their urbanity saw proper to do so; but we wanted *more*;—though our ancestors were certainly of this land, we claimed to be a civilized and Christian people, and *desired* to be treated as *such*. Again, it is not the policy of the civilized world to accede to any people what they have not claimed; too great is the thirst for territory to accede one point likely to prove a national benefit, or a valuable accession, or to allow the quiet possession of that, the claim to which has not been asserted. Therefore, it became necessary, if these colonies *were* sovereign and independent, to declare the same to the world, and set up those claims, without which no prosperity can attend them; a step it was agreed by the Colonization Society we should take as soon as we attained a proper condition, and were possessed of ability to conduct the *weal*. It is true there has been some opposition to it, but it arose from groundless apprehensions, not from a carelessness about the position, if it could be assumed and maintained without destruction to the government; but when all learned that there was no other alternative than to answer the question, “who are you?” they united to give the hearty declaration that Liberia is a Sovereign and Independent Government. It is done—the step is taken—the position is assumed, and the Rubicon is passed: not to engage in hostilities, not to encroach upon another’s dominions, but to take a stand upon the field of nationality—to exercise those privileges and national prerogatives peculiar to independent and sovereign powers. We congratulate the Republic of Liberia. But we would not tender the congratulation to the citizens of Liberia, were we not firm in the belief that it is the only course that can be pursued by this government. No, too dear is it to us, too

deeply interested are we in it, to hail its entrance upon a career which we believed untenable. However far short we are of equalling some of its citizens, in love for it and strong and enduring interest in its prosperity, we presume to vie with the greatest; we would not have engaged in this undertaking, we would not raise our voice in its defence, nor participate in this celebration, but from the belief we entertain of the propriety and practicability of the position we have this day assumed.

And we would enquire of any that may oppose it—whether they have thought upon it in all its bearings—whether they have dispassionately considered the subject—whether they would have us remain in a condition in which, when necessity required us to speak for ourselves, neither we nor our benefactors could with propriety? Would such persons have the great scheme of colonization approximate to a consummation devoutly wished by all its friends? And can this be done in any other way than by entering upon a national career—and sending forth upon the wings of the *wind*, the declaration of our sovereignty and independence? What can we lose by doing so? In the condition in which we were, we had all to lose, and had lost considerable, without the privilege to *speak* for our rights. We could as individuals speak and write; but there was none to treat officially. This power was possessed neither by the society nor our chief executive officer; and to have remained in that condition, was to throw back for years the revival of our race, to thwart to an indefinite period the completion of the national fabric.

Do we lose the aid of the society? Do they, after having recommended this government to take this step, discontinue their humane operations? Have they not, in strong language,

assured us of their continuance? and *how* can we disbelieve them? Have they ever deceived us? Have they ever *advised us* to do that which they at the same time knew we *could* not *safely* undertake? We have more confidence in that society; they, with all other well wishers to this cause, see it is the only plan that can be adopted. There is no reason to apprehend a cessation of the principles and form of a republican government; these are too highly appreciated, and too long have Liberians been accustomed to their enjoyment, to sacrifice them for any consideration whatever. We have no desire to unite with any government or national power, any farther than friendly and commercial treaties will unite us. We have not taken this step for any purpose of the *kind*; in this we know we echo the sentiments of all Liberians; it is our joy to remain as we are. While no sacrifice will be too dear to maintain existing friendship, and secure it where it does not exist, we wish to be an adjunct to *no* government. These things all have learned, that we are acquainted with the discussions to which this subject has given rise; therefore, because Liberia has this day placed herself in a condition in which, while her friends are doing what their friendship and humanity prompt them to, she can act for herself; we congratulate her. We hail with feelings of delight the expiration of her *non-age*; we behold the birthday of her nationality; the thundering of cannon, the unfurling of yon flag, the unusual delight felt by all Liberians, the smiling countenances of the citizens of this Republic, tell us that the long oppressed and fallen are about to resuscitate and breathe the breath of nationality once more. Hear it ye nations of Africa—hear it ye descendants of our fathers—bear it in your migrations,

talk of it in your wretched huts, until it becomes extensively known, throughout the length and breadth of this devoted land. Not for ourselves only, do we return from oppression and degradation, with the great blessings of christianity and civilization, to circulate among *you*. O! ye spirits of once broken-hearted parents, whose animated hearts wept blood when your sons and daughters were by ruthless hands torn from you. God permitted it thus to be for your good; and lo! we come laden with good for your wretched posterity. And may it not be told them who are not of our race? Are there not some who, having heard of our once miserable condition, are disposed to sympathise with us?—Will not the trouble through which we have come enlist their sympathy? When we tell the nations of the earth why we are here, when we refer them to the impossibility of our becoming any thing like men, in the land from which we came, when we tell them, if they need be told, of the obstacles and oppositions that lay in our way, preventing us from rising to the dignity of men and enjoying the privileges peculiar to such beings, will they retain their suspicions?—When the Christian religion ceases to exert its sanctifying influences, when it ceases to kindle and refine humanity, we may tell our tale of woe and not be heard; but from the pure benevolence and christianity that exists now, we feel sanguine that none will object to our position; if they *do*, they have only to *object*; they can meet nothing from us but the appeals of helpless infants, praying for the privilege to live and enjoy themselves in the land of their fathers.

Encouraging ourselves with these reasonable anticipations, we can hardly restrain our feelings, when we think of the day we celebrate:

the birth day of Liberia's national existence! The day on which she breaks the long silence in *this* land and tells *who she is*. The difficulties encountered and borne down by this modern phoenix—the wars in which we have been constrained to engage in this land—*all* conspire to fill our hearts with gratitude and ambition: gratitude to the God of hosts, whose wisdom directed and whose power preserved us; and to that body of American philanthropists whom he made His instruments.—Ambition; to prove to the world that the colored man's susceptibility of equal improvement and refinement with the white, is no longer a problem; and ambition to preserve untarnished the memories of those veterans, who, by their bravery and patriotism, bequeathed us this isolated government, when they took their departure from among us. It would afford them uncontaminated pleasure were they yet with us, to join in the celebration of this auspicious day. They longed for the arrival of the time when it would be proclaimed to the world that Liberia is a sovereign and independent Republic; but they never anticipated the arrival of the period so soon, when there would be hoisted on Montserado a national flag, with a lone star, which, after ages of wandering, has at length found its orbit; and probably it would not, but for the providential circumstances which have *impelled us* to the assumption of this position.

Were these veterans with us to rehearse, on this day, their toils and difficulties in maintaining this position; were they here to speak of their signal victory over their foes, how would it augment our gratitude; but while theirs is a nobler celebration, we will hand down their names and deeds to unborn generations.

Fellow citizens—we have arrived

at an important crisis. We have assumed a position which, if properly maintained, is only the beginning of a more glorious and prosperous era in the history of this Republic; but it is a position requiring for its new responsibilities and important departments, *suitable* men to give it that *efficiency* so heartily desired by all its friends. It cannot be expected that this great undertaking will proceed well without proper management. Difficulties peculiar to all works of importance will arise; and while men of firm principles will be required to contend with them, others especially set apart and qualified, will be required at all times to *direct* in our national affairs.

"We cannot all be masters, nor all masters
Cannot be truly followed."

It is true, in a republican form of government, all the citizens are eligible to office, but all are not qualified or otherwise suitable for all offices; therefore it is hoped that our republican principles will not be abused by a carelessness to the dignity and prosperity of that government with which Providence has provided us. Let the whole Republic then be cautious and alive to her interest: then will her most important offices be filled with men competent for the duties assigned them, and upon whose faithfulness she can rely. It is to such men that we look, (not for deviations from justice and the constitution of the Republic, but) to honor the former, and by watchfulness see that the latter, in the integrity of its principles, is adhered to by *all* who have sworn allegiance thereto, and hold offices under it. Painful must it be to every patriot to behold at any time the perversion of those principles upon which the stability and prosperity of the government hang, impossible as it is for such deviations and corruptions to pass without leaving a blighting effect;

and if in a few years the Republic of Liberia is not seen skulking back into the darkness from which she has just emerged, it will be owing to her strict adherence to those principles so intimately connected with her political existence. The power with which your officers are endowed, emanates from you, *and* yours is the duty to see that it is not perverted to the injury of the Republic. But, fellow citizens, great privileges usually involve corresponding duties: such is the fact in your case; and if all the power with which your officers are invested emanated from you, yours is the duty to harmonize with them, and obey those laws and political regulations enacted and adopted from time to time by them. It is indispensably necessary that you support your officers and your government by obedience to its laws. Your officers cannot carry into execution any law without the support of the people, especially if its execution be contested. This duty is not peculiar to a few, but to all that are citizens; and I presume it is thus felt by all, unless there should be among us some who would leave these shores; such characters have lived in Liberia, and may again, who, it cannot be expected, will be otherwise than careless about the prosperity of this Republic, and disobedient whenever an opportunity offers. But you, who consider this your only home, who are resolved here to live and die, in laying the foundation of a government to be perpetuated and enjoyed to the latest generations, must feel the importance of obedience to the laws of your country. The consequences of national disobedience have been felt by different parts of the world to their great injury; and we would admonish you to let the *past* warn you of what your condition will be, if you countenance an irregular course in any tending to

mar the peace of the public. Consider that all the benefits of a proper management of this Republic, accrue alike to *all*; protecting their rights and securing to them their civil and religious liberty, and when the laws are energetically enforced, there will be *no* murmur. Hitherto, to some extent, it would appear that laws were enacted for no purpose; but the change in your government requires that the subsequent administration of the laws be marked with efficiency and energy; therefore, Liberians, prepare yourselves for the great duties and responsibilities which are imposed upon you by the new position you have this day assumed. Call upon the spirit of the American patriots, and let similar feelings possess your bosoms, and break forth into manly exertion, and yours will be the honor of having founded and reared up a republican government for the oppressed of our race. The vastness of the undertaking makes it too much for any portion less than the whole community, to sustain and conduct it prosperously; therefore, it is highly important that we be *united*. Great evils have been entailed upon nations—mighty kingdoms and empires have fallen to rise no more, by discord which ultimately genders into anarchy and bloodshed and destruction. The sagacious politician, having an eye upon what is the dreadful consequences of the want of union, was enabled to predict, as if he caught the true spirit of prophecy, “United we stand, divided we fall.” This principle may well be denominated the national *pulse*, the regular beatings of which are indispensably necessary to the vitality of a nation. “If a kingdom be divided against itself, that kingdom cannot stand;” and as sure as these words are true, so will the destruction of this Republic be, if union be not maintained among us. Be united, *Liberians*;

understand one another; know your common object; let all animosities fall this day at the foot of yon staff; and declare henceforward, we be brethren, aiming at the common good. These are not the only promises from which we would infer the future prosperity or indestructibility of this Republic; for the history of nations teaches us there are other indispensable virtues, from among which we will extract only two more.

One is *industry*—the origin of all physical, mental, and political advancement—the foundation of all national grandeur, forgetfulness of which is an impassable barrier to all personal or national prosperity and happiness. It is utterly inconsistent with the course of Providence, to expect these without the employment of the means ordained for their production, and accordingly attended to by all thriving nations. I need not remind you of the importance of agriculture to a nation's prosperity; you have only to cast your eye whence you came, and contemplate the riches extracted by the industrious from a soil in few respects better than yours. With a country capacious and fertile, abounding with products much demanded by some nations, what can hinder you from becoming prosperous and happy, but idleness, the bane of society, and fruitful cause of many evils!

Mental improvement is also absolutely necessary. “Knowledge is power,” is an axiom worthy of attention. The enlightened of all ages have paid becoming attention to it, and even to this day, we behold them offering their petitions and adorations at the shrine of wisdom, acknowledging their indebtedness to her for all that is good and virtuous in the transactions of the affairs of life. While all nations thus show their estimate of knowledge, shall we be dormant?

Shall we enter the political world without the qualifications necessary to maintain our national existence! Shall we, if we ever gain a footing in that world, remain where we *are*, when all nations are moving forward in this respect. Was ever there a time in the history of Liberia, when men of intellectual stamp were more needed? It requires no small portion of knowledge to conduct the affairs of a people. Here, then, is room for improvement, and for the exercise of laudable ambition; here is an adequate stimulus to apply to ourselves and our children.

In reflecting upon our present condition and the new career just entered upon, it would not be improper to inquire by whose aid and protection we have been sustained and delivered from the imminent dangers that have at different times gathered around and threatened us with destruction. We feel it just to acknowledge that it is not owing to any skill or might in us, that we have succeeded, notwithstanding these oppositions, but to the protection and aid of that Being who rules the nations, and holds the destiny of each in his hand; and if, when we look back, we are led to exclaim "what hath God wrought," we see every reason that induced us to trust in Him, occupying the same place, and teaching us it is our duty to do so in *future*.

I can do nothing better in concluding this address, than to direct your attention to the propriety of depending upon the Omnipotent arm of the Almighty. Remember that He hath said, and what he says is true, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." A tenacious adherence to the principles of the Christian religion; obedience to its precepts, encouragement of its institutions and ordinances, among ourselves and children, will,

with the other indispensables mentioned above, insure stability and prosperity to this Republic, while its happy influences will ooze out to water and make glad the moral Sahara around us. But, fellow citizens, the reverse of these things, and an indulgence in national sins, will not only disgrace us in the estimation of the good and virtuous of the world, but bring down upon us the judgments of the God of holiness. We have only to inquire of you, Liberians, shall this Republic be prosperous and advance in national importance? Doubtless it is destined to do so; but may we not retard and make it a reproach to the world?—Naught should inspire us with a greater resolution to advance this arduous but glorious work, than the consideration of the rising and future generations. Shall they be cast out and oppressed in future, when we have it in our power to hand down to them a government well founded and built upon sanctified principles? Shall they have cause to lament that their fathers were so base and inconsiderate, having had it in their power to bequeath them inestimable blessings, yet, through supineness and degrading carelessness, failed to do so? Eternal and merited infamy will be attached to our names.—Again, will you not endeavor to wipe away the opprobrium from the colored race, and prove to the world that it is equally susceptible, with any other, of mental culture and good government? If Liberia have enemies, if prejudice would prompt to laughter at the non-success of this Republic, how would the joy of such be augmented, to hear of a failure in this undertaking? O! Liberians, think of these considerations; and let the thought inspire your hearts with a holy and indomitable resolution to advance your cause, that the Republic may be safe and respected

by the world, that the light of that lone star may illuminate this benighted land: AND, as you fade away from among the living, yours will be the great satisfaction of seeing your descendants established and happily situated, in a government founded and reared with great exertion, and rendered permanent by the strict observance of the principles of good government, by you, their parents, whose memories will be encircled in their estimation with a halo of never-fading glory.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Diversity of Sentiment.

WE are truly pleased at the unanimity which prevails among our fellow citizens, especially in Montserrado, and Sinoe counties, with respect to the proceedings of the late convention. It was hardly to be supposed, that any set of men, without the special inspiration of the Almighty, could form a constitution, which, in all its parts, would be unexceptionable. We are happy to find that the draft which has been submitted to the people seems every where, except by a few in Grand Bassa, to be favorably received, and will, no doubt, be adopted by a large majority of the people. It is pronounced, by persons capable of judging, to be as well adapted, in all its important parts, to the circumstances of the people of these colonies as any that could be produced. The delegates, no doubt, feel exceedingly gratified to find that their labors are so generally appreciated by their constituents. Indeed, the conduct of their constituents in this instance clearly shows what confidence virtuous and honest representatives may place in the judgment, integrity and moderation of an intelligent and free people.

While we rejoice at the patriotism of our fellow citizens in this county; we have reason to regret that in the county of Grand Bassa, to some extent, a different feeling prevails. We are informed there are a few disaffected individuals in that county, who, intent only upon romantic schemes, and their own mistaken interest and

aggrandisement, are deceiving the people by the most false assertions and insinuations of oppression on the part of the people of this country—and even daring to question the sincerity of the Colonization Society.

For two years past those men, they are well known to us, have been unremitting in their efforts to sow discontent and disaffection among the inhabitants of Bassa, and to prejudice their minds against the people of this county.

When the question of independence was seriously agitated, and found to be popular in this county, they seized upon the occasion to propagate the most base and scandalous falsehoods respecting the motives of the people of Montserrado county. We allude exclusively to those persons who are now endeavoring to excite the people in Bassa to acts of insubordination. We know well that there are gentlemen in that county, as in this, who opposed from the commencement, any change in our relations with the Society, and did so from honest and patriotic motives. They feared that the time had not arrived for such an important change, that we should not be able to sustain the government without enormous taxation, &c. &c. Not so with these demigogues, though, at the time, they assumed that position. A majority of the people, however, determined upon the measure, and men of intelligence, in the minority, at once submitted to the will of the majority,

hence it was sincerely hoped, and confidently believed that unanimity would prevail—notwithstanding the low artifices of those discontented and factious spirits.

Great harmony prevailed in the convention—the delegates from Bassa taking the lead, and one or two of them loud in their declamations for immediate action. A solemn declaration of independence was issued, and a new government drafted. Now those promoters of sedition and rebellion, in Bassa, have changed their position and partially thrown off their masks. They are now endeavoring to mislead the people by impugning the motives of the society. Telling the people that the constitution should not be adopted until the society has actually transferred all its property in the colony, to the commonwealth; advising them in the mean time to withdraw from this county, and form a separate government. We are informed that they have succeeded too well in imposing falsehood on a number of innocent people of that county, and have shaken their allegiance to the constitution and laws of their country—strange infatuation. We have reason to believe, however, that some of their wild schemes and atrocious purposes are known to the authorities, and unless they are more cunning than we suppose them to be—we predict, that before they will be able, even for a moment, to gratify their lust of power, and lawless ambition, they will have to account for their conduct, and receive that punishment which the laws of their country inflict upon such atrocious offenders. We do sincerely hope that the good people of Bassa will consider well the measures proposed by those men, who set themselves up as their leaders in this unnatural opposition.

We doubt not that upon cool and sober reflection the people will soon be convinced of the ruinous conse-

quences that must result from the measures in which their selfish leaders would engage them, and their resentment and indignation would be justly turned against the wicked contrivers and promoters of their ruin.

Our Bassa readers will please understand, that we apply the term *leaders* exclusively to three or four swaggering boasters among them, whose plans and designs are somewhat known to us; and it is our object to warn you against them. Will you be involved in a criminal connection—as one of them has been—with a certain dealer not many miles from you? Will you be guilty of the gross inconsistency of another? Consent to be dupes of the third? And submit to the tyranny of the fourth? Surely you will not. Be not deceived. Tear from those men the masks which cover them, expose their real character, and your rights and liberties are secure.

You have nothing to fear in regard to public lands, the society has promised, and will deal with us on the most liberal principles. As to separating from this county, and forming a distinct government, the idea is preposterous, it is suicidal; dismiss it at once from your minds. Aside from every other consideration, how unreasonable the suggestion.

You sent delegates to the convention, they were unanimous in their action: our relations with the society were changed, formally declared, and a new government drafted; now to talk of separation is perfect nonsense. Should the constitution be adopted by a majority of the people of the whole commonwealth, it will go into operation; and be as binding upon you as upon the citizens of any other part of the commonwealth. Then take our advice, co-operate with your fellow citizens in the other counties, let us unite our efforts in advancing the interest of our common country.

Curiosity of the Natives of Liberia upon seeing a Clock.

NATIVE CURIOSITY.—The following extract of a letter from sister Wilkins, dated May 10, presents an interesting and amusing specimen of native curiosity and original ideas, as well as the very limited extent of their knowledge :

I thank you for sending the clock ; I set it up and it goes as yet very well, except having stopped once, and then I am not sure but the girls by their meddlesome curiosity stopped it. It is a source of great curiosity and wonder to the native girls and boys. They thought, while I was making it strike to the right hour, that I was talking to it and told it to "talk" as some of them expressed it ; and in the morning after I had set it going at night, some of them told, with a great deal of seeming astonishment, of hearing the clock in the night ; and asked if I had told the clock to talk in the night—I had told them it would tell us when to get up, when to have prayers, the time for breakfast, for opening and closing school, for dinner, &c.—some of them then wanted to know if I was going to take it to church, saying they thought I would want it to tell me when to come home. Mary Garrettson said, "clock—e—watch—e be, sister."—*Liberia Herald.*

To the Reader.

WE have given up the whole of the present number to the new Constitution of Liberia, and other documents connected therewith ; all emanating from the citizens of the new Republic. In order to lay these things before our friends at the earliest day possible, we have deferred all comments upon them ourselves.

Anniversary of the American Colonization Society.

THE Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors will take place in the American Colonization Society and this city on the 18th instant.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,
From the 20th of November, to the 20th of December, 1847.

MAINE.		VERMONT.	
<i>Hallowell</i> —From H. Tupper, Esq., \$10, balance due on account of life membership of the Am. Col. Soc., and \$10, a donation.....	20 00	<i>Montpelier</i> —From Vermont Col. Soc., by Daniel Baldwin, Treas.	80 00
<i>North Yarmouth Centre</i> —Rev. Caleb Hobart, 4th instalment for life membership.....	6 00	<i>Saxton's River Village</i> —From Benjamin Smith, Esq., \$3, Judge Kellog, \$2, Esquire Chandler, \$1, Deacon Mason, \$1. Rev. S. S. Arnold, \$1 50, collected by Rev. Seth S. Arnold.....	8 50
<i>Freeport</i> —Nathan Nye, \$5, Dr. John A. Hyde, \$3, Rev. E. G. Parsons, \$1.....	9 00		88 50
	35 00	MASSACHUSETTS.	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		<i>Newburyport</i> —From Ladies' Col. Soc. of Newburyport, of which \$30 is to constitute Rev. W. W.	
<i>Hancock</i> —From W. B. Bunnell..	1 50		

Ells, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., by Mrs. Harriet Sanborn, Treas..... 60 00
South Adams—From Man. Brown, Esq., by Rev. I. S. Bacon, D.D. 5 00

NEW YORK.

Trumansburgh—From Herman Camp, Esq., \$50, Wm. Atwater, \$10, Daniel Uhl, \$3..... 63 00

NEW JERSEY.

Princeton—Collection in the Presbyterian Church, by Prof. John Maclean, D. D..... 39 50
Pitts' Grove—Balance of collection in Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Geo. W. Janvier..... 5 00

44 50

PENNSYLVANIA.

Honesdale—From John Torrey, Esq., \$20, and Jason Torrey, Esq., \$30..... 50 00

DELAWARE.

Wilmington—From Miss E. B. M., \$15, M. R. L. \$10, J. W. T., A. Y. T., E. T., each \$5, M. C. and H. A. B. \$7, by Miss E. B. M..... 47 00

VIRGINIA.

By Rev. Thomas C. Benning:—
Richmond—From Mr. Gwathmey, \$10, cash from Mr. H. \$10, O. F. Osborn, cash, Mr. Nunnely, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Mills, Mr. C. Crew, Mr. Hiltzhimer, John Womble, T. H. Ellis, William Barrett, C. Palmer, Jas. Tanner, C. A. Colquitt, Lew. Webb, Charles Gennett, D. J. Burr, Jas. Caskie, James Gray, Jas. Poe, P. R. Gratten, John Gilmore, Mrs. Mills, each \$5, Jas. Caskie, Jno. Jones, Thos. Ruthertord, each \$10, R. Sedgwick, \$3, Mr. Watts, \$2, W. H. Richardson, \$3, C. Deaton, \$2, John M. Shepherd, Richard Whitfield, R. McLelland, Chas. B. Williams, W. H. Christian, Miss A. M. Coleman, each \$2, Wm. D. Gibson, G. W. Toler, Wm. Smith, N. Bowe, Wm. Willis, A. V. Crenshaw, Mrs. Young, Miss Anderson, R. R. Du Val, P. Myers, John G. Blair, Robt. G. Cringan, Miss Mary B. Wardlow, cash, a Lady, Mr. Waldrop, D. Turner, Ira Tichenner, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Gratten, each \$1, Mr. Robt. M. Sommerville and Mrs. John F. Reeve, each \$3, John M. Willis, 50 cents, Mr. Mickie, 50

cents, cash 25 cents, a Lady, 25 cents, collected by J. C. Crane, Esq., from the members of the First Baptist Church, Richmond, \$20..... 229 50

By Wm. H. Ruffner, Esq.—

Lexington—Rev. Henry Ruffner, D. D. \$20, F. H. Smith, \$5, Wm. Gilham, \$2, John T. L. Preston, \$10, Franklin Preston, 50 cents, James Compton, \$2 50, Wm. Stevens, \$10, John Doyle, \$2 50, John L. Poates, \$2 50, P. T. Link, \$1, S. Vanderslice, \$2, W. N. Bumpuss, 50 cents, John T. Figgatt, \$1, Jacob Bear, \$2 50, John M. Wilson, \$1 50, Robt. N. Nelson, \$5, Jacob Fuller, \$1, Geo. D. Armstrong, \$2 50, cash \$1, cash \$1 50, cash \$2, cash \$1, collection in the Presbyterian Church, \$26..... 103 50

Albemarle Co.—From Walker's Church, by Rev. E. Boyden... 10 00

Shepherdstown—Annual subscription of Edmund I. Lee, Esq., by Rev. C. W. Andrews..... 5 00

Brems, Winnville—From Gen. J. H. Cocke..... 50 00

398 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Lewisville—From Wm. Moffatt, Esq. 2 00

KENTUCKY.

By Rev. A. M. Cowan:—

Mercer Co.—Wm. Thompson, W. McAfee, W. Moberly, W. Hoard, each \$5, Miss L. B. Swindells, John B. Bryant, T. H. Dean, Gen. McAfee, each \$3, Mrs. Trimble, Rev. J. Montgomery, Miss M. L. Moore, J. Adams, S. Macoun, A. S. Robertson, each \$2, Mrs. Ann McGoffin, President Shannon, L. R. McMurtry, Elizabeth Vandordal, R. Holman, John Robinson, H. McMordee, A. P. Lapsey, J. Bogart, J. Cardwell, J. P. Vanosdal, J. D. Armstrong, B. C. Trapnall, W. Adams, Rev. Mrs. Dr. Clelland, Mrs. C. McMurtry, S. Wingfield, J. W. Adams, J. Keller, R. C. Patterson, W. T. Curry, J. C. McAfee, R. A. Grimes, S. Walker, W. A. Gray, Thomas Allen, each \$1, J. Curry, W. Irvin, N. Rue, C. Ficklin, Mrs. J. Rue, Mrs. J. McGoffin, Mrs. E. Williams, Mrs. A. T. Ricker, Mrs. N. J. Rue, Mrs. A. T. Nichols, L. W. Ritchie, Rice McAfee, John Dier, C. McAfee

fee, each 50 cts., cash 50 cts.,	
cash 50 cts., Dr. W. Robertson,	
95 cts., M. C. Graham, 75 cts.,	
cash 70 cts., O. S. Poston, Miss	
M. Rose, Mrs. S. Ritchie, each	
25 cts., cash, 25 cts., cash, 25 cts.	82 40
Madison Co. —J. Turner, Judge	
Brick, E. H. Field, each \$10,	
Curtis F. Burnham, W. Mc-	
Cianahan, L. & H., S. N. Row-	
land & Co., T. Irvin, each \$5,	
Tho. W. Boyd, \$1.....	56 00
Clark Co. —Jas. Stonestreet, \$10,	
J. Vanmeter and A. Blackwell,	
each \$5....	20 00
Bourbon Co. —Henry Clay, sen.,	
\$20, J. R. Thornton, N. C.	
Marsh, each \$5.	30 00
Jessamine Co. —Rev. N. M. Gordon	5 00
Woodford Co. —John Kinkaid...	2 00
Louisville —Judge W. F. Bulloch,	5 00
Trigg Co. —M. Maize.....	1 00
	201 40

OHIO.

Troy —Legacy left the Am. Col.	
Soc. by the late David H. Morris,	
of Troy, Ohio, by Charles	
Morris, Jr., Exr., \$200, J. G.	
Telford, Esq., \$2.....	202 00
Cincinnati —From Hon. J. Burnet,	
annual subscription.	100 00
West Liberty —Rev. Jas. H. Hill,	3 00
	395 00

TENNESSEE.

Farmington —Collections by the	
Rev. Thomas J. Hall.....	5 00
Total Contributions.....	\$1,323 90

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE —Gardiner—Phin Pratt,	
Esq., to May, 1848.	2 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE —Hancock—W.	
Bunnell, for 1847, \$1 50. <i>Ac-</i>	
<i>worth-Dav.</i> Montgomery, to Jan.	
1848, \$1, by J. H. Dickey, Esq.	2 50
VERMONT —Saxton's River Village	
—Esquire Chandler, to Dec. '48,	
\$1 50. <i>Bradford</i> —Ben. P. Bald-	
win, Esq., to Jan. '48, \$1. <i>Lud-</i>	
<i>low</i> —Dea. Leonard Ross, and	
Surry Ross, each to May, '48, \$3.	8 50
NEW YORK —New York City—	
by Captain George Barker: J.	
J. Brower, to Sept. 1848, \$2,	
Wm. Bard, to Nov. 1848, \$2, W.	
C. Brinkerhoff, to Aug. 1848,	
\$2, R. W. Martin, to Aug. 1848,	
\$2, Thomas Jeremiah, to Nov.	
1848, \$2, George Sewkley, to	
July, 1848, \$2,—From sundry	
persons, \$20. <i>Buffalo</i> —Chas.	
Wormwood, for 1846-'47, \$3..	35 00

MARYLAND —Hagerstown—John	
Davis, Esq. to Jan. 1848....	5 00
VIRGINIA —Petersburg—Rob't F	
Jackson, Esq. to Oct. '48, \$1 50,	
by Rev. Thomas C. Benning;	
Robert Ritchie, Esq. to Jan. '48,	
\$5. <i>Prince Edward C. H.</i> —Rev.	
Elisha Ballantine, for '48, \$1 50.	8 00
SOUTH CAROLINA —Lewisville—	
Wm. Moffatt, Esq. to Jan. 1850,	5 00
GEORGIA —Macon—From Rev.	
Richard Hooker, subscription	
for 1847-'48, by Rev. Thos. C.	
Benning....	3 00
KENTUCKY —Maysville—Rev. R.	
C. Grundy, to Jan. 1848, by	
John F. Johnston, \$9. <i>Har-</i>	
<i>rodsburgh</i> —Wm. Thompson, to	
July, 1845, by John F. Johnston,	
\$1 50. <i>Carlisle</i> —John Rogers,	
Esq. for 1846-'47, \$3.....	13 50
OHIO —Washington—Sam'l Milli-	
kan, subscription to 23d Nov.	
1847, \$5. <i>Wooster</i> —Levi Cox,	
Esq. to Jan. 1848, \$1 50. <i>Cleve-</i>	
<i>land</i> —Hon. J. W. Allen, to Dec.	
1847, \$5 50. <i>Tallmadge</i> —Dr.	
Upson, to Dec. 1847, \$6. <i>Ely-</i>	
<i>ria</i> —H. Ely, to Dec. '47, \$3 50.	
<i>Norwalk</i> —C. L. Latimer, to	
Dec. 847 \$4, C. L. Boalt, to	
Dec. 1847 \$4, John R. Osborne,	
to March, 1847 \$4. <i>Tiffin</i> —	
Abel Rawson, to 24th Nov. '47,	
\$2 50.....	36 00
ILLINOIS —Petersburg—Rev. Jno.	
Barclay, to Dec. 1848, \$1 50.	
<i>Hartford</i> —Rev. Cyrus Haynes,	
to Dec. '48, \$1 50. <i>Knoxville</i> —	
Hon. John Denny, to Dec. '48,	
\$1 50. <i>Victoria</i> —Rev. Mr.	
Headstrom, to Dec. '48, \$1 50.	
<i>Canton</i> —Joel Wright, to Dec.	
'47, \$4 50, Sam. C. McCune, to	
Jan. '48, \$3. <i>Monmouth</i> —Saml.	
Wilson, to Jan. '48, \$3. <i>Prin-</i>	
<i>celon</i> —C. Bryant, to Dec. '47,	
\$6. <i>Galena</i> —C. S. Hempstead,	
Esq., to Nov. '47, \$1 50.....	24 00
MISSOURI —Paris—H. Thomas,	
to Jan. '47, \$2 25. <i>Columbia</i> —	
Hon. Sinclair Kertley, to Dec	
'47, \$4, Hon. Wm. Jewell, to	
Jan. '48, \$5 50. <i>Roanoke</i> —W.	
H. Mansfield, to May, '48, \$3.	
<i>Independence</i> —Rev. F. R. Pal-	
mer, to Jan. '48, \$4. <i>Fort</i>	
<i>Osage</i> —Lewis Franklin, to Sep-	
tember, '47, \$2.....	20 75

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AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 1848.

[No. 2.

Thirty-first Anniversary of the American Colonization Society.

THE thirty-first Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the 18th ult. The Annual Report was read, and addresses delivered. We are not able to insert the proceedings at large in the present number, but shall in our next.

We have only room at present for a few notices of the meeting taken from some of the newspapers of the day following:

[From the National Intelligencer.]

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Before the hour of 5 o'clock yesterday evening—that is, several hours before the appointed time of meeting of the Colonization Society—ladies and gentlemen began to pour into the Hall of Representatives, which was afterwards crowded to excess, to witness the proceedings at the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, at which Mr. CLAY, the President of the Society, was to preside in person, for the first time for many years. The multitude which flocked to the common, centre of attraction was far greater than the hall and all the adjacent lobbies could

contain, and numbers, after struggling in vain to obtain an entrance, returned home disappointed.

The occasion was one of great interest, Mr. CLAY having presided as chairman at the small but respectable meeting held in this city more than thirty years ago, when the first movement was made to get up the association, which has been productive of such important results, and has already reached the point of proving the capacity of the colored population, bred and educated in the United States, for self-government; the people of Liberia having just established a Constitution, modelled on the institutions of the United States.

Mr. CLAY, on taking the Chair, was saluted with acclamations by the assembly.

Extracts from the annual report having been read by the Rev. Mr. McLAIN, the Secretary of the Society—

Mr. DAYTON, Senator from New Jersey, offered a resolution of congratulation on the birth of a new Republic on the shores of Africa, terminating with a delicate allusion to the presence of Mr. CLAY and his early services in the cause. The mover supported the resolution in a brief and eloquent speech, which, eloquent and impressive as it was,

suffered frequent interruption from the rabble. There was the loudest and the greatest crowd in which we have

At length Mr. CLAY rose to speak, ever seen enveloped—very portion of the hall of the House of Representatives crammed with living hundreds. Perhaps from 2,000 to 3,000 persons were present—and hundreds were turned away, unable to find a seat or a resting-place for the soles of their feet.

The report from the Colonization Society was first read. Then Mr. DAYTON, United States senator from New Jersey, addressed the audience. And last of all rose the orator of the night, HENRY CLAY. He made no display of eloquence, but he spoke clearly and sensibly of the benefits of the Colonization Society. We were further surprised to hear him speak with so loud and distinct a voice.— Every one knows that Mr. CLAY speaks in a most agreeable manner. We commenced to say something gently upon him. Energy is stamped upon the man himself; and he is so capable of inspiring enthusiasm among his many devoted friends, that they will scarcely fail to urge on his pretensions to a higher rank than he occupied to-night, and will make it rather difficult for the friends of any competitor to the aim of the course.

Mr. CLAY was re-elected President by acclamation, and all the Vice-Presidents were also continued. The meeting then adjourned.

Full notes were taken of Mr. CLAY'S speech, and it will be given in due time.

From the Union:

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Black.—We have just returned

Letter from Liberia—letter from Rev. Roberts.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Monrovia, Nov. 19, 1847.

SIR:—I have the honor to enclose herewith particulars of the accounts against the U. S. Government for the Recompense, built for the accommodation of recaptured Africans; the first sets were transmitted by the Schooner "A. B. Rogers" with accounts from the Colonial Warehouse, and other documents, about thirty days ago. I omitted, at that time, to send you Dr. Engstrand's receipts,

acknowledging the delivery of the building, which is also here enclosed.

I am happy to be able to inform you, that since my last letter to you, October 17th, we have succeeded in purchasing the entire "Minor" country, also a small tract called "Lennan," and another known by the name of "Hennasso." These purchases extinguish the native title to all the lands lying between Grand Kruah and River Coasters.

Mr. Benson, according to appoint-

ment, is now with the chiefs of New Cesstors, for the purpose of negotiating for that territory. By a letter received from him yesterday, I am glad to find the prospects of success are somewhat encouraging.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, who returned to this place yesterday, from a tour through the Grand Cape Mount country, where he has been to make arrangements for establishing mission stations, informs me that Commodore Hotham has received orders from his Government to attack and destroy the slave establishments at the Gallenas. The measure is authorized, it appears, by a treaty, concluded several years ago, between the British Government and the chiefs of Gallenas for the suppression of the slave trade. Mr. Wilson obtained this information from Captain Murray, of Her Majesty's Sloop "Favorite," and it may be relied on.

The citizens of Millsburg, a few days ago, were a little alarmed in consequence of some rumors of an attack by the Condoes on the natives of Heddington. The reports, however, were unfounded. The natives of Heddington originated them to alarm the settlers, hoping by that means to avert an attack they feared the Condoes might make on them to avenge an insult offered by Zoda Qura, their chief, to a Condo gentleman of distinction.

A few weeks ago, Zoda and this

gentleman had some difficulty respecting trade, when the latter called the former a slave—Zoda had been a slave, and was among the number liberated by Mr. Ashmun, at Mammy Town, many years ago. Zoda replied, "it was true he had been a slave, but the Americans had liberated him, and he was now a free man; and that was not all, he was in authority, and would not allow himself to be insulted with impunity. Whereupon, he ordered his people to shave the beard of the Condo gentleman, steep it in water, which he compelled him to drink, then sent him off with an impertinent message to his king. According to the notion of the natives, a grosser insult could not be offered; and, I have no doubt, should they find Zoda beyond the jurisdiction of his Government, his head will pay the forfeit, unless the authorities can succeed in accommodating the difference, which I think we shall be able to do.

Of public affairs, I have nothing worth communicating: every thing is going on quietly and in order.

No news yet of the Packet, we begin to fear some accident has befallen her.

In haste, I am, sir, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. WM. McLAIN,

Sec. and Tr. Am. Col. Soc'y,
Washington City, U. S. A.

Letter from Dr. Lugenbeel.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,
November 20, 1847.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Although I have nothing of importance to communicate to you, of which you have not already been informed; yet as an opportunity is now presented, by which I have the privilege of sending letters to my far-away home, I will forward you a few lines, by

which you will at least perceive that I am still among the living, and still able, even in "the white man's grave-yard," to talk on paper to my distant friends on the other side of the rolling ocean.

I presume that, before the reception of this, you will have received my letter by the Schooner "J. B. Gager," which vessel left our port

on the 19th ultimo, bound to Sierra Leone—thence to New York. Since the date of that letter, nothing worthy of particular notice has transpired on this side the “big water;” except the artificers of some of the emissaries of the Devil—slave traders on the one hand, and the success of the Gospel of Christ on the other—two powerful antagonistic influences, which are in operation in this benighted land; producing as great a contrast, as can well be imagined. While brutes in human form are still engaged in tearing away the poor ignorant aborigines of this country, and transporting them in floating prison-houses to the distant scenes of perpetual servitude; many of the rescued victims of the abominable traffic, who were brought to this place in the slave-ship “Pons,” are realizing the transcendent blessings of the glorious Gospel of salvation—a considerable number of them, I decidedly believe, have experienced evangelical repentance and conversion, have received the ordinance of Christian baptism, and have become members of one or other of the branches of the Christian Church. And the work is still going on—the heavenly influences of divine truth and love are spreading from house to house, and heart to heart. And may we not confidently hope, that the feeble, glimmering light, which was brought over from the land of Bibles, and of gospel light and liberty, and planted on the heights of Mesurado, by the pioneers of African Colonization, will continue to spread its effulgent rays over the Republic of Liberia, until the deep darkness shall be dispersed from the minds of all the contiguous native tribes, until the heavenly radiance shall extend far into the interior of this land of midnight gloom—aye, until all the scattered tribes of this vast peninsula shall be brought under its benign in-

fluences, until slavery shall be forever abolished, and Africa shall be disenthralled and brought home to God!

In view of the eagerness which is exhibited by most of the captives by the Pons, for religious instruction; and in view of the astonishing facility with which they imbibe religious truths, I feel much encouraged to believe that the seizure of that vessel, and the delivery of her human cargo at this place, has resulted in incalculable good to those wretched, degraded creatures, and will result in the greatest of good to many more of the benighted children of Africa.

But the nefarious traffic is still carried on to a very great extent—greater, perhaps, this year, on this part of the coast, than for several years past. I understand that the slavers have resorted to the expedient of shipping their slaves at night, even in sight by day-light of armed cruisers. They run in, and take off the slaves, without even coming to anchor. Several cargoes have been taken from New Cess, within the last few months. A few weeks ago, I understood that a *New York pilot-boat* was lying off Gallinas, in command of Captain Flowery, who was taken in the “Spitfire,” about two years ago—condemned, imprisoned, and afterwards pardoned in the United States. The pilot-boat suddenly disappeared, one dark and rainy night, as is supposed, with her full complement of doomed victims.

So, you see, that the combined efforts of England, France, and the United States, by armed vessels, will not prevent the exportation of slaves, even from the most noted marts. Nor would the combined efforts of all the vessels of all the navies in the world put a stop to the infamous trade, so long as the natives of Africa remain uncivilized, and a market remains open for the

sale of slaves in other parts of the world.

The general health of the people in Liberia has, I think, been as good, during the last few months, as I ever knew it to be. As for my own part, I have been getting along about as well as usual—slight feverish spells

occasionally, but no chills or agues.

We are still anxiously awaiting for the arrival of the Liberia Packet.

Yours truly,

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Rev. WM. McLAIN,

*Secretary and Treasurer,
American Col. Society.*

[From Africa's Luminary.]

Religion among the Congoes by the "Pons."

THE readers of the Luminary, who did not witness the deeply interesting and solemn ceremonies, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this place, on Sunday, the 24th instant, especially those persons in the United States, who are interested in the spiritual, as well as in the temporal welfare of the liberated Africans, who were landed at this place from on board the slave-ship "Pons," in December, 1845, will doubtless be gratified to learn that, on that day, six of these poor rescued victims of the abominable traffic were received into the church, on probation, after having given satisfactory evidence of having experienced the pardoning love of God. Three of these were males, and three females; and five of the six are living with Gov. Roberts, and one with Mr. Benedict. Five of them were baptized—the other one, preferring to be immersed, did not receive the ordinance of baptism on that day. They all seemed to realize the importance of the solemn ceremony; and they all expressed themselves as being satisfied, that God, for Christ's sake, had forgiven their sins—had made their hearts "fine."

Two or three others of the Pons' company have professed to have experienced a change of heart; and several of the rest are very much concerned about the salvation of their souls. They all seem to have an

impression that they must not talk or eat much, while they are seeking religion; and they carry out these two important auxiliaries—silence and fasting—more strictly than I ever knew civilized and enlightened people to do. They sometimes spend the whole day in "the bush," in prayer, without eating or drinking any thing.

It is truly interesting to hear these converted heathen relate their experience. Their earnestness and simplicity, and the good sense of some of their remarks, are calculated to excite the admiration of every Christian observer. The experience of one of the six who were received into the Church, is peculiarly interesting and impressive. This poor fellow was so deeply convicted, and was so fully engaged in seeking religion, that he refused to speak a word to any person, even to his comrades. He would willingly do whatever he was directed to do, by the Governor or Mrs. R.; but he would not answer any questions, or say a word, at any time. He continued in this dumb state eight days; during which time, he always appeared to be in the deepest distress and anxiety—often weeping bitterly, and frequently apparently absorbed in deep meditation. During these eight days, he ate scarcely enough to sustain his life, and spent all his leisure time in meditation, and in trying to

pray. He would patiently, and with apparent gratitude, listen to the instructions which were given; but not a word would he speak, in answer to any enquiry from any person. On the night of the eighth day of his spiritual distress, the Lord spoke peace to his soul:—"his tongue was loosed, and he spake and praised God." He immediately told his companions what he had seen, and what he felt. Some of them laughed at him; but others did not feel like making derision.

On the following morning, when I first saw him, I felt satisfied, from the expression of his countenance, (so different from what it had been,) that he had experienced some change; and, on speaking to him, he readily answered; and then, in his broken language, he endeavored to relate his experience. It was difficult for him to express his feelings, or to give a distinct account of some remarkable sights which had been presented to his mental or spiritual vision. His description of one was strikingly similar to the usual representations of the appearance of the Saviour; and while he endeavored to represent the object which he says he saw, there was in his countenance an unearthly expression or exhibition of meekness and humility. On being asked, what made him think that he had been converted, or that his heart had been changed, he replied, "All time before, my heart be wah-wah, (bad) plenty. It make me tief, tellie, and do plenty bad ting. I pray God for give me good heart. Last night, I lay down for sleep: I no sleep; my heart be too wah-wah. I pray, pray, pray; then God hear me, and make my heart fine. He take away all wah-wah ting my heart, and make me feel no more trouble, but make my heart fine." On being asked why he would not speak, during the previous week, he an-

swered, "I fear for talk; I fear I say some bad worra," (word.) And, on being asked why he now spoke, he replied, "God done make my heart fine: I no fear for talk now." I was particularly struck with his honest simplicity, while relating his experience before the Church, on the day of his reception and baptism, (four weeks subsequent to his conversion:) On being interrogated respecting the state of his feelings, since God converted his soul, he said "sometime my heart feel fine, and sometime it feel wah-wah." 'This is strikingly characteristic of the majority of persons, during the first few weeks or months, after their conversion. The devil often gets the advantage to some extent, of the young Christian, and succeeds in causing shadows of doubt to pass across the mind of the inexperienced soldier of the cross, and in depriving him, in some measure, of the joyful feelings of his first love; and, not until he shall have fought his way through many discouraging conflicts with the great adversary, whose insinuating machinations are always in active exercise, to ensnare the Christian—not until he shall become entirely crucified unto the world, and the world unto him, and shall freely and unreservedly laid all on the altar, a living sacrifice, and fully realized the application of the all-cleansing blood of Christ—shall he be enabled to exult in the full sunshine of divine love, without a fleeting cloud to intercept the heavenly rays. Even then, he may occasionally hear the hoarse voice of the "roaring lion," without the citadel of his affections, or the soft whispering of the "transformed angel of light;" but he knows the sound, and he heeds not the seductive invitation of his vile enemy, though robed in the "livery of the court of heaven."

I have carefully studied the general character of the aborigines of Af-

rica, as far as I have had opportunities; and, from my knowledge of their usual craftiness and deceit, I am inclined to be very slow in believing in the sincerity of their professions of religion, or any thing else. I am quite satisfied that very few of the many, who at different times have professed conversion, especially at Heddington and Robertsville, a few years ago, understood anything about the reality of religion, or experienced any spiritual change at all. But, in reference to the Congo boy, to whom I have particularly referred, I have no doubt that God, for Christ's sake, has spoken peace to his soul; and that he has thus experienced the blessing of justification. Though he cannot command language, to be able to give a very clear and comprehensive detail of the dealings of God with him; yet, I am quite satisfied that the Holy Spirit has been operating on his mind and heart in a manner peculiarly comprehensible and impressive to him; and perhaps strikingly different from His usual mode of operation with more enlightened persons. Nor have I any reason to doubt the reality of the spiritual change in the other five who were received into the Church.

Immediately after his conversion, Henry commenced his labors of love among his companions; and through his influence chiefly, several others have been brought to the knowledge of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus; and a considerable number of the rest of the Congoes by the "Pons," are now apparently earnestly engaged in seeking the pearl of price. The Holy Spirit is undoubtedly at work among these rescued victims of the slave trade; and many of them are certainly deeply convicted of "righteousness, temperance, and judgment," are thoroughly convinced of the necessity of a change of heart, and are earnestly seeking the salvation of their souls.

The change which has been effected in the condition of the captives by the "Pons," since they were landed at this place, on the 16th of December, 1845, is truly gratifying to the feelings of humanity and Christian benevolence. When I received these poor, naked, degraded, and starving creatures from on board the slave-ship, although I felt satisfied that their condition in Liberia would be infinitely better than it ever had been, and better than it would have been if the vessel had not been captured; yet, I must confess that I had some fears respecting the future comfort and welfare of so large a number of grossly ignorant and deeply degraded human beings, thus suddenly thrown into this community. Little did I think, that, in less than two years, so great a change would be produced in their social, intellectual, and moral condition. Little did I think, that, in so short a time, most of them would be able to understand and appreciate the transcendent blessings of the gospel of Christ, and many of them be earnestly engaged in seeking the pearl of great price. Little did I think, that I should so soon witness satisfactory evidence of heart-felt conviction of sin, in many of these victims of slavery and degradation, and see tears of penitential sorrow streaming down their cheeks; or hear the pleasing story of gratitude and praise bursting from the full hearts of those who have experienced the renovating influences of the Holy Spirit. But so it is; and so I trust the benign influences of our holy Christianity may continue to speak throughout the length and breadth of this vast peninsula; until all the scattered tribes of Africa shall be disenthralled, redeemed, and brought home to God.

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Monrovia, Oct. 27th, 1847.

African Races and Languages.

In former numbers of the Repository—especially those for January and September of the past year—we have given some account of the distinction of races in Africa. An article in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* for November, enables us to add something to what we have already said on that subject. It is from the pen of the Rev. John Leighton Wilson, American Missionary at the Gaboon River. For several years, while residing at Cape Palmas, Mr. Wilson was in the daily use of the Grebo language; and for several years since his removal to the Gaboon, he has used the Mpongwe. For his knowledge of the Mandingo, he gives credit to MacBriar's Mandingo Grammar, which contains a vocabulary of 700 or 800 words, and other specimens of the language. Of the other languages mentioned by him, his intercourse with those who speak them, and some written specimens, have doubtless furnished the knowledge requisite for his present purpose. His article is a comparison of these three languages. We shall copy and abridge such parts of it as will be of greatest interest to our readers; throwing in occasionally—in brackets, when in the body of a paragraph—such remarks of our own as the topics may suggest. Mr. Wilson says:

“Too little is as yet known of the numerous and diversified dialects of Africa, to determine with certainty the precise number of families which

they form. The Mountains of the Moon, which divide this great continent into two nearly equal portions, also form an important dividing line between two great branches of the Negro race, who it is probable, emigrated to Africa at remote periods from each other, and from different parts of the Old World.

“In the northern half of the continent, or that part of it occupied by the black races, the number of languages is very great, the different families of which show very little, if any, affinity for each other; while in the southern division, one great family prevails over the whole, even to the Cape of Good Hope. [Mr. Wilson seems to make no account of the Hottentots, whose language is not regarded as belonging to that great family; and, for the purposes of his article, they are of no account.] As there is a tendency to the multiplication of dialects in all countries where there are no written standards, the above fact furnishes a presumptive argument in favor of the opinion, that the northern portion of the continent must have been settled by the Negro race at a much earlier period than the southern; or that the present inhabitants of this [southern] portion of the country overran and rooted out its original occupants, [perhaps the Hottentots,] at no very remote period. However this may be, the languages spoken on the opposite sides of these mountains show as conclusively as any argument drawn from this source can, that these two families of blacks, whatever physical resemblances there may be, must have had different origins.

“In the northern half of the continent, the number of dialects is incredibly great. Those spoken along the western coast, i. e. between the

River Senegal and the Cameroons in the Bight of Biafra, which is no doubt the western termination of the Mountains of the Moon, may be grouped into five distinct families, the boundaries of which are not inaccurately defined by the established geographical divisions of the country.

"The Mandingo, including the Jaloof, the Foulah, the Soosoo, and other kindred dialects, may be regarded as forming one of these principal families. Those of the nations who speak these dialects are Mohammedans, and no doubt a less or greater number of Moorish and Arabic words has been incorporated with all of them. These dialects are spoken from Senegal to Sierra Leone, and in the interior as far as the head waters of the Niger. [Mr. Wilson's statement concerning the religion of these tribes is doubtless true as a general remark; but we apprehend that their conversion to Muhammadanism is not yet universal.]

"From Sierra Leon or Cape Mesurado to the mouth of the Niger, in what is called Upper Guinea, a distance coastwise of twelve or fifteen hundred miles, there are four distinct families, showing very little, if any, affinity for each other. The first extends from Basa, [Bassa] to St. Andrews, embracing the Basa, Kru, [Kroo,] Grebo, and other dialects, all of which belong to one general family, called the Mena or Mandoo language. The natives who speak these dialects are Pagans; and though, physically considered, they are one of the finest races in Africa, they are less intellectual than the generality of tribes along the coast.

"From Frisco to Dick's Cove, [Dixcove,] along what is called the Ivory Coast, we have another language, usually called the Kwakwa [by old writers, Quaqua,] which possesses no traceable affinity for any other language along the coast.

The inhabitants of this part of the coast are a fine, athletic race, and occupy an important part of the coast in a commercial point of view, but, like the tribes above and below, are pagans of the lowest order.

"From Dick's Cove to Badagri, we have the Fanti, as called by the natives themselves, *Fantypim*, which includes the Ashanti, Dahomey, Poppo, Accra, and other dialects. Among the dialects of this family there is more diversity than among those of either of the preceding. The natives here discover considerable mechanical skill, and much more versatility of character than the inhabitants of the Grain Coast.

"On the great rivers of the Gulf of Benin, Bonny, Benin and Calabar, we find another distinct family of languages, possessing some striking peculiarities, entirely unknown to any of the dialects, either west or south.

"How nearly related these different families along the sea-coast may be to those of Central and Northern Africa, is not known. While there is a constant tendency to a multiplication of the dialects of the same family, the different families themselves have preserved their distinctive features, without essential change or modification. The want of written standards accounts for the first of these facts; while the fixed habits of the natives, in opposition to the roving character of most barbarous nations, account for the other.

"Crossing the Mountains of the Moon, we find one great family of languages, extending itself over the whole southern division of the continent. The dialects of this family, though they differ essentially as dialects, have too many striking difficulties for each other, to allow any doubt of their having a common origin." * * *

"This great family of languages,

if the Mpongwe dialect may be taken as a specimen, is remarkable for its beauty, elegance, and perfectly philosophical arrangements, as well as for its almost indefinite expansibility. In these respects, it not only differs essentially and radically from all the dialects north of the Mountains of the Moon, but they are such as may well challenge a comparison with any known language in the world." * * *

"The Mandingo is spoken chiefly between the Senegal and the Gambia; the Grebo, at Cape Palmas and in that vicinity. The distance between these two places is six or eight hundred miles. The Mpongwe is spoken on both sides of the Gaboon, at Cape Lopez, and Cape St. Catharine, in what is called Lower Guinea. The distance from Cape Palmas to the Gaboon is ten or twelve hundred miles, and that between the latter and Sene Gambia is eighteen hundred or two thousand." * * *

"The first thing that would be sure to arrest the attention of one who has had an opportunity to study the character and habits of the people in connexion with their languages, is the remarkable correspondence that will always be formed between the character of the different tribes and the dialects which they respectively speak.

"The Grebo tribe, physically considered, are one of the finest races in Western Africa. They are stout, well formed, and their muscular system is remarkably well developed. They stand erect, and when not under the influence of excitement, their gait is measured, manly and dignified. When engaged at work or in play, they are quick, energetic, and prompt in all their bodily evolutions; they are fond of work, are capable of enduring great hardships, and, compared with most of the tribes of Western Africa, are really courageous and enterprising. But they are

destitute of polish, both of mind and of manners. In their intercourse with each other, they are rude, abrupt, and uncereemonious; when opposed or resisted in what is their right or due, they become obstinate, sullen, and inflexible. They have much vivacity of disposition, but very little imagination. Their songs have but little of poetry, and are unmusical and monotonous; besides which, they have very little literature in the form of ancestral traditions or fabulous stories. Their dialect partakes very largely of these general outlines. It is harsh, abrupt, energetic, indistinct in enunciation, meagre in point of words, abounds with inarticulate nasal and guttural sounds, possesses but few inflections and grammatical forms, and is, withal, exceedingly difficult of acquisition.

"The Mpongwe people, on the other hand, are mild in their disposition, flexible in character, courteous in their manners, and very deferential to age and rank. But they are timid, irresolute, and exceedingly averse to manual labor. They live by trade, are cunning, shrewd, calculating, and somewhat polished in their manners. Their temperament is of the excitable or nervous character, and they are altogether the most imaginative race of Negroes I have ever known. They have inexhaustible stores of ancestral tradition, and fabulous stories, some of which, if embodied in suitable language, would bear comparison with the most celebrated novels and romances that have ever been presented to the world. These general outlines of the character, habits, and disposition of the people are no bad counterpart to their language. It is soft, pliant, and flexible; clear and distinct in enunciation, pleasant to the ear, almost entirely free from guttural and nasal sounds, methodical in all its

grammatical forms, susceptible of great expansion, and withal very easy of acquisition.

"The same correspondence might be pointed out between the Mandingo dialect and the people by whom it is spoken; but enough has been said already to illustrate our general remark, whether the disposition and habits of the natives have been modified by the character of their language: or whether, on the other hand, these dialects have been moulded so as to suit the disposition, character and pursuits of the people, are points that cannot easily be determined. Most probably, they exert a reciprocal influence upon each other. It must not be presumed, however, that the comparative perfection of these dialects is to be regarded as an infallible criterion of the relative improvement of the different tribes. This would bespeak for the Mpongwe tribe a degree of improvement and civilization far above the others, which the actual and known condition of that people does not authorize."

Mr. Wilson then enters upon a comparison of the three languages, the philological details of which would be out of place in the Repository. A few remarks, however, may be interesting, especially to the more learned of our readers.

The Grebo language is in a great measure made up of words of one syllable. The names of familiar objects are mostly monosyllables, and a large proportion of them are words which may be spelled with two letters of the Roman alphabet. In the Mandingo, about one-fifth of the verbs are monosyllables, but the nouns, with very few exceptions, have two syllables or more. In the

Mpongwe, there are not more than a dozen verbs, and perhaps not more than two or three nouns which are monosyllabic.

There is not a single word that is common to all the three languages; only one word, and that an *abbreviated* pronoun, is common to the Mpongwe and Mandingo; and one form of a single verb which is the same in Grebo and Mpongwe; though in the latter, that form is a contraction.

The Grebo has few or no contractions, or compound words; while the Mpongwe and Mandingo abound with the former, and use the latter freely. The Mandingo word *mbadingmuso*, sister, is made up of *mi*, my, *bado*, mother, *dingo*, child, and *muso*, female. In the Mpongwe, *omantwe*, his wife, is made up of *oma*, person, *anto*, female, and *we*, his.

In Grebo, there are words and phrases which it is almost impossible for a foreigner to acquire, so as to be understood by a native when he attempts to speak them. In the Mpongwe, there are not more than three or four words that are at all difficult of utterance.

Neither of these languages has the article, definite or indefinite. The place of the former is supplied by the numeral *one*, and that of the latter by a personal or demonstrative pronoun.

Prepositions, in Grebo, are few. They have none signifying *to*, or *with*. They say, "He has gone Bligi," for "to Bligi." "He cut

himself knife," for "with a knife." The preposition is sometimes divided, and the noun or pronoun which it governs is put between its parts, like the scriptural phrase "to us-ward," for "toward us." In all other cases, the preposition follows its noun. The Mandingo, also, has few prepositions, which, with one exception, follow the nouns they govern. In the Mpongwe, the prepositions are more numerous, and always precede their nouns, as in English.

Nouns have no inflection in either of these languages, to express gender or case. In Grebo, the plural is formed, except in a few irregular instances, by a change of the final vowel. In Mandingo, it is formed by changing the final vowel into *olu*, or adding *olu*; and sometimes by adding *olu*, not to the noun, but to the adjective which follows it. In the Mpongwe, nouns have four declensions, in all of which the plural is formed by a change in the first syllable, and a fifth, in which singular and plural are alike, thus:—1. *Nago*, house; *inago*, or *sinago*, houses. 2. *Egara*, chest; *gara*, chests; *Ezama*, thing, *yama*, things. 3. *Idámbe*, a sheep; *adambe*, sheep, *Ivanga*, a law; *ampanga*, laws. 4. *Olamba*, cloth; *ilamba*, cloths. 5. *Aningo*, water; *aningo*, waters. It is a remarkable fact, though Mr. Wilson does not expressly mention it, that this peculiarity, of inflecting nouns at the beginning, extends through all the cognate dialects of Southern Africa.

Adjectives are few in all these languages, the deficiency being made up by the use of verbs; as in Grebo, *kanu ni na*, hunger works him; in Mpongwe, *e jágá, njana*, he is sick with hunger, for he is hungry. Adjectives have no degrees of comparison, nor have they any inflection for number, except in the Mpongwe, in which every adjective may be so inflected in its first syllable, as to accommodate itself to a noun of any declension.

Verbs in these languages, have no inflection to express number or person, except that the Mpongwe has a second person plural in the imperative.

The Grebo verb has, by the help of auxiliaries, five moods and thirteen tenses. It forms the future by *mi*, to go, and an infinitive thus, *mi ne numu*, I go it to do, for I will do it. It has a passive form, made by affixing *e* to the active; but the passive is never used when it can be avoided by circumlocution. Instead of saying *he was killed in war*, they would say, *war killed him*. A reciprocal form is produced by a reduplication of the first syllable.

The Mandingo verb, by the aid of auxiliary particles, has four moods and seven tenses. It has a causative form, made by a suffix, but no passive or reciprocal. It has a future without the aid of an auxiliary.

The Mpongwe verb is a curiosity. We can give only a few particulars from Mr. Wilson's full account.

It has six moods and four tenses,

an active and a passive voice—using the passive in preference to the active—and an affirmative and negative form; and each regular verb has five simple, and at least six compound conjugations—in all, counting the passive of each, twenty-two conjugations. These conjugations will best be explained by an example.

Simple Conjugations.

1. *Kamba*, I talk; 2. *Kambaga*, I talk habitually; 3. *Kambiza*, I cause to talk; 4. *Kambina*, I talk with [some one;] 5. *Kambagamba*, I talk at random.

Compound Conjugations.

1. *Kambizaga*, I cause to talk habitually; 2. *Kambinaga*, I talk habitually with [some one;] 3. *Kambinaza*, I cause to talk with [some one;] 4. *Kambagambaga*, I talk at random habitually; 5. *Kambagambiza*, I cause to talk at random. 6. *Kambagambina*, I talk with [some one] at random.

These combinations may be carried still farther, it would seem, without limits. Thus, *Kambinazaga*, I cause to talk with [some one] habitually; but such combinations are seldom used. In fact, each of these forms is a regular verb, susceptible of all the inflections of its radical, *Kamba*. Mr. Wilson states that the whole number of shades of meaning which a Mpongwe verb may be made to express, is between twelve and fifteen hundred.

So much from Mr. Wilson, from which it appears that the languages of Southern Africa are essentially

different from those of Northern Africa, proving, as conclusively as difference of language can, that the people are of different races.

Can we infer, from the structure of the Mpongwe and its kindred dialects, anything concerning the origin or ethnological relations of the South Africans? Perhaps not, unless it be that they have been a people by themselves from very remote antiquity. In the Hebrew, each regular verb has five conjugations: active, passive, active causative, passive causative, and reciprocal. In the Basque—certainly one of the oldest languages in Europe—the verb has twenty-six conjugations, showing the different relations of the agent to the action and to the object which it affects. Among the American Indians—the Cherokees in the southern part of the United States, the Ojibwas, sometimes called Chippewas, around Lake Superior, and the Nez Percés, beyond the Rocky Mountains, have an almost unlimited number of conjugations for every verb. For example, in the Nez Percés, *wihnasa*, to travel; *tualawihnasa*, to travel in the rain; *tantualawihnasa*, to travel in a rainy night. In the languages of intervening tribes, however, such idioms are used sparingly, or not at all. It is not known that such languages have any words, or roots of words, in common. Their modes of inflection, too, seem too diverse to have been derived from a common origin. In the Mpongwe, the conjugations are formed by an addition at

the end; in the Nez Perces, so far as appears from the specimens before us, at the beginning; in the Hebrew, Basque and Cherokee, in some cases, by a change in the middle of the word. It is observable, that this peculiarity is wholly wanting in all languages which have grown up and received their grammatical form in a state of civilization, as most of the languages of modern Europe. The languages which contain it seem all to have had their origin in very early

and barbarous ages; and all that we can infer is, that those who speak such a language, have remained substantially the same people, from a very remote period of antiquity.

And finally, it is obvious that the languages of Southern Africa, as well as the climate of some parts of it, afford important facilities for the work of evangelization and civilization, which are not found in the northern portion of the continent.

Sentiments in London on African Colonization.

THE following interesting article from the "MORNING POST," of London, came to hand some time since, and should have appeared in the Repository, but was mislaid at the time. We cannot but wish that such sentiments may soon pervade the whole English nation:

LONDON, May 19.

The following interesting communication on African colonization by free people of color is submitted to the perusal of the public:—

"To the Editor of the Morning Post.

"SIR—Encouraged by your favorable reception of my last communication upon emigration to Virginia, I now trouble you with a few remarks upon African colonization by free people of color, as the most effectual mode of arresting the slave trade, and civilizing Africa—a measure which I know has been previously advocated with great force in your valuable columns. The awful sacrifice of lives which occurred last year on board of her Majesty's steamer *Eclair*, by African fever, is too vivid in the recollection of many of

your readers to render a repetition of its melancholy details necessary here. This being one of the many lamentable instances of loss of life in attempting to put a stop to that horrible traffic, by means of a blockading squadron of cruisers on the coast, which, independently of the fearful risk of health, entails an enormous expense upon the country, without effectually accomplishing the object in view; and even with the colony of Sierra Leone, where such immense sums have been expended, the effect of the climate on the white settlers, and other causes, have prevented its influence extending beyond its own limits. These sad results would lead one to the conclusion that Providence, in its inscrutable wisdom, had permitted the slave trade originally to exist, that in the end some of Africa's sons might be civilized in the western world, and returned to their benighted country, there to spread civilization, Christianity, and the arts of domestic life. In support of this proposition, I beg to draw the attention of your numerous readers to the colony of Liberia, founded by the American Colonization Society, which was formed

in the year 1816 by a few philanthropic individuals, under the sanction of the Government of the United States; and I happened to be in Washington in March, 1819, when I met the Rev. Mr. Burgess, on his return from a visit to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of selecting a spot to found a colony, under the auspices of that society; and although they found it expedient, at a later period, to remove from the position originally chosen to Monrovia, yet my interest in the success of the society and the cause, since my acquaintance with that gentleman, has never ceased. Nothing effectual was accomplished till the year 1822; yet the colony has since been gradually gaining strength and usefulness, chequered by a few reverses, up to the present time, when it extends its territory and influence for about 300 miles along the coast, between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, numbering at least 5,000 colonists, besides numerous tribes of Africans, who have solicited admission under the jurisdiction of the colonial government and laws, for the purpose of benefiting by their schools and religious instruction, and abandoning the slave trade. In the original formation of the society, it was wisely determined (as the effects of the African climate are so fatal to those of European origin) that none but the offices of governor, physician, &c., should be held by whites, all other offices being filled by the descendants of the African race. This plan was followed for many years; but at this moment *even* the office of governor is very ably filled by a man who was once held in bondage in the State of Virginia, and his messages to the Legislature of Liberia, as well as his despatches to the society, would do credit to the pen or heart of any well educated white. Having alluded to the Legislature of the Colony, I may

here state that the constitution and laws of the United States (where applicable) are in force in the Colony, and the Legislature holds its sessions annually, for the purpose of passing such local acts as may be deemed necessary. And it is most gratifying to learn that this colony, with its slender resources (not exceeding, or seldom approaching 10,000*l.* per annum from the society in its most prosperous years) has been the means of putting an end to the slave trade along the coast, amounting to about 300 miles: in addition to which it has enabled pious and benevolent individuals in the United States to emancipate their slaves, for the purpose of being settled in Liberia, under the auspices of the society, which they could not, from the laws of some of the States, have otherwise accomplished: and in many instances, in addition to granting them their freedom, they have supplied them with an outfit, and paid their passages to Liberia, so as not to infringe upon the resources of the society.

I have in my possession a list of different parties who have emancipated their slaves for this purpose, (and the names of the ships which conveyed them to Liberia,) amounting in the whole to upwards of two thousand individuals emancipated gratuitously, the rest of the colonists being free settlers, whose passages have been either paid by themselves or the Society. We have the evidence of numerous officers of her Majesty's navy, and also those of the United States, in favor of the state of civilization, Christian conduct, diligence, and enterprise of these settlers, many of whom have comfortable houses, well furnished, and domestic arrangements in accordance with the position of the occupiers. The governor, together with the principal inhabitants, receive strangers who

visit them with kind hospitality ; and in all the principal towns and villages they have churches and schools, are sober and orderly in their demeanor, and are very particular in their observance of the Sabbath. They have several vessels now belonging to the colony, and, independent of their agricultural pursuits, they carry on considerable trade, not only by sea but with the interior ; and having acquired the confidence of many of the tribes, some of whom have placed themselves (as previously stated) under their protection, they are thus gradually leading them, by habits of civilization and education, to Christianity, and, by these means, striking at the root of the slave trade. This philanthropic cause was supported in America by the Washington family, as well as by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Webster, Clay, and many others of high standing and respectability, but too numerous to mention here. In this country, it met the cordial support of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Lord Bexley, (after whom one of their towns is named,) and many others, whose feelings are always interested in the cause of humanity. Lord Bexley not only gave his influence, but contributed very liberally to its support, joining in a request that the funds from here might be applied in providing houses for the use of the settlers, as they arrived, and until they could obtain homes for themselves—thus tending to remove one of the greatest difficulties in the formation of a new settlement, where the settlers often fall victims to the climate before proper accommodation of this kind can be provided. A company has lately been formed at Baltimore who have built a ship to keep up a regular intercourse with Liberia, and convey such emigrants, with their property, to the colony, as are ready to increase the number of

this little band, and aid in carrying out their important experiments.—After contending with many difficulties, several of which required all their courage and prowess to maintain their position, and in some of which they were very opportunely and kindly assisted by officers of the English and American squadrons on the coast, they have established a character with the natives for peaceable habits (except when attacked,) and have proved themselves capable of self-government ; and from their origin and kindred, are possessed of powers and qualifications for civilizing the African race which do not belong to those of European descent.

“ This infant colony (after a success unexampled in the annals of colonization) arrived a few years ago at a position of some importance in its history, from the notice taken of it by foreign states and officers, and was placed in a very critical situation from the circumstance of its being only the colony of a society ; for, although it bore the American flag, yet it was not recognized by the United States Government as a dependency, thus being exposed to attacks and aggressions from foreign states or individuals, without the means of appealing to a powerful parent state for protection. Under these circumstances, the American Government, when called upon to intercede with Great Britain on its behalf, could not do so as its colony, but merely by bespeaking the generosity of England not to crush so deserving a child in its infancy, when it promised so much good to Africa, as it grew up to manhood. And on this occasion, a most interesting correspondence took place between the two Governments, conducted by Lord Aberdeen on the one side, and Mr. Upshur, the American Secretary of State, and Mr. Everett, the Minister at this Court, on the

other, which will no doubt lead to great results, as it brought under the notice of this Government and the public the real value and importance of this colony, and the interesting objects they were promoting in the cause of African civilization, and in the suppression of the slave trade, much more quietly and effectually, though less expensively, than the mode pursued by European powers; and, on the other hand, it induced the society to consider the necessity of advising the colony to assume an independent and political character, which they are now about to adopt, trusting to the co-operation of the European powers not to interrupt their peaceful and useful course.

"The principal change in the government of Liberia will be in the governor being elected by the people

instead of being appointed by the Society, the other officers and members of the Government being already elected or appointed by themselves. They are about to hold a meeting at Monrovia, to frame a constitution for this purpose, and I hope that these remarks may direct the attention of the public to the subject, and that nothing will occur to check the progress of this useful and philanthropic colony.

"Commending it to the protection of Providence, and calling upon all good people to aid this meritorious cause, and apologising to you for trespassing on your patience at such length, which I hope the character of the subject will excuse.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

"MAY, 1847.

"NOTE.—All the territory of Liberia has been acquired from the native powers under regular treaties and purchases, and paid for by the funds of the Society, aided by special subscriptions entered into for that purpose; and the last subscription towards a purchase, which has recently been made, amounted to fifteen thousand dollars, and this purchase included within its limits the only remaining slave factory on that coast, which would be immediately abolished.

"In the official correspondence referred to, Mr. Webster and Mr. Fox also took part at Washington, as well as Mr. Upshur."

[From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

Medical Books for Liberia.

READERS of the Journal are respectfully referred to the following letter to the editor, from the Secretary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society. If any claims based on benevolent motives, are worthy the attention of the medical profession, this is certainly one of them. Of the methods adopted by missionaries to pagan lands, of gaining the confidence of the inhabitants, one of the best is to administer medicine, and relieve physical affliction. Moral and religious instruction naturally follows, and thus the seeds are sown, which will germinate in any soil.

Rapid advances in civilization and

Christianity have been made in Liberia, under the parental guidance of the Colonization Society of the United States. Territory has been purchased, towns have grown into commercial importance, the rich but jungled territories have been brought under cultivation, and agriculture, the highest and noblest employment, by which nations are sustained, is conducted on the most approved and profitable system. Courts of justice are organized, schools established, and the domestic arts are nowhere more generally appreciated than in that redeemed portion of a vast continent, whose interior is *terra incog-*

nita, and whose inhabitants have been oppressed in an extraordinary manner, even by one another on their own soil, from a remote antiquity. With the flood of light now dawning upon a section of the coast of down-trodden Africa, the more permanent establishment of the sciences, especially that of medicine and its associate branches, is felt to be of great importance. The Colonization Society long since discovered that the services of educated physicians were absolutely necessary in the Colony, and gentlemen of liberal attainments have, from one period to another, been sent there at the expense of the association. Dr. Lugenbeel, who has enjoyed the confidence of the managers and local government, is about returning to America, with his library, to be succeeded by colored physicians, by whom medical books, plates, instruments, pamphlets, &c., will be very much needed. Those who are disposed to contribute to this desirable object, are urgently requested to send, of their bibliographical abundance, whatever they may choose, to the office of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, 3d story of Joy's Building, Washington street, in Boston, or in Philadelphia, to the office of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. The following is the letter alluded to :

COLONIZATION OFFICE, BOSTON,
November 9, 1847.

DEAR SIR:—When Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, whose name is known to you, went out to Liberia as Colonial Physician, he received instructions to take several of the young men of that Commonwealth as students, and give them a regular medical education: and for this purpose, his own term of service was fixed at three years, which will soon expire. One of his students, a brother of Gov. Roberts, graduates at Pittsfield this

week, and will sail for Liberia early in January next. Another is now at Pittsfield, and will complete his course of study without interruption. Dr. Lugenbeel will soon return: and, warned by sad experience, we do not intend to expose another white physician to the dangers of that climate. We intend that the physicians whom he has educated, shall educate others, and that thus the science of medicine shall become naturalized in Africa. For this purpose, medical books are indispensable; and as Dr. Lugenbeel will bring home his private library when he returns, other books must be procured and sent out.

It has occurred to us that the members of the profession in Boston may be willing to supply this want, by donations of books, or of the means of purchasing. They will know better than we, what books, and how many are desirable, and what and how many are indispensable. Duplicates of important works will be very convenient.

The books, unless some other provision should be made for the ownership, will be the property of the Society, to be kept as a medical library, for the use of students in such seminary, or under such private instruction as may from time to time be in operation; and also to be consulted occasionally by practising physicians.

In this enterprise, your advice, and if any thing can be done, your assistance is solicited, in behalf of the Society, and of medical science in Africa, by

Yours, very truly,
JOSEPH TRACY.

P. S.—We should be glad to send out books in January, with Dr. Roberts; but such as cannot be ready in season, may be sent in the Spring.

Origin and progress of the North American slave trade.

THE following impartial account of the origin of North American slavery, places this institution and its connection with the American people in its true light, and makes manifest the glaring inconsistency of some of the recent acts of the British Government and people in relation to it.—*Journal of Commerce.*

In A. D. 1620, a Dutch ship sailed into the Chesapeake, and landed a cargo of slaves on the James River. From that time to the present, negro slaves have been found in North America. During the first century of colonial life, a few negroes were from time to time introduced into the plantations. But the eighteenth century opened with events deeply affecting the future fortunes of the black race, and strongly connecting slaves with the career of popular government. By the beginning of that century, the once mighty empire of Spain had grown weak. The line of her ancient monarchs was drawing to an end in the person of a feeble and dying sovereign: and the war of Spanish succession lashed the elements of strife into a foam. Louis XIV. wished to place his grandson on the vacant throne of Spain; but England and Germany resisted his wish, and all Europe was thrown into the uproar of a ten years' war. When it ended, England obtained, as her share of the spoils, a magnificent prize. Her prize was the monopoly of the slave trade. By the treaty of the peace at Utrecht, in A. D. 1713, she gained the exclusive privilege of bringing African slaves into the Spanish West Indies, and to Spanish America. Immediately companies were chartered, ships built, and for thirty years England was the active slave merchant of the world. Her ships,

and her ships exclusively, visited the African coast for slaves; and an immense harvest of profit was reaped from the unholy traffic. The western shores of Africa everywhere bore witness to the activity of her traders, and with British manufactures the Christian nation purchased slaves from the black pagan kings on the African coast. These slaves were shipped to the West Indies, to the Spanish Main, and to the North American colonies. Their importation into the plantations was found a profitable mercantile speculation; and the English slave-ships entered with their cargoes into every port of the Atlantic south of Maine.

But the provinces at an early day dreaded the introduction of negroes. They tried at first to legislate on the subject, and passed laws prohibiting their importation; but slaves were an article of commerce, and Britain had undertaken to regulate the trade of America. The anti-slavery legislation they attempted, consequently came into collision with the legislation of the mother country, and was nullified. Repulsed here, they tried remonstrance upon the subject; but what did English merchants and manufacturers care for colonial remonstrance? It was opposed to their interests, and was not worth the paper on which it was written. The enduring Quaker might talk of the light of God in the soul, and assert that man was of divine right free: the Puritan might remonstrate against trafficking in the image of his Creator; and the planter of the South might send his petition to the throne, that he might not be overrun by negro slaves; but all these petitions, remonstrances, and sublime truths, were unheard and unheeded in the onward thundering of

the Great Juggernaut of commercial interest. English merchants, counting their money, and eating their beef and pudding, thought only of making yellow guineas out of the black Africans.

The colonists were, however, strenuous in their opposition to the slave trade, notwithstanding their legislation had been disregarded and their remonstrances treated with neglect. The Penns tried to abolish slavery, and prevent the introduction of negroes into the province of Pennsylvania; but the attempt failed. Oglethorpe excluded slaves from Georgia, till the British Government ordered their introduction. Virginia persevered in her opposition: "but," says Mr. Madison, "the British Government constantly checked the attempts of Virginia to put a stop to this infernal traffic." South Carolina, like Virginia, tried to close its ports against slave ships: but South Carolina had recognised the right of the British Government to regulate colonial commerce, and her resistance to the slave trade was ineffectual. These efforts did not set bounds to the dark current which interest caused to flow from the African coast. The entire commercial policy of England in reference to this trade may be announced in a single sentence, as follows:

We cannot allow the colonies to check, or in any degree discourage, a traffic so beneficial to the English nation.

So said the Earl of Dartmouth, in A. D. 1777, when the American jewel was falling from the English crown. His earlship felt the passion which urged the negro upon our country, and cleared at a bound all the hedges and obstructions raised by the people.

But, besides this commercial motive for forcing the negro upon the colonies, there were political con-

siderations which were powerfully operative in bringing about the same result. "Negroes," said the British statesman, "negroes cannot become republicans: they will be a power in our hands to restrain the unruly colonists." Here was the germ of the opposition of the British government to a cessation of the slave trade. Mercantile interest, without doubt, suggested the argument; but the government, by adoption, made the suggestion its rule of action, and slave-ships continued to visit every port from Rhode Island to Florida. The colonies were thus kept as an open market for slaves, both for a commercial and political reason—the commercial reason was, rich profits—the political reason was, that negroes could not "become republicans." These two powerful motives kept the whole sea-coast open to the slave-ships: and it was not until the assembling of the Continental Congress, at the breaking out of the Revolution, that the aggregate opinion of the country was announced in an effective manner. Among the first transactions of that body was an act which forbade the introduction of slaves.

The irritation of the provinces in this is energetically set forth in a clause introduced by Mr. Jefferson into the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, and which reads as follows:

"He (the King of Great Britain) has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian King of Britain. Determined to keep open a market

where men should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to restrain this execrable commerce. And that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished dye, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them by murdering the people upon whom he has obtruded them: thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people, by crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another."

This clause, for reasons affecting Georgia, and the Carolinas, was,

with several others, stricken out of the Declaration by Congress, before that instrument was signed: but it is a faithful exposition of the opinions of the provinces upon this subject. They knew as well as statesmen in England that negroes could not here "become republicans;" and their knowledge of the motive which induced the British Government to persevere in bringing slaves into America, rendered them the more averse to the importation.

The grievances from this source co-operated with others to drive them finally to an assertion of their independence.—*M'Cartney's Origin and Progress of the United States.*

Late Intelligence.*

By an arrival at Boston, the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser has received Africa's Luminary for July, August, and September, being later dates than any which we have received. It gives the following summary of the news.

Our readers will not fail to notice the case of the *Brighton*, of Philadelphia, and Captain JAMES A. GILMER! *When he returns to the United States will anything be done with him?*

Who are the owners of the Brighton?

FROM THE AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—We have the Africa's Luminary for July, August, and September. The latest paper has much to say of the festivities and ceremonies attendant upon the "declaration of independence," which was celebrated on the 24th August with firing of can-

non, waving of flags, speeches, and a "sumptuous supper," at Monrovia.

Slave dealing on the coast of Liberia was becoming an unprofitable and dangerous business, the Luminary says. A large number of captives, who could not be shipped because of the vigilance employed by the cruisers, had planted themselves near Gallenas, built towns of their own, and made ruinous attacks and inroads upon the towns of their former owners.

There had been much sickness among the missionaries at the near stations, but no recent deaths. All the sick were recovering slowly. There had been no recent advices from the distant stations. The missionaries were in health when last heard from.

We will endeavor to give some extracts from the African papers tomorrow; at present we have room only for the following:

* This article was prepared for, but crowded out of, our December Number.

[From the Luminary, September 8.]

Captain Gilmer, referred to in the following extract, was several weeks on shore, confined by sickness. He professed the christian religion, which imperatively commands "let the oppressed go free!" He claimed to be a member of the Protestant E. Church. If the statement below is correct, the less we have of such Christians, the better.

The Brig Brighton, Capt. James A. Gilmer, of Philadelphia, landed a cargo of merchandise at New Cess. Subsequently she came up here on her way to the United States, via the Brazils. She came here to take in ballast, and the captain being ill, was brought on shore. She remained here some two or three weeks, when she sailed for New Cess, took in about five hundred slaves, and left the coast. While this vessel lay in our waters she was boarded by the

United States Brig Dolphin, and everything appeared so fair as to remove all suspicion from the mind of Captain Pope.—*Liberia Herald*.

RUN ASHORE AND LANDED THE SLAVES.—A few days ago, a brig succeeded in taking off about 500 slaves from the Gallenas. The human cargo was hardly stored when H. B. M. Sloop Favorite espied her and gave chase. The brig acting upon the poetic maxim:

"Tis distance lends enchantment to the view," crowded sail, and it is said was fairly distancing the Favorite, when another of Her Majesty's vessels, the Mariner, hove in sight. The two locked her in the land.—The captain, determined not to be taken, ran the brig ashore a little above Gallenas. The slaves left, but only to be recaptured and sold again.—*Liberia Herald*.

The Coast of Africa Squadron.

THE *Sealark*, 8, Commander White, arrived on the 14th September, from the west coast of Africa, whereon she has been employed during the last three years and nine months in the slave-trade suppression duty. She has come from Kabenda direct to Spithead. On the passage home, she took a slaver, a Brazilian brigantine, called the *Lébro*, with 189 slaves on board. She sent the vessel to Sierra Leone for adjudication, but brought sixteen of her crew to Spithead. She has made five captures during the last twelve months. The *Sealark* has been generally healthy, having only lost eleven men by sickness. Out of seventeen officers and warrant officers who left England in the vessel, only four (the first lieutenant, now the commander, the paymaster and purser, Mr. Shambler, the clerk, Mr. Freshfield, and the mas-

ter's assistant, Mr. Wayth) have returned in her.

The *Kingfisher*, 12, arrived from Sierra Leone on the 2d of June, and having refitted, sailed on the 9th for her station in the Bights, taking stores and provisions for the ships there. On leaving, she had from twenty to thirty on her sick list from slight fever.

The *Pilot*, 16, arrived on the 7th at Ascension, from the East Indies, having touched at St. Helena, whence she brings prize, officers, and crews, belonging to the *Hound* and *Devastation*. The slave trade continues to be carried on briskly on the coast, particularly on the Kabenda and Benguela divisions, where we are every arrival hearing of captures having been made by our cruisers. The *Rapid*, *Devastation*, and *Hound*, have each taken a prize within the

last month, empty, however; but the *Waterwitch* captured a very fine vessel, with 417 slaves on board, the month previous. Of all, the most fortunate has been the *Kingfisher*, who has seldom had an empty prize. Off Ambrize, she lately captured a fine bark of 300 or 400 tons, completely fitted for the abominable traffic, but which, being leaky, she destroyed. In blowing her up, the gunner's mate, a most valuable man, lost his life. Shortly before this, the *Kingfisher* captured a small schooner of not more than sixty tons, with 300 young slaves on board; and immediately after this, a smaller vessel of forty tons, with 200 slaves on board, which she was obliged also to destroy, on account of the perfectly unseaworthy state she was in. The slaves she brought on here in May, and afterwards sailed with them for Sierra Leone. She has now her station in the Bights. The *Siren* was fortunate enough to take a fine brig of upwards of 200 tons, off Cape Mount, in May last: she was empty, but completely fitted up for carrying slaves. Captures on that division are now comparatively rare: but to

the southward of the line the slave trade is carried on more extensively with greater vigor, and under circumstances of greater atrocity than ever were known before. Our own little island is as usual healthy.

The *Philomel*, 10, Commander W. C. Wood, was cruising, and the *Growler* steam vessel, Commander Potbury, was embarking free negro emigrants.

The *Sealark* reports the squadron very healthy, but the slave trade is decidedly on the increase. A great number of cargoes were successfully delivered last summer. The *Sealark's* officers and crew have not received any letters or other news, from England, for nine months. She has brought letters from the following vessels only: The *Penelope*, *Actæon*, *Heroine*, *Rapid*, and *Waterwitch*, and despatches from the Commodore for the Admiralty. For the last three weeks she has been dreadfully short of provisions, so short, indeed, that had they remained at sea a few days longer, and without falling in with any supplies, the result would have been serious.

Next Expedition for Liberia.

We shall send an expedition from Baltimore for Liberia, to sail on the 2d inst., with as many emigrants as may be ready on that occasion.

The Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Company have chartered a vessel for the purpose. We had anticipated sending the Liberia Packet on her third voyage before this time. But she has not yet arrived, and cannot be expected for some days yet. The facts in reference to her will be found in the following article

taken from the Maryland Colonization Journal for January :

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

We have deferred the issue of our present number in anticipation of the arrival of the Liberia Packet, which we have daily expected since the beginning of the present month; and we should still defer it, were we not in possession of dates which render it almost certain that she will not be in this port before the middle of February.

The Brig Hollander, of Providence, arrived in New York on the

18th inst., bringing advices from Monrovia of the 20th of November, and from Cape Palmas of the 10th of the same month. The character of our Cape Palmas despatches is not so favorable as usual. There has been some sickness in the Colony, but few deaths, and none among the emigrants by the first voyage of the Packet, whom the Colonial Physician, Dr. Fletcher, reports as all entirely free from the acclimating fever and doing well.

Gov. Russwurm had been quite indisposed, but was again well, on the sailing of the Hollander. There had also been some misunderstanding between the acting superintendent or presiding elder of the Methodist Mission at Cape Palmas, and one of his employees, which resulted in a suit in court, causing much unnecessary excitement and speculation; but we doubt not the palaver will be set, long before we hear from the Colony again. The Hollander also brought intelligence of the loss

of our Colonial schooner, the Cavalry, with a cargo on board estimated at \$5,000—officers and crew all saved. The schooner itself will be a dead loss to the Colony, of near \$5,000, but we cannot believe the value of her cargo approached that amount.

The Hollander left Monrovia on the 20th November, at which date the Liberia Packet had not been heard from, although she had then been out from Cape Henry 68 days. The conclusion is irresistible, that some accident has happened to her. She must have suffered some injury in her sails, rigging, or hull, that has disabled her, or impeded her progress. We cannot believe her lost. She was staunch and strong, well manned, and quite a number of good sailors on board, exclusive of her crew. We shall wait further advices with the utmost anxiety.

We received but one paper from the Colony, the Luminary of the 10th of November.

Progress of Discovery in Central Africa.

WHILE more than one State government is blundering away at measures of proved uselessness to mitigate the horrors of barbarity on the seaboard of Western Africa, a Liverpool merchant and a sea captain have penetrated to the interior, and have surveyed the highway not only to the inner region, but to the civilization of Africa: Mr. Robert Jamieson, of Liverpool, has collected the means and planned the enterprise with a disinterested perseverance and zeal for discovery far above the mere trading spirit of the times. Mr. Becroft has immortalized himself as one of the most daring, most discreet, and most intelligent of English discoverers. In spite of the obstacles, aggravated rather than removed by proceedings of the English Govern-

ment—in spite of the most disastrous mischances—Mr. Becroft has succeeded in establishing the fact that the interior is accessible for navigation and trade. He has thrown light on the interior navigation up to Timbuctoo, insomuch that only forty miles of the river remains to be explored—that part between Lever, his highest point, and Boussah, Park's lowest—the great water way being the key to several regions of beautiful and fertile country, peopled by divers races, and affording opportunities for legitimate commerce of indefinite extension. The lower Niger and its branches penetrate an immense delta, containing thousands of miles of richly fertile and wooded country. The unhealthy climate extends only for

limited space inwards, and as you ascend the river the healthiness becomes equal to that of the tropics generally. This region is inhabited by negro races, warlike, rude, yet not destitute of civilization, and eager for trade. On the middle Niger, above Iddah, the inhabitants assume more of the Arab aspect, are more civilized, congregate in towns so large that one is mentioned which is computed to contain twenty thousand inhabitants, but the people are less eager for trade. They are prejudiced against strangers from the West by the Arab dealers, who come to them in caravans across the continent, and strive to exclude rivals from the market. This prejudice, however, does not seem to be very powerful; and the trade which can repay the toilsome transit across the continent by land, is sure to remunerate traders who come by the comparatively short and easy path of the river. The requisites for a successful trade with the inhabitants of the Niger are now well ascertained by the experience of Mr. Becroft and his fellow voyagers in the *Ethiopia steamer*. First, you want iron steamers of less draught and greater engine power, for by such vessels not only the Niger, but its Tahaddah branch, might be navigated at almost all seasons of the year. You want

officers like Mr. Becroft, of hardy constitutions, inured to the climate, of brave spirit, discreet and shrewd. You want trading managers, capable of accommodating their manners to the wayward dealings of a rude people, and able to estimate the value of produce little known. You want crews mostly of African blood, and, at all events, of sufficient stamina to bear the climate. It is obvious that efficiency of navigation, the power to remove rapidly, and tact in dealing with the natives, are requisites far more important than mere armed forces. Ivory, vegetable tallow, peppers, indigo, cotton, wool, palm oil, a sort of calavances or haricot beans, dye-woods, timber woods, skins, and a great variety of produce that is but slightly known, invite the trader. The sole desideratum is thorough efficiency in the means of navigating the river, and it is evident that a commerce of indefinite extension will repay any sums laid out in thoroughly establishing that efficiency of navigation. Of course the free blacks educated in the West Indian trade will become useful workmen in penetrating the native land of their race. We must depend at least for generations to come, on the black race to supply the bulk of the crew.—*London Spectator*.

[From the *Liberia Herald*.]

Hymns sung at the Celebration on the Twenty-fourth.

TUNE—*Bermoady*.

[Paraphrased by B. P. Yates.]

Liberia, 'tis of thee—
Sweet land of liberty—
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of our children's pride,
From all that on our side,
Let freedom ring.

Adopted country—thee—
Land of the feeble free—

Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills—
Thy wild and scatter'd hills
My heart with rapture fills,
Where'er I rove.
Let music swell the breeze,
Ring from the wild wood trees
Sweet freedom's song.
Let every tongue awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let hills their silence break—
The song prolong.

Our nation's God—to Thee,
Giver of liberty—
To Thee we sing.

Oh, let our land be bright
With liberty and light—
Protect us by Thy might—
Great God, our King.

Oh, may our rulers be
Men that will worship Thee
With hearts sincere;
Our land and cause defend—
Our Father and our friend,
Let us before Thee bend—
Lord hear our prayer.

TUNE—*Coronation.*

[Lines by Mrs. C. Ellis.]

Lord of the nations—now to Thee
Liberia we commend;
Be Thou our helper, ever be
Her guardian and her friend.

We bless Thee that our eyes have seen
The day-star on us rise;
Our fathers' prayers and toils have been
As incense to the skies.

Oh, guard us, Lord, from every foe,
With peace and plenty bless;
That all our race, indeed, may know
This is a land of rest.

Unite us in a band of love—
Of wisdom, truth, and Thee;
And let Liberia ever prove
Worthy of liberty.

TUNE—*Olivet.*

[Lines by H. Teage.]

Wake every tuneful string,
To God loud praises bring,
Wake heart and tongue;
In strains of melody,
And choral harmony
Sing—for the oppressed are free;
Wake cheerful song.

See Mesurado's height,
Illumed with new-born light;
Lo! the lone star;
Now it ascends the skies,
Lo, the deep darkness flies,
While new-born glories rise
And shine afar.

Shine, life-creating ray—
Proclaim approaching day;
Throw wide thy blaze—
Lo! savage Hottentot—
Bosjasman from his cot—
And nations long forgot
Astonish'd gaze.

Shout the loud jubilee,
A free race more is free—
Break forth with joy;

Let Nilus' fettered tongue,
Let Niger join the song,
And Congo's loud and long
Glad strains employ.

Star in the East shine forth,
Proclaim a nation's birth;
Ye nations hear—
This is our natal day,
And we our homage pay—
To Thee, O Lord, we pray—
Lord hear our prayer.

All hail, Liberia! hail!
Favor'd of God, all hail!—
Hail happy band!
From virtue ne'er remove—
By peace, and truth, and love,
And wisdom from above,
So shalt thou stand.

TUNE—*Sabbath.*

[Lines by James S. Payne.]

'Tis but right that we should bring
Our best praises to our King—
To the God of equal love,
Who hath call'd us from above—
None beside Him have we here.
With Him none to us so dear;
He hath seen our helpless state,
In his time vouchsafed us aid.

By His guidance we have come
To the land of freedom's sons,
Land where our ancestors lie—
Land bequeathed us from on high.
Here with ease and joy we meet,
Worship at our Savior's feet;
Give we him the tribute due,
And devote our hearts anew.

Love of liberty brought us here—
Nothing to our hearts so dear;
Here, thank God, we find the Gem—
None for it with us contend.
Hence, O Lord, we Thee adore,
It becomes us to do so;
May we ne'er unfaithful be,
Never turn our hearts from Thee.

Oh, thou God of nations all,
Hear whene'er we on Thee call,
May this young Republic be
Mindful of her trust in Thee.
Bless, preserve, and her defend,
Knowledge, skill, and virtue send—
Let from her the gospel light
Pierce the gloom of Afric's night.

DOXOLOGY.

Glory be to the Father, glory be to the Son,
Glory be to the Holy Ghost—
As it was in the beginning, is now,
And ever shall be, world without end.
Amen.

The late Expedition from New Orleans.

THE Barque "N. Rich," chartered by this Society, sailed from New Orleans on the 7th ult. with one hundred and twenty-nine emigrants for Liberia. We publish the list of them, for the information of their friends and the public in general.

LIST OF PASSENGERS, per Barque Nehemiah Rich, Carlton, master, for Liberia :

No.	Names.	Ages.	Where from.	Remarks.
1	Susannah Graham - -	63	Kentucky	
2	Shepherd Graham - -	46	do.	
3	Jeremiah Graham - -	37	do.	
4	Ephraim Graham - -	34	do.	
5	Richmond Graham - -	32	do.	
6	Peyton Graham - -	24	do.	
7	Samuel Graham - -	22	do.	
8	Phoebe Graham - -	45	do.	Wife of Peyton.
9	Andrew Graham - -	18	do.	
10	Diana Harper - -	19	do.	
11	Queen Elizabeth Harper -	3	do.	Diana's child.
12	Alexander Snorton - -	42	do.	
13	Lucinda Snorton - -	44	do.	Alexander's wife
14	Amos Snorton - -	12	do.	do. child.
15	Margaret Snorton - -	10	do.	do. do.
16	Patience Clement Snorton -	7	do.	do. do.
17	Ellen Jane Snorton - -	3	do.	do. do.
18	Nathan Graham - -	51	do.	
19	Peter Garnett - -	39	do.	
20	George Harris - -	29	do.	
21	Jacob Harris - -	24	do.	
22	Frances Harris - -	30	do.	Jacob's wife.
23	Robert Weir - -	23	E. R. Weir,	}
24	John Weir - -	21	Muhlenburg	
25	Charles Hobson - -	24	County.	
26	Stephen Letcher - -	40	do.	
27	Harry Yonse - -	43	do.	
28	Jesse Merriwether - -	36	do.	
29	Anthony Bryan - -	72	Illinois	
30	Jane Bryan - -	33	do.	Anthony's wife.
31	Mary Catharine Bryan -	14	do.	do. child.
32	Sally Ann Bryan - -	12	do.	do. do.
33	Mary Jane Bryan - -	6	do.	do. do.
34	Andrew Todd Ashmun Bryan	4	do.	do. do.
35	Hannibal Ross - -	62	Capt. Ross'	}
36	Mechia Ross - -	65	estate, Miss.	
37	Lucy Ross - -	25	do.	
				Hannibal's wife.
				do. child.

No.	Names.	Ages.	Where from.	Remarks.
38	Vincent Ross - - -	24	Capt. Ross' }	
39	Paschall Woodson - - -	45	estate, Miss. }	
40	Sarah Woodson - - -	35	do.	Paschall's wife.
41	Granville Woodson - - -	16	do.	do. child.
42	Paschall Woodson - - -	9	do.	do. do.
43	Peter Ross - - -	44	do.	
44	Sabina Ross - - -	30	do.	Peter's wife.
45	Jeremiah Ross - - -	16	do.	do. child.
46	Humphrey Ross - - -	15	do.	do. do.
47	Yansey Ross - - -	8	do.	do. do.
48	Mary Ross - - -	3	do.	do. do.
49	Gilbert Ross - - -	1	do.	do. do.
50	Robert Carter - - -	42	do.	
51	Winney Carter - - -	42	do.	Robert's wife.
52	Cornelia Carter - - -	13	do.	do. child.
53	Harrison Carter - - -	5	do.	do. do.
54	March Ross - - -	58	do.	
55	Rebecca Ross - - -	50	do.	March's wife.
56	Virgil Ross - - -	27	do.	do. child.
57	Wiley Ross - - -	15	do.	do. do.
58	Hilpah Ross - - -	19	do.	do. do.
59	Horace Ross - - -	32	do.	
60	Emily Ross - - -	30	do.	Horace's wife.
61	Monday Ross - - -	14	do.	do. child.
62	Hannah Ross - - -	11	do.	do. do.
63	Gibson Ross - - -	8	do.	do. do.
64	Basil Ross - - -	5	do.	do. do.
65	Catharine Ross - - -	60	do.	
66	Anthony Ross - - -	34	do.	Catharine's son.
67	Hector Ross - - -	71	do.	
68	York Ross - - -	35	do.	
69	Samuel Reed - - -	56	Estate of Mrs. }	
			Reed, Miss'pi }	
70	Paul Witherspoon - - -	54	Left to Hon. }	
71	Effie Witherspoon - - -	54	Henry Clay }	Paul's wife.
72	Marcus Witherspoon - - -	10	by the will of }	do. child.
73	Catharine Witherspoon - - -	15	Rev. Mr. Wi- }	do. do.
74	Marcus Witherspoon - - -	52	therspoon, of }	
75	Peter Witherspoon - - -	36	Alabama, and }	
76	Lucretia Witherspoon - - -	30	by him sent }	
77	Lucinda Witherspoon - - -	26	to Liberia. }	
78	Jane Witherspoon - - -	7	do.	Lucinda's child.
79	Ann Witherspoon - - -	6	do.	do. do.
80	Elmira Witherspoon - - -	4	do.	do. do.
81	Robert Witherspoon - - -	2	do.	do. do.
82	Adam Witherspoon - - -	2ms.	do.	do. do.
83	Daniel Witherspoon - - -	25	do.	

No.	Names.	Ages.	Where from.	Remarks.
84	John Witherspoon -	22	Rev. Mr. Wi-	Henrietta's child
85	Harrison Witherspoon -	17	therspoon's	
86	Felix Witherspoon -	18	estate—con-	
87	Henrietta Witherspoon -	14	tinued.	
88	Samuel Witherspoon -	2	do.	
89	Moses Witherspoon -	36	do.	
90	Epsa Witherspoon -	40	do.	
91	Mouisa Witherspoon -	14	do.	Child of Nancy.
92	Charlotte Witherspoon -	13	do.	
93	Maria Regla -	30	Recap'd African	
94	Antonio -	10	do.	
95	Nancy Butler -	22	Henry Patter-	
96	Celia Butler -	2	son, esq. Bal-	
97	Granville -	29	timore, Md.	
98	Richard Brown -	28	do.	Wife of Aaron. Child do. do. do.
99	Aaron Johnson -	32	do.	
100	Maria Johnson -	28	do.	
101	Louis Johnson -	5	do.	
102	Patience Johnson -	3	do.	
103	Samuel Hill -	40	do.	
104	Cager -	45	do.	Child of Anarcha
105	Lawson Porter -	31	do.	
106	Anarcha Barnes -	27	do.	
107	Hezekiah Barnes -	5	do.	
108	Johnson Porter -	29	do.	
109	Lucy Porter -	27	do.	
110	Sarah Ann Porter -	6	do.	Wife of Johnson. Child do. do. do.
111	Lavinia Porter -	4	do.	
112	Eliza Porter -	2	do.	
113	Peter Brown -	40	do.	
114	Kate Brown -	33	do.	
115	Norfleet Brown -	17	do.	
116	Borden -	28	do.	Child of Kate.
117	Mary Duff -	26	do.	
118	Melvina Duff -	3	do.	
119	Clem Bennett -	32	do.	
120	Kitty Bennett -	28	do.	
121	Henry Bennett -	6	do.	
122	Adeline Bennett -	4	do.	Wife of Clem. Child do. do. do. do. do. do. do.
123	Lucinda Bennett -	2	do.	
124	Kitty Bennett -	12	do.	
125	Perry Brown -	34	do.	
126	Leah Brown -	25	do.	
127	Rosina Brown -	5	do.	
128	Isaac Brown -	4	do.	Wife of Perry. Child do. do. do. do. do.
129	Rachel Brown -	1	do.	

Items of Intelligence.

THE COLORED RACE.—The cause of this abused people was eloquently advocated yesterday in the Brattle St. Church, before a large and manifestly deeply interested congregation, by the venerable Dr. Humphrey.

The Colonization Society, he said originated in the councils of such men as Randolph, Webster, the Judges Marshall and Washington, Caldwell, and other patriots who were most honored thirty years since. From small beginnings, the colonies under the auspices of such philanthropists, had become an independent nation, possessing 300 or 400 miles of the most important African coast, with ten or twelve thousand under their immediate jurisdiction, and in close alliance by treaties with tribes embracing 50,000 or 100,000 natives, all pledged to resist the slave trade, and aim at their common good. Already they have all the usual accompaniments of Christian civilization—such as numerous churches, schools, libraries, regularly published newspapers and the ornamental as well as useful arts.

He showed that colonization in the country of their fathers—their natural home—afforded the best hope of elevation to the 3 or 400,000 free people of color, who in this country could not expect to rise. But one instance, and that the last week, had come to his knowledge, of a colored man receiving an honorable commission from Government. And such was the common prejudice, that attempts to rise above it in this land, would be like a few Swiss on the side of the Alps, thinking to withstand successfully the falling mountain avalanche!

Dr. Humphrey showed, moreover, that Christian colonies, like those of Liberia and Cape Palmas, afforded the only effectual, as well as most

economical means of abolishing the slave trade; which, since it had been made *illegal*, had more than doubled its horrors and the number of its victims!—notwithstanding the combined vigilance of American and British forces along the coast.

He gave also a most glowing and graphic description of what all Africa might be made, with a territory larger than all North America, and, if only peopled like Massachusetts, capable of 1,000,000,000 inhabitants.

It is impossible in a brief notice to give an adequate idea of the vivid train of argument and eloquence which characterized this performance of an hour; but it is gratifying to know that some of our most eminent philanthropists gave testimony of greatly increased interest in the cause.—*Boston Journal.*

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.—By the arrival of the U. S. brig Dolphin, from the coast of Africa, intelligence has been received of the adoption of the Constitution, for some time under consideration, by the Colonists of Liberia. They have now declared their independence as a nation, and assumed the title of the *Republic of Liberia*. This step has been taken at the suggestion and by the advice of the American Colonization Society, and it is believed will greatly promote the general advancement of the Liberians in all that goes to render a people respectable and influential for good. It will specially tend to remove the jealousy of the English towards Liberia as an American colony, and will enable the Liberians to act with more energy and efficiency in breaking up the slave trade of the coast.

The great experiment is now fairly on trial, whether emancipated colored

men are capable of maintaining among the nations of the world, a free, independent, and enlightened government. And may God speed the enterprise.—*Traveller*.

COLONIZATION.—The Rev. Dr. Humphrey, former president of Amherst College, delivered an address last Sabbath evening, in Dr. Potts's Church, New York, on the subject of Colonization, from the words of our Lord, in Matthew vii. 12: "Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." After plainly showing that the plan of African colonization offers us a way in which to obey this precept as to the colored race, the preacher argued at length that this project is to be defended and sustained for five reasons: 1st. It will meliorate the condition of the free blacks, both at the North and South. 2d. It will benefit the slaves. 3d. It will be a blessing, if successfully prosecuted, to our whole country. 4th. It will put an end to the

slave trade; and 5th. It will benefit Africa. We regret that we cannot find room for the cogent arguments and strong facts of the discourse. We understand it will be repeated next Sabbath afternoon, in the Reformed Dutch Church, in Lafayette Place, corner of Fourth street, New York.—*Journal of Commerce*.

AFRICAN MISSION.—The Synod of the Associate Reformed Church in the South, at their late meeting, had several slaves offered to them to be educated, for the purpose of sending them out to Africa as missionaries. By a unanimous vote, they accepted the charge, and appointed a Board of Missions to take the matter in hand, to select suitable individuals to superintend their education, and send them out when prepared. Five hundred dollars were placed at their disposal to commence with. This is beginning in the right way, and we should be gratified to find other Southern churches following the example.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of December, 1847, to the 20th of January, 1848.

MASSACHUSETTS.

By Rev. Joseph Tracy:
Ipswich—From Augustine Heard, Esq., in books, \$20, Rev. Caleb Kimball, in books, \$21 20, Sabbath School North Society, in books, \$20, benevolent individuals, in books, \$15..... 76 20
Chatham—Sabbath School in Congregational Church, in books, \$18, from a friend, in books, \$30 48 00
Framingham—Messrs. Boyton & Marshall, in books... 10 00
Northampton—J. H. Butler in books, \$5, boxes and carting, \$1 61..... 6 61
Boston—Donation from the Mass. Col. Soc..... 500 00
Northampton—Part of a legacy

left the Am. Col. Soc., by the late Rev. J. L. Pomeroy, by Lewis Strong, Esq., Administrator..... 400 00
Falmouth—From Rev. H. B. Hooker..... 5 00
 1,045 81

NEW YORK.

Sag Harbor—From Charles T. Dering, Esq..... 5 00
NEW JERSEY.
Woodbridge—Collection in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. B. Barton..... 10 00
Princeton—Prof. Stephen Alexander..... 5 00
 15 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

<i>Easton</i> —Thos. McKean, Esq., \$50, A. McCoy E Green, Jacob Wagner, each \$10, J. M. Porter, H. D. Maxwell, P. S. Muhler, John Hester, John J. Burke, Joseph Dawes, each \$5, cash, A. Wilson, cash, each \$2, C. H. Randolph, cash, R. P. Meeke, Peter Snyder, W. H. Lawall, D. Hulich, William Green, John Meeke, J. McKim, E. Forman, John Drake, R. S. Chedsey, cash, each \$1...	129 00
<i>Danville</i> —From Mrs. Christianne Montgomery, by the Rev. J. W. Yeomans, D. D.....	20 00
<i>Washington</i> —From Rev. David McConoughy, D. D., by Rev. John B. Pinney.....	10 00
	159 00

VIRGINIA.

<i>Halifax C. H.</i> —Rev J Grammer, \$20, Wm. Dabney Cosby, Jr. \$10, Mrs. M. E. Grammer, \$2.	32 00
<i>Millwood</i> —From Nathaniel Burwell, Esq.....	100 00
<i>Tye River Mills</i> —From Thomas Massie, M. D.....	20 00
<i>Norfolk</i> —From L. Westray and lady.....	5 00
<i>Clifton Forge</i> —Rev. Thomas N. Paxton.....	50
	157 50

SOUTH CAROLINA.

<i>Charleston</i> —From Miss Elizabeth Jones.....	10 00
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KENTUCKY.

<i>Masonville</i> —Collection by the Rev. A. H. Triplett.....	1 00
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OHIO.

<i>Millersburg</i> —From Ashmun C. Henry, \$2 50, for Dr. Alexander's history of African Colonization, and \$2 50 as a donation.....	5 00
<i>Middlebury</i> —From H. G. Weaver, Esq.....	3 50
<i>Uniontown</i> —From Jno. Lyle, Esq., \$2, Dr. John Campbell, 50 cts.....	2 50
	10 00

ILLINOIS.

<i>Springfield</i> —Donation from the Illinois Col. Soc. by Rev. J. B. Crist.....	200 00
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ALABAMA.

<i>Montgomery</i> —Contribution of A. C., of New York, in letters of ———, Jan. 5 & 12, 1848,	500 00
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Total Contributions.....\$2,103 31

FOR REPOSITORY

<i>NEW HAMPSHIRE</i> — <i>Chester</i> —Dea. John Lane, to 1 Dec. 1847....	50
<i>VERMONT</i> — <i>Thetford</i> —Subscription of Wm. H. Latham, Esq., for 1847–48, \$3. <i>West Rutland</i> —Silas Pratt, Esq., to December, 1848, \$2. <i>Ripton</i> —Daniel Chipman, Esq., to 1 Jan. 1848, \$2. <i>West Poutney</i> —S. P. Hooker, Esq., to Jan. '48, \$1..	3 00
<i>MASSACHUSETTS</i> — <i>Walpole</i> —Joshua Steton, Jr. Esq., to Jan. 1848, \$2. <i>Beverly</i> —Capt. Jas. Bryant, to April, 1846, \$1 50. <i>Rockport</i> —Dea. J. R. Gott, to July, 1848, \$1 50, Dea. Wm. Whipple, for 1848, \$1 50.....	6 50
<i>RHODE ISLAND</i> — <i>Bristol</i> —Geo. Pearse, for 1846–'47.....	3 00
<i>NEW YORK</i> — <i>New York City</i> —From sundry persons for the Repository, by Capt. George Barker.....	24 00
<i>PENNSYLVANIA</i> — <i>Philadelphia</i> —Michael Baker, Elijah Brown, Gov. Edward Coles, Stephen Colwell, John Elliott, Moses Johnson, Isaac C. Jones, Dr. R. C. King, J. F. Leaming, Chas. E. Lex, George Mellor Isaac Norris, Michael Read, B W Richards, A B. Rockey, John Roset, Jacob M. Sellers, Mrs. Spohn, Josiah White, Dr. Geo. B. Wood, each for 1847, \$2, Petty Vaughn, for 1847, \$6, Jas. S. Pringle, for 1846–47, \$4, E. W. Howell, for '47, \$2. <i>Bethlehem</i> —Miss Mary Allen, for 1847, \$1 50. <i>Portersville</i> —Jas. Hall, for 1847, \$1 50, B. Williams, on account, \$1 50. <i>Cochransville</i> —Wm. Stewart, to Jan. 1848, \$7.....	63 50
<i>VIRGINIA</i> — <i>Clifton Forge</i> —Rev. Thos. N. Paxton, \$1 50. <i>Everettsville</i> —Jas. H. Terrell, Esq., to 1 Jan. 1848, \$6.....	7 50
<i>NORTH CAROLINA</i> — <i>Charlotte</i> —Rev. R. H. Lafferty for 1847–'48.....	3 00
<i>SOUTH CAROLINA</i> — <i>Charleston</i> —Miss Elizabeth Jones, to 1 April, 1849.....	3 00
<i>OHIO</i> — <i>Middlebury</i> —H. G. Weaver, for 1848, \$1 50. <i>Uniontown</i> —John Lyle, Esq., to 1st May, 1849, \$3, Jas. S. Finley, Esq., to 1 Jan. 1849, \$1 50....	6 00

Total Repository..... 125 00

Total Contributions.....2,103 31

Aggregate Amount.....\$2,228 31

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Thirty-first Annual Report of the American Colonization Society;

18 JANUARY, 1848.

THIRTY-ONE years ago, the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was organized and commenced its labors in the cause of humanity.

Twenty-five years ago, the first company of emigrants landed on Cape Montserado, to seek a home for themselves and their children.

Six months ago, the citizens of that colony organized the REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, adopting a constitution and announcing to the world their independence! And now we meet to celebrate, as it were, the first anniversary of that infant nation, standing in lonely beauty on the African coast!

In reviewing the transactions of the past year, and entering upon the labors of the present, we are called upon to present our gratitude to the Great Ruler among the nations, for the distinguished favors which he has shown to our enterprise. Through his abundant goodness we are permitted to look to the past with feelings of pleasure, and to the future with anticipations of hope and encouragement!

The history of the past year is replete with events, in themselves of imposing magnitude, which are the more remarkable by the vast influence which they may hereafter exert in the fortunes of the whole African race. During this period, the unique political system, or elements of political power, which had been for years growing up on the western coast of Africa, has put on, for the first time, the form, and assumed the character, which it is likely to wear for centuries to come. The early history, and the peculiar manner of the formation of the Republic of Liberia, will doubtless be regarded hereafter as one of the most extraordinary, as well as fortunate, events of modern times. The principles and the policy have been totally unlike those which have in all other instances resulted in the planting of colonies, and the erection of States.

For nearly one-third of a century the American Colonization Society had been laboring to elevate a portion of the colored race from their depressed condition, to accustom them

to self-control, to inspire them with the feelings of self-respect, and a desire for improvement, and to train them in the arts and sciences, and thus to raise them to a commanding position among the nations of the earth. It had gathered together a few thousands of them who were willing to be pioneers in the great undertaking, who were bound together by some common principles of union, and who had implanted within them some correct estimate of the nature and consequences of the duties devolving upon them. This process had been going on, until there appeared to be among the colonists sufficient intelligence and virtue to conduct their own public affairs with honor and advantage.

There were also some things existing in their peculiar condition, and their relations to the leading governments of the world, which seemed to render the formation, by them, of an independent government indispensable to their future quietness and prosperity. England particularly had refused to recognize in the authorities of Liberia any right to exercise jurisdiction over their own territory, or to prescribe the terms on which others should hold intercourse with them. And British traders had repeatedly refused to pay the small duties imposed by the laws of Liberia on goods brought into her ports.

Under these circumstances, the Colonial Council at their session in January, 1845, passed a resolution,

calling the attention of the Society to the disabilities under which they labored, and proposing as a remedy some change in their political organization.

Accordingly, the Board of Directors at their meeting in January, 1846, proposed to the colonists to assume all the responsibilities of their government, and become, to all intents and purposes, an independent nation.

To this proposition, they, after much deliberation, yielded assent.—To effect it, considerable changes in their affairs were requisite, in making which the intervening time has been spent.

In July last, a convention of delegates elected by the people met in Monrovia, and after twenty-one days of deliberation adopted the form of a constitution which was submitted to the vote of the citizens in September, and was with great unanimity adopted. This constitution reflects upon them the highest honor. The new flag of the Republic was hoisted, and their independence declared and celebrated, with appropriate ceremonies. The past year, then, may be considered as fixing the epoch when the Republic of Liberia assumed its proper and permanent position in the political world!

If any doubts should be hazarded whether these measures are not premature—whether the institutions which have been thus established are demanded by the circumstances and strictly conformable to the state of society and the character and con-

dition of the people, and that they cannot therefore be permanent? We can only hope that the same causes, which have produced these effects, will continue to display their efficiency. Circumstances have all conspired to call for their independence. We therefore hope that their institutions may be found sufficiently well adapted to their situation and capacities to go quietly into practice. In that case, we need not wish for any thing better, as our own experience amply proves. They have had the good sense to copy after the most magnificent form of Government which the world has ever beheld! The institutions which have been the sources of so much happiness to the citizens of the United States have been the models for the formation of theirs. As far as their circumstances rendered possible, they have adopted the forms of government which exist in our own country!

They may therefore be expected to follow us, with perhaps a faltering step, and at a considerable distance, "*proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo*," in the brilliant career which we have been pursuing! They may increase in virtue and intelligence—advance in population, wealth, and commerce, and establish a prosperous, tranquil, and well governed Republic, which may ultimately give political character and importance to the whole continent of Africa. All this is yet wholly *in futuro*, and but imperfectly foreshadowed. But reasoning from the

past history of the enterprise to its present position, we may confidently anticipate it. To doubt, therefore, is unnecessarily to look on the dark side of the possible future, and apparently to nip in the bud the brilliant promise of this young Republic.

It cannot of course be anticipated, from present appearances, that they will enter immediately upon a career as splendid as that which the United States have been pursuing; but, without doing all that we have done and are likely to do, they may still accomplish much. Their character and institutions are founded substantially on the steadfast and immoveable rock of truth; and if the strong inducement to private virtue held out by their position only prevails on them to do what they know well enough to be their duty, the greatest practicable amount of good will be the result.

They inhabit a country almost boundless in extent. They cultivate a soil rich in all the most valuable productions of the earth. They control the resources of a commerce of immense value to all other nations. They have churches and schools, and the opportunities of social intercourse and the means of intellectual improvement. Under the operation of such a state of things, their character and morals must be improved, until they assume their proper rank in the human race, as rational beings. Their faculties will be developed, their hearts enlarged, and their spirits gladdened and refreshed; and, accord-

Take, for example, the resolution passed by a vote of 92 to 43, in the Convention of the State of Illinois, met to draft a new constitution, proposing to prohibit free persons of color from settling in the State, and to prevent masters from sending their slaves into the State to be liberated: or the result of the late effort to allow them to vote in New York, which was lost by an overwhelming majority; or, in Connecticut, where it was voted down by four to one.— Their home, then, is not here. Reasonable and thinking men every where among them, are beginning to see and feel the true state of the case. As they become more enlightened, they will see and feel this state of things more deeply; and if, in these circumstances, we can show them that Liberia is a desirable place for them, far removed from all these embarrassments, they will be convinced that their true policy is to emigrate. We, therefore, confidently believe the time will come, when thousands of them will fly to their fatherland, paying their own expenses, and beckoning others to follow.

It is not, therefore, for a moment to be imagined, that, because Liberia has become independent, the work of Colonization has come to a conclusion. By no means. Henceforth the Colonization Society is the helper and supporter of a new state, instead of as heretofore, the planter and protector of a colony. Liberia must not now be left to struggle alone, and unaided to meet the increased responsi-

bilities of her position. Her independent character places her claims to our sympathies upon new ground. She needs more men in all the departments of her government, in all the branches of her industry, in all the channels of her commerce, in all her churches and her schools. These men must, for the present, mainly be sent from this country. Most of them are destitute of means to defray their own expenses. The Society must raise the money and aid them to the full extent of their necessities. As far as all the appropriate duties of Colonization are concerned, the Society stands related to Liberia in precisely the same situation that it did before their independence was declared. It is, by this measure, relieved from the appointment of the Governor, and the payment of his salary, and other expenses connected with the administration of the government; and thus it will be enabled to apply its funds more directly to the sending out of emigrants and their support during the period of their acclimation. It will continue to sympathise with the citizens of Liberia in all their trials, to aid them in all their noble endeavors to do good, and to send forth, to the full extent of its means, emigrants to be incorporated into the Republic of Liberia, upon the same terms, and with the same rights and privileges, as has heretofore been the case.

HENRY J. ROBERTS, a colonist, and brother of Gov. Roberts, who has been studying medicine at the

Pittsfield Medical Institute, during the regular course, took his M. D. last October, with great credit and honor to himself and his friends.— He will sail in the Liberia Packet on her next voyage, which, we presume, will be in a few days. He goes out with greatly increased attachment to Liberia. He has no desire to remain in the United States. He left this country at too young an age to understand and appreciate the social, moral, and political disabilities under which his race labors here. But he has now a full conception of them, and, in contrast with their condition in Liberia, he feels it deeply. It is, therefore, not strange that he is impatient to reach his chosen home. He is well prepared to practice the profession which he has chosen, and to render himself generally useful there.

It will be remembered that he is indebted to our Colonial Physician, J. W. Lugenbeel, M. D., for his early education in connection with considerable practice, having studied with him two years before he came to this country.

James S. Smith, who was his fellow student in Liberia, is now in this country prosecuting his studies. He has attended one course of lectures at Pittsfield, Mass., and is now attending one in Albany, N. Y. When he shall have completed his studies and returned to Liberia, we hope to be able to dispense entirely with the services of a white physician.

As far as internal peace and pros-

perity is concerned, in the welfare of the citizens of Liberia, they have been highly blessed during the past year with the exception of an unprecedented flood in the Sinou river, which caused much damage to the crops of the natives and colonists settled on its banks. The settlement of Greenville, situated four miles up the river, was completely inundated, the farms for two miles around being four feet under water.

In his last annual message to the Legislature, Gov. Roberts remarks :

“On our present meeting, it is my first duty to invite your attention to the providential favors which these colonies have experienced during the past year, in the unusual degree of health dispensed to the inhabitants, in the rich abundance with which the earth has rewarded the labors of the husbandman, and in the success which has attended the efforts of our merchants and traders.

“In the successful cultivation of other branches of industry, and in the progress of general improvement everywhere manifest, favorable to the national prosperity, there is just occasion also for our mutual congratulations and thankfulness.

“I have the satisfaction of informing you that the market-house in this town has been completed. * * * I am happy to be able to inform you that the state of our finances continues to fulfil our expectations. * *

* The revenue received during the last year exceeds by a small amount that of the preceding; and it may reasonably be expected that the receipts of the ensuing year, with the sum now in the Treasury, will be sufficient to defray the current demand of the year, and meet any expense which may be incurred, should

the Legislature adopt measures to that effect in carrying out the wishes of the people in regard to forming a new government."

Considerable progress has been made in the purchase of Territory during the year. Gov. Roberts, in his message, remarks:

"Since the last annual meeting of this Legislature, another important acquisition of territory has been made. In February last, the natives occupying the lands lying between Blue Barra and Grand Cess, the territory of Settra Kroo, comprising about six miles of sea-coast excepted, ceded to this government, including the rights of sovereignty, their entire territories; also two tribes further south, occupying the territory known as Tassoo and Baffoo Bay; reserving for their members only what is sufficient to maintain them in an agricultural way. A few days ago, Gen. Lewis, commissioned on the part of this government, succeeded in purchasing about fifteen miles of sea-coast, comprising portions of the territories of Manna, Curroo, and Timboo.

"It is understood, in each case, that we shall extend to them our patronage and protection: that we will establish trading factories among them, furnishing them necessaries at moderate prices, in exchange for their commodities, and protect them against the incursions of their marauding neighbors."

And in his dispatch of the 28th June, he says:

"I hasten to transmit you copies of deeds for lands purchased from the natives since December last. These purchases comprise the entire territories of Poor River, Rock Cess, Sanguin, and Little Battoo, and a part of the territory of Grand Colah; and have cost the Society, exclusive of

the expenses of the vessel and commissioners, sixteen hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty cents.

"The commissioners returned late in April, since which time, in consequence of the great difficulty of assembling the natives at this season of the year, when they are all, more or less, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the unfavorableness of the weather, which during the last five or six weeks, has been very rainy, with high winds—no further purchases have been made. The vessel, however, with a suitable cargo of goods, is now ready for sea, and will be despatched as soon as the weather becomes sufficiently settled."

More recently they have succeeded in purchasing the northwest section of the Little Cape Mount Country, or all that part of it lying northwest of the Little Cape Mount River, extending along the seabeach about nine miles, and from thirty to forty miles into the interior.

In his dispatch of the 9th October, Gov. Robert's says: "The sloop Economy will be dispatched early next week with Commissioners, and a suitable cargo of merchandise, to negotiate, if possible, for the territories of Settra Kroo, Grand Cess, and the unpurchased tracts in the neighborhood of New Cesters. We shall not be able to secure the New Cesters country, except at a very extravagant price, as long as the slaves continue their establishments there. Within the last three months they have succeeded, notwithstanding the vigilance of the officers of the men-of-war, in shipping two cargoes of slaves. One, I am told by a French

officer, is an American vessel; rather she *was* American, a few hours before the slaves were shipped. This success has so elated them, that they now openly avow their determination to prevent any negotiation for the territory, and have recently made large presents to the chiefs, on condition that they will not transfer their territory to the Americans."

This slave factory ought to be broken up. Is it not strange that with the men-of-war of two powerful nations stationed on that coast, and the factory being known, it being the only one now existing on a coast of more than four hundred miles in extent, and being capable of no defence, should still be able to ship within a few months upwards of a thousand slaves? This case furnishes a striking illustration of the inefficiency of naval forces in breaking up, or even arresting the slave trade. Men-of-war have lain within sight of this factory for weeks at a time, watching the slaver, which was hanging round waiting his opportunity. At length, they leave the ground to cruise for a season up or down the coast, the slaver seizes his chance, dashes in, takes on board his cargo, and in less than a night is out of danger.

Now, look again. You give to Liberia the sum necessary to purchase that territory, even at the enormous price which is asked for it, and in less than twenty-four hours the colonial authorities would break up the factory, liberate the slaves, and

probably hang the perpetrators of such enormous crime! Very soon the natives, having been removed from under the accursedly corrupting influence of the slave trade, would turn their attention to some honest pursuits. They would begin to associate with the colonists and the native tribes more immediately under their influence, and they would soon come to regard the slave trade with horror, and could not be induced to engage in it again for any consideration. Thus a permanent and effectual check would be given to the traffic, and ultimately the natives would rise in the scale of intelligence and civilization, and become useful and happy members of society. And all this probably at a far less cost than it took to pay the expenses of the men-of-war for the few weeks they watched that factory!—Could any thing more beautifully illustrate the superiority of Colonization over every other means which have been resorted to for the suppression of the slave trade?

In this light, it will appear very unreasonable that this Society had to make provision for the support of the recaptives landed at Monrovia from the slaver *Pons*, by one of the U. S. men-of-war. This vessel, it will be remembered, was seized with about 900 slaves on board, of whom about one hundred and fifty died before they reached Monrovia. Seven hundred and fifty-six were landed, of whom nearly all were under 19 years of age. The U. S. Govern-

ment making no provision for their support they were thrown upon the mercy of the colony.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors, a committee was appointed to memorialize the Executive and Congress, asking remuneration for the heavy expenses incurred. But nothing has yet been done in the case. We trust that it will not be long before the government will do us the justice which is demanded by every consideration of honor and propriety. We ask nothing more than a fair compensation; and it is not difficult to determine what that is.

On the 25th February, 1828, the Hon. Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to abolish the agency for recaptured Africans in Liberia, to transfer the property belonging to it to the Colonization Society, and pay the Society *fifty dollars* for the support of every re-captive delivered to its agents. Mr. McD. reported this bill fixing that amount not as a favor to the Society, but as an act of justice on behalf of the government.—Fifty dollars each, therefore, may be considered as the lowest amount which it was considered ought to be paid. If any person thinks this is too much, let him find any where a community who will take that number of wild, naked and starving savages, and provide for them as permanent members of their society, for a less amount. No such community can be found. Why, then, should

Liberia do it for less? Allowing, then, \$50 each, it gives us the sum of \$37,800. This is not large, if we consider the amount of food, raiment, house room, medical attendance, and education, which must be furnished for them, until they are able to take care of themselves! Why, the officers of the man-of-war which captured the *Pons* received, over and above their ordinary salaries for the time being, as prize money, upwards of \$18,000! And yet there is no comparison between the amount of service rendered in the two cases!

Certainly, therefore, our government will not refuse to meet this equitable claim against them? Were it not for Liberia what would the United States do with these poor victims of the slave trade, who may be rescued by our men-of-war?

The receipts of the Society the past year, including the balance on hand as per last report, were \$32,104 11. The balance of cash in the treasury at the present time is \$268 46.

But the expenditures were actually several thousand dollars more than appears in the above statement, owing to the fact that we despatched a vessel from New Orleans on the 7th instant with 129 emigrants, none of the expenses of which are included in the above statement.

Several causes have operated to make the receipts less than we had anticipated.

There has been no case of immediate and pressing necessity for which means were indispensable.—

The fund for the purchase of territory, which had so eloquently plead for us the two preceding years had been completed. The collections which were made in all parts of the country for the suffering poor in Ireland, materially interfered with the operation of our agents, and diminished our receipts, so that in common with other benevolent societies our receipts have fallen short of what we had anticipated.

We have received very little from legacies the past year, and our auxiliary societies have rendered us less assistance than at any former period. In the Southwest we have had no agent at all during the year, and that hitherto fruitful field has yielded us scarcely any assistance.

Some of our most active and successful agents and fellow-laborers have retired from the field, and engaged in other more pleasant and less laborious avocations. We have not had it in our hearts to reproach them; but we have felt the loss most deeply, and been unable, as yet, to supply their places.

One of our agents, who from his age, experience, and great wisdom and prudence, had been most useful in winning public favor and influencing the clergy to open their pulpits and favor the cause in Massachusetts, has ceased from his labors on earth, and his works do follow him. Our friends will readily understand that we allude to the Rev. C. J. Tenney, D. D., of whom they have never heard any thing but good, and they

will be prepared to sympathise with us in this afflictive event.

It is also our melancholy duty to record the death of the Hon. J. W. Huntingdon, of Connecticut, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society, and a member of the last Board of Directors, who was present at our meeting a year ago, and aided, by his council and wisdom, in the deliberations of that occasion.

We have received during the year many tokens of increasing favor and attachment to this cause. The number of ministers who preach a sermon annually in behalf of this cause has been considerably increased.—The churches which place colonization with the list of benevolent societies to which they intend to make an annual contribution has been greatly enlarged. The political papers throughout the country are advocating the claims of this enterprise. They abound in notices of Liberia, with extracts from the *African Repository*, and with reports of sermons and addresses, delivered by distinguished speakers, on the subject.

The Rev. Dr. Humphrey, late President of Amherst College, has been laboring in the cause for some months. He has been admitted to the principal churches in Boston and New York, at their regular hours of worship on Sabbath, and has been heard with the deepest interest;—misapprehensions have been removed, and many new friends have been made.

Such would not have been the

case a few years ago. In many instances a Colonization agent would not even have been allowed the use of the church on a week-day evening, much less would he have been allowed to enter it on the Sabbath, and at the regular time of public worship. Here then, and the same thing is true to a certain extent in other parts of the country, we see one evidence of a favorable change of sentiment respecting this Society.

Several of our agents have been employed in fields hitherto almost abandoned entirely as barren and unfruitful. Their labors have been arduous and their receipts have been exceedingly small, and but for the prospective good which they have done, we should not have continued them. But we have thought it best not to withdraw them until a fair experiment was made. They have, therefore, continued to talk and preach, and circulate documents, and publish articles in the papers, for the purpose of calling public attention to the Society, and ultimately of enlisting a strong feeling in its favor. And they give us assurances that this actually has been done to some extent, and that the way is manifestly preparing for an increased interest.

From the financial statement it will be seen that the expenses of agencies the past year have been large. The expediency of spending money in this way may be doubted by some. But a little reflection will doubtless place the matter in a different light. There are many parts

of the country where very little has ever been said about the principles or operations of the Colonization Society. Scarcely any thing is known on the subject. There are other places where the community have, through various causes, been so prejudiced against the institution, as to require very great exertion to set them right. They have no adequate idea of the immense amount of good which the Society is accomplishing.

In these circumstances we cannot suppose that they will make contributions for its support. On this account agents must be employed to change the public sentiment, to indoctrinate the people, and to prepare the way for future collections, or we must give up the expectation that this change will be effected in any reasonable time. Agencies, too, will be more expensive in these regions than in others. But the necessity for agencies, and their expense, will diminish just as adequate information becomes generally diffused through the community.

The "Liberia Packet," to which allusion was made in the last Annual Report, has thus far proved a profitable investment to her owners, and a powerful auxiliary to the cause of Colonization. She more than meets the most sanguine expectations of her projectors. She has proved a vast convenience as well as a saving of expense to this Society, as she takes out our emigrants at lower rates than any other vessel could.

She sailed from Baltimore on her second voyage on the 3d day of last September, with eighty-one emigrants, of whom *forty* were sent out by this Society. She took out also a full cargo of goods and several passengers in the cabin.

She was expected back again in time to have sailed on her third voyage about the middle of the present month. We have made arrangements for the departure of about fifty emigrants in her.

We have not the means to defray the expenses of this expedition at the present time. But as the emigrants are mostly persons whose freedom is offered them, if we can send them out, we have not felt authorized to decline. In thus sending them we must incur a heavy debt, and we rely upon our friends to furnish us the means of paying it.

On the 7th instant the bark "*Nehemiah Rich*," chartered by this Society, sailed from New Orleans for Monrovia, with one hundred and twenty-nine emigrants on board, and a good supply of provisions, and timber to build their houses. Of the emigrants, six were from Illinois, a free family of great respectability.—Twenty-eight were from Kentucky, sent out by the Colonization Society of that State. Among these are three, who have been liberated by the colored people, and commissioned to go as their agents, and return and report the results of their visit. *Twenty-three* were from Eutaw, Alabama. They were

left by the late Rev. Mr. Witherspoon to the Hon. Henry Clay, and he sent them to Liberia. *Thirty-five* were from Louisiana. They were liberated by Henry Patterson, Esq., of Baltimore, who gave them a liberal outfit and will pay the expenses of their transportation and support for six months in Liberia. Too much praise cannot be given to this gentleman for his distinguished kindness to these people. *Thirty-five* were from Mississippi. They are a part of the large family left to this Society several years ago by the late Captain Ross, of that State. It is known that a suit has been pending about these people for many years past. We have lately effected a compromise by which we secure the liberty of the people, but get nothing to defray the expenses of their transportation, and settlement in Liberia. We have received and sent out as pioneers the above number, and are to send the remaining *two hundred* at the close of the present year.

The bills and accounts for the expedition from New Orleans, on the 7th instant, are not yet fully made up, and are, therefore, not included in the transactions of the past year. We are not able to say precisely what the whole expense will be, but we have evidence that it will not fall short of \$7,000. This large expenditure is mainly owing to the fact, that under the operation of the acts of the 22d February and 4th March last, "regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," we

were obliged to charter a much larger vessel than was needed to give good accommodations to the emigrants, or than we had freight to fill. As the payments of this expedition are yet to be made, it will appear that we have incurred a heavy debt in order to send away these people. Indeed we could not do otherwise. Their departure could not be postponed, and we were not advised of the certainty of their going long enough before hand to beg the means to pay their expenses. Could we have been assured, six months ago, that they would all have been ready to depart when they did, we should, doubtless, have been able to raise money enough to pay the expenses of their transportation and settlement in Liberia.

Were the whole transactions of the Society brought up to the present time, there would be found a debt against it of upwards of \$9,500.

We are, therefore, constrained to appeal to our friends for an enlargement of our resources for the year to come. Without this, it will be impossible for us to meet our obligations and perform all the duties which are expected of us.

We have already engaged to send to Liberia, in less than a year from this time, *three hundred and ten emigrants*, and we are expecting applications for many others. Two of our friends in the South assure us that there will be in their vicinity from ninety to a hundred and twenty ready to depart in the spring, and we

have agreed to despatch a vessel, as soon as any number over sixty are ready. We have no applications from Kentucky as yet. There will, no doubt, be another company from there ready in the course of the year. And we may expect many more applications from various places, before those who are now ready have departed, and before the present indebtedness of the Society has been paid.

The average expense of transporting to Liberia, and supporting there six months, each emigrant, may be set down at \$50. This includes outfit, passage money, and provisions on the voyage, a house to live in, provisions, medicine and medical attendance, and nursing when they are sick, for six months, and more or less aid in various other ways in establishing them comfortably, and in a condition to thenceforth take care of themselves.

To send out the 310, as we have already engaged to do, will therefore cost \$15,500! Add \$2,500 to meet the expenses of sending out the fifty in the Liberia Packet, expected to sail this month from Baltimore, to which we have alluded in another part of this report, and who are not included in the above number, and the *contingent* expenses of sending the vessel from Savannah, Georgia, in the spring, with say one hundred emigrants, which would be \$5,000, and we have the sum of \$23,000, which we shall need the coming year to meet one single item of our

operations, the transportation and support of emigrants.

If we add, for the present indebtedness of the Society, say \$9,500, and indispensable contingent expenses in this country, say \$4,000, and in Liberia \$6,000, we have \$42,500 as the lowest possible estimate of the means indispensable to meet our present engagements. But we expect many more emigrants before the close of the year. What shall be

done with them? They are needed in Liberia, and ought not to be detained in this country.

To prosecute vigorously and with advantage our operations during the year upon which we now enter, and not incur a heavy debt, will therefore require at least \$50,000! And for this amount we make the most respectful, but urgent, appeal to the country!

Thirty-first Anniversary of the American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1848.

THE American Colonization Society met in the Hall of the House of Representatives at seven o'clock P. M.

THE HON. HENRY CLAY, President of the Society, took the chair and called the meeting to order.

THE REV. WM. WILSON, of Cincinnati, Ohio, invoked the Divine blessing.

THE SECRETARY of the Society read extracts from the Annual Report.

After the report was read, on motion of Prof. MACLEAN, of Princeton, New Jersey, it was referred to the Board of Directors for publication.

THE HON. WM. L. DAYTON, of New Jersey, then rose and offered and advocated the following:

Resolved, That in the recent formation of a constitution by the citizens of Liberia, and the declaration of their independence, and the assumption by them of all the duties and responsibilities of their own Government, we recognise the fulfil-

ment, in part, of the original design of this Society.

This resolution was supported by the honorable mover in an able, eloquent, and forcible speech, though commenced amidst not a little confusion, produced by the concourse in the Hall and the struggles for entrance which still continued at every avenue of access to it, asserted his own power on the minds of the auditory, and gradually reduced the vast assembly to order, and held it in mute and delighted attention. We expected to have published a full report of his speech, but are at present unable to do so, the reason for which the following letter from him will explain:

WASHINGTON CITY,
12th February, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—In your note of this morning, you say that you have promised a report of my remarks at the late meeting of the Colonization Society; and that Mr. Stansbury, the reporter, informs you that he left his notes of the speech in my hands for correction.

This is, I believe, all so; but as I was no party to your promise, and now have the reporter's notes in my own possession, I may be considered as having fairly command of the question! I beg therefore to say, that my remarks are too crude and meagre, in my judgment, to merit publication. For the very kind terms in which you and others have chosen to speak of them, I am thankful, but this cannot influence my purpose.

Truly yours,

WM. L. DAYTON.

Rev. W. McLAIN,

Secretary of Col. Society.

The resolution having been adopted, Mr. CLAY rose and addressed the audience nearly as follows:

Gentlemen of the Colonization Society: I have been committed to say a few words on this occasion, rather against my own wishes, and quite unexpectedly. Indeed, I believe it has been advertised in some of the papers that I am to make an address this evening. Now, though I have no reproaches to make against those who have thus placed me in so conspicuous a position, I have no expectation of being able to fulfil their anticipations or to do justice to the subject. I have just terminated an arduous journey of many hundreds of miles, made in midwinter; and wherever I have been it has invariably been my lot to be surrounded by throngs which did not leave to me the time necessary to make that preparation which should ever precede the attempt to address an auditory so intelligent and so highly respectable as this. I have come here without a solitary note, with no prepared or elaborate speech, and with but little mental preparation; and, as I have no formal and highly finished address to deliver, I would advise all who have come with any great expectations of a speech to leave the hall.

And yet I own there is some propriety that I should say a few words to you this evening, apart from the circumstance which has been more than once alluded to, that I was one of that company which, some thirty years ago, met to form this Society. It is now some years since I had the honor of sitting in your society as I now do, and allow me to say that in all human probability this is the last instance in which I shall ever be permitted to do so. Great events too have happened to the colony since I was last here.

You have been told by the eloquent gentleman who preceded me of the formation of this association. It is now nearly thirty years since Mr. Finley, Mr. Caldwell, and some other gentlemen met by agreement with a view to form a Colonization Society. I was one of that number. We did not intend to do more or less than establish on the shores of Africa a colony, to which free colored persons with their own voluntary consent might go. There was to be no constraint, no coercion, no compulsory process to which those who went must submit: all was to be perfectly voluntary and unconstrained in any manner or degree. Far, very far, was it from our purpose to interfere with the slaves, or to shake or affect the title by which they are held in the least degree whatever. We saw and were fully aware of the fact that the free white race and the colored race never could live together on terms of equality. We did not stop to ask whether this was right or wrong: we looked at the fact, and on that fact we founded our operations. I know, indeed, that there are men, many of them of high respectability, who hold that all this is prejudice; that it should be expelled from our minds, and that we ought to recognise in men, though of different color from ourselves, members

of our common race, entitled in all respects to equal privileges with ourselves. This may be so according to their view of the matter; but we went on the broad and incontestible fact, that the two races could not, on equal terms, live in the same community harmoniously together. And we thought that the people of color should be voluntarily removed, if practicable, to their native country, or to the country at least of their ancestors: there they might enjoy all those blessings of freedom and equality of condition which to them were impossible here. Our object, let me repeat it, was limited to the free; we never thought of touching in any manner the title to slave property.—We hoped to be able to demonstrate the practicability of colonizing them; and when that should have been demonstrated, those who owned slaves might avail themselves of it or not—might send liberated slaves to Africa or not, precisely as they pleased.—All our purpose was to establish, if we could, a colony of free colored men, and thus to demonstrate to the world that colonization was practicable.

It has been truly stated, that from the day of its formation to the present hour, the Society has been surrounded with difficulties. It has had to stand the fire of batteries both in front and rear, and upon both flanks. Extremes of opinion and of action, which could unite in nothing else, united in assailing us. Those who cared for the safety of the institution of slavery assailed us on one hand, while the Abolitionists assailed us on the other. But on what ground should either oppose such an enterprise? Our ground in regard to both was total non-interference. We meant to deal only with colored persons already free. This did not interfere with the projects of the Abolitionists? For myself, I believe those projects to be impracticable;

and I am persuaded that if the same energy and effort which have been expended in getting up abolition movements, had been directed to the work of colonization, a vast amount of benefit would have resulted to the cause of humanity and to the colored race. Why should they attack us? We do not interfere with them.—Their project is to emancipate at one blow the whole colored race. Well, if they can do that, then our object begins. The office of colonization commences only where theirs would end. The colored race being here in the midst of us, and not being capable of enjoying a state of equality with the whites around them, our object is to carry them to a place where they may enjoy, without molestation, all the benefits of freemen. Here is no incompatibility; and in point of fact we have thus far gone on our way without disturbing any body, either on the right or on the left.

But it is said that our Society is incapable of effecting any great object. That our aims never can be accomplished without aid from the State governments, or unless the general government shall send out of the country all the free blacks. It is our purpose to show the power of colonization, in competent hands, fully to carry out the benevolent ends we have in view, to work all the great results for which this Society was formed. Our purpose is to demonstrate to the American people, that if they choose to take hold of this great project in their State legislatures, or otherwise, the end sought is practicable, and the principle of colonization competent to carry abroad all the colored population who shall be emancipated. That demonstration has been made.

But it is urged that this is the country of the black man; and that therefore he should not be sent to Africa. Africa is not his home. Why,

it is true, in some sense, that every native-born colored man may claim this as his country. And so might the Israelites, while captives in Egypt, have claimed Egypt as their native country; and those born while travelling through the wilderness to the land promised them, might still regard themselves as natives of that wilderness. But still, in the contemplation of that infinite and all-wise Being who directed the progress of that remarkable people, Egypt was not their country, still less was that howling wilderness, where many of them first saw the light. It was Canaan, the land of promise; and thither accordingly were they taken, as to their home. Who can doubt that Africa is the real home of the black man, though, as a casual event, he may have had his birth on these shores? There his race was found, and there alone, till it was torn from thence by the hand of violence. Here, though nominally free, he cannot live in equality with those around him; and it does seem to me one of the disposals of an all-wise Providence to permit him to have been brought here with an ultimate view to the further accomplishment, by him, of his own inscrutable, but wise and merciful designs.

The separation of free colored people from the white race is a measure recommended not only by the mutual and the separate good of both, but by the prospect that Africa, which has so long lain in barbarism, worshipping unknown and forbidden gods, may thus be brought to the light and blessings of Christianity. Those who met to form this Society saw not only that great good would accrue from their design to the colored race, by elevating their character, and restoring them to the possession of rights they never can enjoy here, but that it would be a probable means, in the end, of car-

rying to Africa all the blessings of our holy religion, and all the benefits of our civilization and freedom. What Christian is there who does not feel a deep interest in sending forth missionaries to convert the dark heathen, and bring them all within the pale of Christianity? But what missionaries can be so potent as those it is our purpose to transport to the shores of Africa? Africans themselves by birth, or sharing at least the African blood, will not all their feelings, all their best affections, induce them to seek the good of their countrymen? At this moment there are between four and five thousand colonists who have been sent to Africa under the care of this Society; and I will venture to say that they will accomplish as missionaries of the Christian religion more to disseminate its blessings than all the rest of the missionaries throughout the globe. Why, gentlemen, what have we heard? In the colony of Liberia there are now twenty-five places of public worship dedicated to the service of Almighty God, and to the glory of the Saviour of men; while thousands of the neighboring heathen are flocking into the colony to obtain a knowledge of the arts, and who may ultimately receive the better knowledge which Christianity alone can bestow.

These are the great purposes we had in view when a few of us met to form this Society. As soon as a purchase of territory had been effected by the agent we dispatched to Africa for that purpose, the first colonists, about twenty-five years since, left the American shores, and were safely transplanted to the land of their ancestors.

I know it was then urged, as it has been since, that other places might have been selected with equal advantage. I do not concur in that opinion. Look at the expense alone. It has been stated in your report that

the sum of fifty dollars is sufficient to cover the expense of transporting one emigrant to Liberia, and of maintaining him there for six months after his arrival. To what other position in the known world could he be sent at so cheap a rate? Not to the Pacific; not to Oregon; not to Mexico. Then consider the advantages of this position in point of navigation: remember the shortness of the voyage. When these things are duly considered, it must be evident that to no other spot on the face of the globe could the free colored people be sent with so much propriety as to the coast of Africa. Besides, in any other place that might be selected you would deprive yourselves of accomplishing those high moral and religious objects which, in Africa, may be so confidently hoped for.

But again: it has been said that the object of carrying all the free colored race from this country to Africa is one which the Government itself, with all its means, could not effect. Now, on that point let me state a fact by way of reply. If I am not mistaken, the immigration from abroad into the port of New York alone, in the course of the last year, was fully equal to the annual increase of the free colored population of the Union,* and yet all that was done voluntarily, and in most cases without any, or with very little aid. The fact rests on the great motive which, to a greater or less extent, governs all human action. Why is it that the Germans and the Irish have thus flocked to our shores, in numbers to meet the annual increase of our free colored people not only, but, as I believe, that of the slave population

also? They come in obedience to one of the great laws of our nature; they have come under that efficient motive which propels man to all enterprises—the desire to better their condition. A like motive will sway the free blacks when enlightened as to the real facts of the case. If they reach the shores of Africa, whether by their own means, or by the aid and agency of others, their position will be physically, morally, and politically better than by any possibility it ever can be here. It is not our office to attempt impracticabilities; to amalgamate two races which God himself, by a difference of color, besides other inherent distinctions, has declared must be separate and remain separate from each other. And if such be of necessity, their condition here, to send them to Africa, not by coercion, but with their own free consent, is surely the best practicable mode of doing them good. And here I would say to those in both extremes of opinion and of feeling on the subject of slavery—I would say to all men—why should the free people of color in these United States not have the option of removing to Africa, or remaining where they are, just as they themselves shall choose? That is all we attempt. We wish to describe to him the country, to facilitate his emigration to it, and then leave him to his free choice. And if after this he chooses to go, why interpose any obstacle in his way?—In reply, it is said to be an act of cruelty to send him there. The climate is represented as inhospitable; he will be exposed to inevitable sickness, and will probably soon find a grave on that distant shore. ¶To

*Mr. CLAY, out of extreme caution, has here greatly understated the fact, as proved by the official returns. These show that it exceeded, by four times, the entire annual increase both of the bond and free.

Immigration.....	200,000
Increase of free	}65,000
Do. of slaves	

send a colored man out of the United States to a country like that is held up as an act of the greatest inhumanity. But, happily, our records bear the most grateful testimony to the reverse of all this. Let us for a moment compare the mortality of Liberia with that of the colonies planted on our own shores. Within the first seventeen years from the settlement of Jamestown, in Virginia, nine thousand colonists arrived, and £150,000 sterling were expended in transporting them from England, yet at the end of that period but about two thousand of them remained alive. All the rest had fallen victims either to the climate, or to the tomahawk of the savage, or had perished from other causes. Then look at Plymouth. History records that in less than six months after the arrival of the Mayflower full half of all who landed had been destroyed by disease, want, and suffering. Now, compare with these efforts at British colonization the results of our settlement at Liberia. In twenty-five years since the first emigrants landed from the United States the deaths amount to but twenty per cent. of the entire number, being far less than died at Plymouth within six months; far less than at Jamestown in seventeen years. The deaths at Jamestown were in seventeen years more than four times as numerous, in proportion, as at Liberia in twenty-five years. There is then nothing in the climate to discourage us, nothing in the alleged dreadful mortality of the colony to frighten us.

But it is said we have done very little. All the great enterprises of man have had small beginnings.—The founders of Rome, if we may believe the tale of tradition, were suckled by a wolf. Jamestown and Plymouth both languished for years after the period to which I have already referred. Yet now, what land is there on the broad surface of the

habitable globe, what sea spreads out its waste of waters, that has not been penetrated and traversed by the enterprise, the skill, and the courage of our New England brethren? And on what battle-field, in what council chamber can a single spot in our vast country be found where the Virginia character has not displayed itself in its gallantry or its deliberative wisdom? I repeat it; all the greatest enterprises of man have had small beginnings. Our colony is but twenty-five years old, and it has received already between four and five thousand colored emigrants, besides hundreds more of recaptured Africans; all of which have been sent there by order of this Government. Immense numbers of the natives are crowding into the colony to obtain the benefits of education, of civilization, and of christianity. In addition to all these there are many thousands more in the United States now seeking the advantages of colonization through the means held out by this Society. As far then as we have gone, GOOD IS DONE.

Is it not better that those four or five thousand emigrants should be there, than that they should have remained here? Is it not better for themselves, is it not better for us? Every year the progress of our colony becomes more and more cheering: and, with every free African sent over to it, those prospects brighten, and so much more of good is done. True, we have not done all we desire to do. Glad should we be should every free colored man throughout all the States go there and become free indeed. But it requires time to accomplish great national affairs. The creation of a nation is not the work of a day or of a century. For two or three centuries the embryo nation of the Israelites remained captives in Egypt. But when this government, or the State governments, shall lend the enter-

prise their powerful aid, its progress will not be so slow. And when the colony shall have made further advances, it will be self-sustained and increased by its own commerce and marine. I speak not, of course, of any unconstitutional aid. Incidental aid, at least, may be given it in strict accordance with the constitution. On this subject the legislature of Maryland has set us a noble example. She cherishes her infant colony with the utmost solicitude and care. When other States of the Union shall do the same, the cause of colonization will experience a vast acceleration. Perhaps it is not desirable that it should move too fast at the outset. In founding a colonial settlement, as in the subduing of our own boundless wilderness, there should be pioneers to precede the great wave of immigration; to prepare sustenance for those who shall follow, to open roads and erect dwellings for their accommodation. There might so many emigrants be thrown at once upon the colony as to occasion material embarrassment, if not fatal injury. It is better that the work should proceed at first somewhat slowly, so that the few who go before should understand the country, its habits and its resources, and thus prepare a place for the many who shall come after them.

But, beside the fact that the colored and the white races never can become one homogeneous people, in what State, I ask, of this entire Union (with possibly the exception of Massachusetts) does the black man, however fair may be his character, and from however long a line of free colored ancestors he may proceed, enjoy an equality with his white neighbor in social and political rights? In none; nowhere. As to social rights, they are out of the question. In no city, town, or hamlet throughout this entire land is he

regarded as on an equal footing with us. The laws of all the States (and, in this respect, some of the free States are even more rigorous than the slave States themselves) render it impossible. And so great is the rigor of the laws in some of the States—rendered more rigorous by the schemes and efforts of the abolitionists—emancipation, under any circumstances, and with whatever purpose, is absolutely prohibited. On this subject a very remarkable case occurred lately in connexion with myself. A very respectable and revered man in Alabama, whose face I never had seen, bequeathed to me by his will, in absolute right, some twenty-five or thirty slaves. No cause was mentioned in the terms of the bequest, and I was greatly surprised by the announcement of a fact so entirely unexpected; but I had some belief that the design of the testator in consigning these slaves to my care was that they should be sent to Liberia. I accordingly took the necessary means to accomplish this design; and since my arrival in this city, I have received intelligence that twenty-three of their number have been embarked at New Orleans for the coast of Africa, and are freely, and with their entire assent, going back to the home of their ancestors. [Applause.] What would have been their condition had they remained? In Alabama they could not have been free. The laws of the State, stimulated, as I have said, by the course of the abolitionists of the north, have prohibited, unconditionally, all emancipation of a slave; and, in fact, I had to take these negroes as my own slaves to New Orleans, and they were so regarded until they were placed beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. Nor is Alabama the only State which, from the same cause, has been induced to make her laws more stringent than

before; many others have enacted laws of the same general character, subjecting emancipation to many restrictions, and even to rigorous penalties.

Here is illustrated the value and the importance of the sole object of the Colonization Society. It furnishes the opportunity, whether to States or individuals, of gratifying their wishes, if they desire the emancipation of their slaves.

On the subject of slavery I shall not touch. The Society never has touched that subject, or disturbed it any way. It has confined itself exclusively to the transportation to Africa of the free, who go willingly and unconstrained.

Gentlemen of the Society: You have placed me in a position which I feel to be both embarrassing and painful. I came here, as I told you, without note, and almost without preparation of any kind. I have thrown out these remarks in a loose, disjointed manner, mainly that I might gratify wishes which seemed to me irresistible. I have gone through most of the topics—indeed, all of them—which I designed to touch. And I would now implore all parties; I would beseech the Abolitionists, and I would entreat those who carry the doctrine of slavery to an extreme; I would supplicate all men to look calmly and dispassionately at the great enterprise we have in view. I ask them, in the name of that God under whose providential smile, as I in my heart believe, this Society has thus far prospered, to look at it, at its objects and at its efforts, with unprejudiced and candid eyes. During, now, a period of twenty-five years; without power, without revenue, without aid save the voluntary contributions of the charitable and the humane, has this Society continued its labors. During that period it has carried on a defen-

sive war. It has made treaties. It has purchased territory, and that to a large extent; owning, now, some three hundred and twenty miles along the western coast of Africa, throughout the whole of which extent (with one dark exception) the slave trade has been suppressed.—And in this connexion I may be permitted to remark, that if the Governments of Europe and of the United States, who have united their efforts for the suppression of the slave trade, would consent to lend but a small portion of the navies they now, at so great a cost, maintain off the African coast in furtherance of that design, to the great object of colonization, they would prove much more successful than they have hitherto found themselves in putting an end to that detested traffic. I believe that no other means will ever prove so operative and effectual to that end as the covering the entire coast of that quarter of the globe with colonies of free colored men. Then would all be united by sympathy for their outraged countrymen, in heartily advancing a design which commends itself to every feeling of the black man's heart.

Then let all men look on our Society as it is, and judge of our design with fairness and impartiality.

I am aware that a single motive, from among the various motives which actuated the founders of the Society, has been seized upon, and urged (in some cases with but too much effect) as an objection to the whole plan. It has been stated that the degradation of the free people of color among us is so great that a very large portion of those who fill our jails and penitentiaries consist of them, and it has been truly inferred that the slaves among us would be greatly benefited by the withdrawal of the free blacks from their vicinity and intercourse. And hence the abolitionists have taken occasion

to affirm that colonization is but a scheme of Southern slave-holders to perpetuate slavery at home and rivet the chains of every bondman in the land. But I ask is that fair? Ought they not, before coming to so injurious a conclusion, to look at all the motives which led to the formation of the Society, and not lay hold on one alone, and tear that away from all the rest, to found on it a charge against the whole design? Should they resolutely shut their eyes against such motives as a desire to benefit the subjects of colonization themselves, by conferring on them the substance instead of the mere name of freedom—to the hope of benefiting Africa by spreading there a knowledge of the arts and civilization, and ultimately diffusing the blessings of Christianity among her benighted millions—to the humane design of suppressing the slave trade? Is it right to overlook all these considerations, and fasten on only one motive which could be perverted into selfishness, and judge the whole purpose of the Society by that? Let them deal more justly by their neighbor. Let them put together all the causes and motives which combined to give origin to our attempt, and judge us from the whole, and not condemn us on one solitary ground, forcibly and uncharitably torn away from the mass of considerations which might lead men to such an enterprise.

And now, in conclusion, I should fail of expressing the feelings which are rising in my bosom, did I not congratulate you, gentlemen of the Society, on the eminent success which has already crowned your benevolent labors. A new republic has sprung into existence under your auspices. Yes; a free, representative, constitutional republic, formed on the model of our own beloved institutions. A republic, founded by black men, reared by black men, put

into operation by the blacks, and which holds out to our hope the brightest prospects. Whether we look at what has already been done, or lift our eyes to the future and cast them down the long vista of coming time—when we may anticipate, as we are warranted to do, the dissemination over a large part, if not the whole, of Africa, of our own free principles of government, our love of liberty, our knowledge of Christianity, our arts, and civilization, and domestic happiness—when we behold those blessings realized on that continent which I trust in God we are long, long destined to enjoy on this, and think how the hearts of posterity will be gladdened by such a spectacle—how ought our own to exult in hope and to swell with gratitude?

Go on, then, gentlemen; go on in your noble cause. For myself, I shall soon leave you and this stage of human action forever. I may never occupy this chair again; but I trust that the spirit which originated and which has sustained this Society will long survive me, and that you may long continue, now that our African republic is at length born, to discharge the offices of guardianship, and aid and co-operation, and ever give to the interests of African freedom, civilization, and social happiness your best energies and most fervent prayers. From this auspicious hour, even to the end of time, or until the great object of the amicable separation of the two races shall have been fully effected, may others spring up to take your places, and to tread in your steps. And, finally, invoking on this great and good cause the blessings of that God without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy, and whose smiles, I believe, have hitherto been extended to it, I bid you a cordial farewell.

The Hon. THOMAS CORWIN had

been expected to speak upon the following resolution, but circumstances rendered it impossible for him to do so.

"Resolved, That the bearings of African colonization on American commerce demand for it the favorable consideration of the Government of the United States."

The resolution was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. BROWN, Professor in Dartmouth College, offered the following:

"Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the great principles of the Colonization Society, and that its past history and present condition give satisfactory evidence of its permanent and ultimate triumph."—Adopted.

The Rev. Dr. BUTLER, of this city, offered the following:

"Resolved, That the history of Christian missions in Africa proves that the policy of the Colonization Society is the only effectual means of carrying the Gospel to the inhabitants of that benighted land, and should therefore gather around the institution Christian benevolence, and awaken Christian munificence to support it with untiring zeal and enlarged liberality." Adopted.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY was unanimously elected President of the Society for this year.

The following gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents, viz:

1. General John H. Cocke, of Virginia.
2. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.
3. Charles F. Mercer, of Florida.
4. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Conn.
5. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New York.
6. Louis McLane, of Baltimore.
7. Moses Allen, of New York.
8. General W. Jones, of Washington.
9. Joseph Gales, of Washington.
10. Right Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., Bishop of Virginia.

11. John McDonogh, of Louisiana.
12. Rev. James O. Andrews, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
13. William Maxwell, of Virginia.
14. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio.
15. Walter Lowrie, of New York.
16. Jacob Burnet, of Ohio.
17. Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Mississippi.
18. William C. Rives, of Virginia.
19. Rev. J. Laurie, D. D., of Washington.
20. Rev. Wm. Winans, of Mississippi.
21. James Boorman, of New York.
22. Henry A. Foster, of New York.
23. Dr. John Ker, of Mississippi.
24. Robert Campbell, of Georgia.
25. Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey.
26. James Garland, of Virginia.
27. Right Hon. Lord Bexley, of London.
28. William Short, of Philadelphia.
29. Willard Hall, of Delaware.
30. Right Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tennessee.
31. Gerard Ralston, of London.
32. Rev. Courtland Van Rensselaer, N. J.
33. Dr. Hodgkin, of London.
34. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Dedham, Massachusetts.
35. Thos. R. Hazard, of Providence, R. I.
36. Dr. Thomas Massie, of Tye River Mills, Virginia.
37. Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, of Washington.
38. Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., of N. J.
39. Samuel Wilkeson, of New York.
40. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey.
41. James Railey, of Mississippi.
42. Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D. D., of Phila.
43. Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., of Phila.
44. Elliott Cresson, of Philadelphia.
45. Anson G. Phelps, of New York.
46. Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Andover, Massachusetts.
47. Jonathan Hide, of Maine.
48. Rev. Beverly Waugh, Bishop of the M. E. Church, Baltimore.
49. Rev. Dr. W. B. Johnson, S. C.
50. Moses Sheppard, Baltimore.
51. John Gray, Fredericksburg, Va.
52. Bishop McIlvain, of Ohio.
53. Rev. Dr. Edgar, Nashville, Tenn.
54. Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D., of Tenn.
55. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Kentucky.
56. Hon. C. Marsh, of Woodstock, Vt.
57. Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., of N. J.
58. H. L. Lumpkin, Esq., Athens, Geo.
59. James Lenox, of New York.
60. Bishop Soule, D. D., of Tennessee.
61. Prof. S. C. Upham, of Maine.
62. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
63. Hon. Thos. W. Williams, of Conn.
64. Hon. Simon Greenleaf, of Mass.

After which the Society adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1849, at seven o'clock, P. M.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON,
January 18, 1848.

THE Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met at the office of the society at 12 o'clock at noon, and was organized by appointing the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Chairman, and Rev. Joseph Tracy, Clerk.

There were present :

From Massachusetts Colonization Society, Rev. Joseph Tracy—from N. Y. Colonization Society, Dr. D. M. Reese—from N. Y. Society, Life Director, A. G. Phelps, Esq.—from New Jersey Colonization Society, William Rankin, Esq., and Rev. John Maclean, D. D.—from Pennsylvania Colonization Society, Paul T. Jones, Esq., and Archibald McIntyre, Esq.—Life Director, Elliott Cresson, Esq.—from District of Columbia, Life Director, Rev. William McLain.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Society, and of the Board of Directors were read by the Secretary of the Society.

The annual report of the Executive Committee for the past year was read by the Secretary of the Society.

Dr. James Hall, General Agent of the Maryland Colonization Society, being present, was, on motion, invited to sit with the Board as a corresponding member.

Adjourned to meet at this place at 6½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Board met, according to adjournment, to attend the annual meeting, and adjourned to meet at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

January 19.

The Board met, according to adjournment, at 10 A. M.

The annual report of the Executive Committee having been referred to this Board, was, on motion, referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Tracy, Rankin, and McIntyre.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Phelps and Jones, was appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts, and report to this Board.

Rev. J. B. Pinney, Life Director, appeared and took his seat.

The subject of the Society's property in Liberia, and the future relations of this Society to that Republic having been referred to the Board by the Executive Committee, was discussed for some time in free conversation, after which

The Board adjourned, to meet to-morrow at 9 A. M.

January 20, 10 A. M.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The Committee on the Treasurer's accounts submitted the following report; which was adopted :

Messrs. Reese and Cresson were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

This committee nominated the following officers, who were elected, viz:

Rev. William McLain, Secretary and Treasurer—Matthew St. Clair Clark, H. Lindsly, Elisha Whittlesey, Joseph Bradley, A. O. Dayton, J. S. Bacon, and William Gunton, Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to Hon. R. C. WINTHROP for the use of the Speaker's chamber, kindly and courteously proffered by him at our late annual meeting.

Resolved, That the subject of the recaptured slaves be referred back to the Executive Committee, with power to act, and requesting their early action in the case.

The committee to whom the annual report was referred, beg leave to report, recommending

That the report be published under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Whereas, the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, at their present meeting, have received the official documents, announcing the formal declaration of the independence of the Republic of Liberia, together with the constitution and bill of rights; and

Whereas we regard this noble effort of the people of Liberia as highly honorable to the intelligence, and strongly indicative of their capacity for self-government; and

Whereas this Board feels called upon to give expression to their sentiments responding to the communications before us; therefore

Resolved, That we tender to the people of Liberia our hearty congratulations on the auspicious result of their recent convention in the establishment of their independent government, and rejoice in this renewed evidence of the ultimate triumph of African colonization.

Resolved, That on behalf of the Society, the Board of Directors sincerely reciprocate the kindly expressions of regard with which we have been honored by the Convention, and assure them of the continued and unabated interest of the American Colonization Society in their future success and prosperity.

Resolved, That these resolutions be officially communicated to the President and authorities of Liberia, after being signed by the proper officers.

The subject of the Society's property in Liberia having been referred to the Board by the Executive Committee; after deliberation, it was

Resolved, That the provisions of the 12th and 16th sections of the 5th article of the constitution of the Republic of Liberia, meet the entire approbation of this Board; and that the Executive Committee be authorized and requested to make the most liberal arrangements with the Government of Liberia, consistent with the interests of future emigrants; subject to the approval of this Board.

Resolved, That the grateful thanks of this Board are eminently due to the Hon. HENRY CLAY, the venerated President of our Society, for the highly interesting and able address, delivered at our recent anniversary,

and that our Secretary communicate this resolution in appropriate terms.

Whereas, In view of the Declaration of Liberian Independence, and the necessity of vigorously sustaining the happy consummation of African Colonization,

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the several auxiliary societies to increase their contributions to the general treasury, to enable it to meet its present engagements and to transport to Liberia the 310 emigrants ready to depart, and others who may apply in the course of the year.

Resolved, That the thanks of the

Board are due to the Rev. Dr. MACLEAN, our presiding officer, for the highly satisfactory manner in which he has performed this service; and to the Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, for his services as Clerk at the present session.

Resolved, That the adjournment of this Board be, to meet at this place, on the third Tuesday in January, 1849, at 12 o'clock at noon.

After the reading and acceptance of the minutes, and prayer by the Rev. J. B. PINNEY, the Board adjourned. Attest,

JOHN MACLEAN, *Ch'man*.

JOSEPH TRACY, *Clerk*.

Our Present Necessities.

WOULD that our friends knew and felt them as we do! Would that we had the power to make them known as they really are! But we have not. We can only give a faint idea of them. In doing this we would call attention to the closing paragraphs of the Annual Report which appears in the present number. It will there be seen that we had incurred a debt of upwards of \$9,000 by sending away the two last expeditions. Since that time we have sent another expedition from Baltimore with forty-four emigrants, for whose outfit, expenses of transportation and support six months in Liberia, we had to go in debt, amounting to more than \$3,000. We are under the necessity of sending another company from Virginia, of more than one hundred in April, and a company from Savannah, Georgia, in April, of from sixty to one hundred. And we have

not got the first dollar wherewith to pay their expenses. The circumstances are such that we cannot delay the time of their departure. Nearly all of them must be sent at this time. And it is important that the others should not be delayed. Their character is good. They are mostly in the prime of life. Many of them are farmers. Shall they have the privilege of going to that land where they can enjoy real freedom; where they can educate their children, and be a blessing to their race?

We appeal to the *Pastors of churches* who have not taken up a collection for us the past year, to call upon their people to contribute of their substance to aid in this emergency.

We look to our *Auxiliary Societies*. Some of them have not yet sent in their annual contribution. Is not this a case which will warrant

them in calling a special meeting and making vigorous efforts to raise subscriptions to aid us in this time of need.

We have many remembrances of the great kindness which the *Ladies* have shown us in similar circumstances in times past. They have always been found in the foremost rank in this good work. If it would not be trespassing upon good nature, we should ask them if this is not a case which will justify them in performing the self-denying work of soliciting donations, or raising funds in some other of the various winning ways they have of doing it. Nobody else, can do a good service so cheerfully, so acceptably as they.

To our *Annual Subscribers* we would extend a gentle hint, or at least to some of them, who are somewhat in arrears! They are the tried friends of this cause. They have had a large interest in it, and we now trust that they will find it more than

convenient to make us a remittance! Their aid cannot be more needed at any time, and therefore will never be more welcome.

To all our friends, far and near, the present emergency makes its earnest appeal. It lays a claim to their high and kind regard. It speaks to them personally, as citizens of a free and happy country, and as the lovers of the Gospel. Here is a work of good to be performed, holy in character, certain of glorious results. It needs immediate and liberal aid—may it not need it long! “He that watereth shall be watered again!”

In conclusion let us say that there would be nothing gained by postponing the departure of these people; for we have *two hundred* in Mississippi whom we shall have to send to Liberia before the close of this year! For this purpose we shall need \$10,000!

The Liberia Packet.

WE have not yet received any intelligence of the *Liberia Packet*. We begin to entertain the greatest fears for her safety. She has now been absent five months and a half.

It is well for us, in this connection,

to recount the past providential protection which has surrounded our enterprise. We have never lost a company of emigrants! If the *Packet* therefore is lost, she will be the *first*, in a period of nearly thirty years!

Contemplated Expedition from Savannah, Geo.

WE intend to despatch a vessel from Savannah, Georgia, with emigrants for Liberia in April next; of

which our friends in the South will please take notice.

Our last Expedition, by the Amazon.

The Brig Amazon sailed from Baltimore on the 5th ult. with the following list of emigrants, viz:

No	Names.	Age.	Where from.	Remarks.
1	Abram Melville, farmer,	30	Christiansburg,	Liberated by Mrs. Do-
2	Louisa Melville - -	27	Va.	ratha Bratton.
3	Rasmus - - -	13	do.	Louisa's son.
4	Howard - - -	11	do.	do. do.
5	Emeline Melville - -	10	do.	
6	Mary Melville - - -	9	do.	
7	Uriah Melville - - -	5	do.	
8	Elizabeth Agnes Melville	2	do.	
9	Doratha M. Melville	1wk.	do.	
10	James Cammell - -	21	do.	Wheelwright.
11	William Cammell - -	20	do.	
12	Thomas Cammell - -	18	do.	
13	Emily Cammell - -	25	do.	
14	Daniel Cammell - -	8	do.	Emily's son.
15	Charles Cammell - -	4	do.	do. do.
16	Tilly Virginia Cammell	9ms.	do.	do. daughter.
17	Henry Stewart - -	14	do.	
18	Fleming Gardiner - -	15	do.	
19	Rosabella Gardiner - -	18	do.	
20	Henry Freeman - -	27	do.	Shoemaker.
21	Elmira Freeman - -	23	do.	
22	Jas. Carey H. Freeman	8ms.	do.	
23	Cary Braddle - - -	11	do.	
24	Allen B. Hooper - -	32	New York	Farmer.
25	Moore Worrill - - -	47	North Carolina	Farmer & Carpenter.
26	John Evans - - -	40	Philadelphia	Farmer.
27	Charlotte Evans - -	28	do.	Teacher.
28	John Evans, jr. - -	11	do.	
29	Livinia Evans - - -	13	do.	
30	Daniel Evans - - -	9	do.	
31	Walter Evans - - -	3	do.	
32	Wilmot Proviso Evans -	2	do.	
33	Daniel Shackelford - -	16	do.	
34	George Smith - - -	14	Petersburg, Va.	[binson, Esq.
35	Grace Ann Clarke - -	22	Richmond, Va.	Liberated by C. Ro-
36	Frances Clarke - - -	5	do.	Grace Ann's daughter.
37	William James Clarke -	2ms.	do.	do son.
38	Archer Ransom - - -	45	Shepherdstown,	Liberated by L. Moler.
39	Cecelia De Lyon - -	32	Savannah, Ga.	
40	Matilda Ann De Lyon -	16	do.	Cecelia's daughter.
41	Samuel De Lyon - - -	14	do.	do. son.
42	Marion De Lyon - - -	10	do.	do. daughter.
43	John De Lyon - - -	9	do.	do. son.
44	Mary Ellen De Lyon - -	7	do.	do. daughter.

These, added to the total number previously, (5,917) make 5,961 persons already landed in Liberia and on their way thither. The number at Cape Palmas is not included in the above. There have been sent there about 1,000.

Our next Expedition from Baltimore.

WE expect to send another vessel from Baltimore or Norfolk with emigrants in April, of which due notice will be given in the public papers. Emigrants will please be ready in time.

Marriage.

By the Rev. W. McLAIN, in Baltimore, on the 3d of February, ult., just before their departure for Liberia, HENRY J. ROBERTS, M. D., of Liberia, to MATILDA ANN DE LYON, late of Savannah, Geo.

Erratum.

In the receipts acknowledged in our February number, as from *Chatham, Mass.*, the item "from a friend in books, \$30," should have been "100 copies of the 'Young Christian Directed,' from the *Sabbath School in Essex, Mass.*," of which the Hon. David Choate is superintendent.

We make this correction not only as an act of justice to the donors, but also as an example to other sabbath schools.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,
From the 20th of January, to the 20th of February, 1848.

MAINE.		
<i>Hallowell</i> —Samuel Gordon, Esq.	50	
MASSACHUSETTS.		
<i>Springfield</i> —Miss Betsey Brewer, per James Brewer 2d, Esq.....	3 00	
PENNSYLVANIA.		
<i>Philadelphia</i> —Donation from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, per Paul T. Jones, Esq., Treasurer.....	600 00	
DELAWARE.		
<i>Wilmington</i> —From W. H., \$10, L. H. P., \$5, A. H., \$3, A. H., \$5, M. H., \$10, E. B. M., \$10, C. D., \$5, J. T., \$5, M. R. \$1.....	54 00	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
<i>Washington City</i> —Messrs. Campbell and Coyle, annual sub. \$5, John P. Ingle, annual sub. \$10.	15 00	
VIRGINIA.		
By Wm. Henry Ruffner, Esq:		
<i>Christiansburg</i> —Rev. N. Chevalier, \$5, R. D. Montague, \$3, Jeremiah Kyle, \$1, collection in the Pres. ch. to buy religious books for the Bratton people, \$3.	12 00	
<i>Lynchburg</i> —Rev. Mr. Kinkle, \$5, Samuel McCorkle, \$5.....	10 00	
<i>Richmond</i> —Received of Fleming James, Esq., being a donation from Mrs. James A. Seddon, paid to Mr. James by Rev. Mr. Norwood, \$75, rec'd of Fleming James, Esq. a donation from Thomas H. Drew, Esq., \$5...	80 00	
By James C. Crane, Esq:		
From James Thomas, Jr., \$10, J. C. Crane, \$10, [\$20 acknowledged in the Jan. No. of Repos. as from members of the 1st Bapt. ch., Richmond,] N. Seabrook, \$3, A Lady in the Country, per Mr. Bradford, \$2, Edward N. Dabney, \$1, J. A. Hobson, 50 cts.	6 50	
<i>Salem</i> —John H. Griffin, annual subscription.....	50 00	
	158 50	
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
<i>Richland District</i> —Collection in the colored congregation of Zion church.....	6 00	
KENTUCKY.		
By Rev. Alex. M. Cowan:		
<i>Jessamine County</i> —Rev. N. M. Gordon.....	134 00	
<i>Bath County</i> —James Hill, by Rev. N. M. Gordon.....	67 00	
<i>Muhlenburgh County</i> —Edward R. Wier.....	60 00	

<i>Barron County</i> —Richard Garnett, <i>Washington County</i> —Judge P. Booker.....	67 00 10 00	1849, \$2, Dr. J. B. Andrews, to Jan., 1848, \$2, Dr. Charles E. Pierson, to Jan., 1849, \$2, E. Y. Prime, to Jan., 1849, \$2, George Miller, to Jan., 1849, \$2, Anderson & Raymond, to Jan., 1849, \$2, George S. Robbins, to Jan., 1849, \$2, Charles O'Conner, to Jan., 1849, \$2, Gen. W. Sandford, to Jan., 1849, \$2, Cornelius Bogert, to Jan., 1849, \$2, William Paulding, to Jan., 1849, \$2, Thomas Frazier, to Jan., 1849, \$2, Sundry Subscribers, \$22. <i>Rhinebeck</i> —M ^{rs} s. W. & R. Kelly, for 1847 and 1848, \$3.....	86 50
<i>Nelson County</i> —Collection in Bap. ch. in Bloomfield, \$4 10, col. in Big Spring Pres ch. \$5 90.....	10 00	PENNSYLVANIA.— <i>Bethlehem</i> —Miss Mary Allen, for 1848.....	1 50
<i>Henderson County</i> —John Holloway, Esq., to constitute his son John Jordon Holloway a life member, \$30, John M. Taylor, \$5	35 00	VIRGINIA.— <i>Hick's Ford</i> —John R. Chambliss, Esq., for '48, \$1 50. <i>Charlestown</i> —Thomas B. Washington, Esq., to Jan., 1843, \$6.	7 30
<i>Fayette County</i> —C. Chilton Moore, \$10, collection in Meth. Epis. ch. in Lexington, \$17.....	27 00	KENTUCKY.— <i>Louisville</i> —Rev. H. Adams, for the Liberia Herald, per Samuel Casseday.....	2 00
<i>Mercer County</i> —James Taylor...	2 50	OHIO.— <i>Xenia</i> —James Galloway, Esq., Samuel Galloway, John Vaneton, Esq., James C. McMillan, Esq., for 1843, each \$1 50. <i>Columbus</i> —J. Grubb, Esq., to May, 1852, \$10.....	16 00
<i>Boyle County</i> —Mrs. Lucinda Yeizer, for school in Ken. settlement, Africa.....	10 00	INDIANA.— <i>Napoleon</i> —R ^d . Fletcher, Esq., for 1847 and 1848....	3 00
<i>Mercer County</i> —Geo. C. Thompson, \$5, Isaac Gray, A. Downing, F. G. Matheny, Henry G. Lynn, Joseph Armstrong, J. W. Daviess, Jr., Wm. Ryan, J. L. Armstrong, W. Springgatt, each 50 cents,—\$9.50, less 75 cts. overcharged in Jan. No. 1847.	8 75		
	431 25	Total Repository.....	\$124 00
OHIO.			
<i>Warren</i> —Mrs. Nancy Perkins, annual subscription by Hon. Jno. Crowell.....	10 00	RECEIPTS FROM OTHER SOURCES.	
Total Contributions.....	\$1,278 25	Received from the estate of Rev. John Graham, deceased, Kentucky, per Rev. Alexander Cowan, for the passage of his servants to Liberia in the <i>Nehemiah Rich</i> , from New Orleans.....	
FOR REPOSITORY.			
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Lyndeborough</i> —David Stiles, to Jan '49 \$1 50. Jos. Wheeler, to Jan. '49, \$1 50.	3 00	940 00	
MAINE.— <i>Hallowell</i> —Samuel Gordon, for 1848.....	1 50	For outfit and passage of slaves bequeathed to the Hon. Henry Clay, per Judge Thornton, Eutaw, Alabama.....	
VERMONT.— <i>Concord</i> —Hon. Richardson Graves, to Feb. 7, 1848..	3 00	801 75	
NEW YORK.—By Capt. George Barker.— <i>Astoria</i> —Dr. J. P. Conner, to Jan., 1849, \$1 50. <i>River's Head</i> —William Jagger, Esq., to Oct. 1848, \$2. <i>City of New York</i> —Jos. W. Alsop, to Sept., '48, \$2, I. Adriance, to Jan. '49, \$2, Edward Crary, to Sept., '48, \$2, Thomas C. Butler, to Jan., '49, \$2, J. L. Bowne, to Jan., '49, \$2, Stewart Brown, to Jan., '49, \$2, A. B. McDonald, to Jan., 1849, \$2, William L. King, to Jan., 1849, \$2, J. L. Brower, to Jan., 1849, \$2, J. Howard, to Jan., 1849, \$2, D. W. C. Olyphant, to Jan., 1849, \$2, C. Miles, to Jan., 1849, \$2, F. H. Wolcott, to Jan., 1849, \$2, Edward Moorewood, to Jan., 1849, \$2, F. Markoe, to Jan., 1849, \$2, M. S. Marsh, to Jan., 1849, \$2, Joseph Petit, to Jan., 1849, \$2, N. Thurston, to Jan.,		1,980 00	
		From Mr. Peal, for the passage of Samuel Read.....	
		35 00	
		3,756 75	
		From sale of camwood.....	
		310 83	
		Total Repository.....	
		124 00	
		Total Contributions.....	
		1,278 25	
		From other sources.....	
		4,067 53	
		Aggregate Amount.....	
		\$5,469 83	

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXIV.]

WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1848.

[No. 4.]

Arrival of the Liberia Packet.

THIS interesting vessel, so long and so anxiously looked for, arrived at Baltimore on the 2d ult., having sailed from Monrovia on the 9th of Jan., and from Sierra Leone on 18th do. She reached Monrovia on the 23d of Nov. having had a succession of calms on her voyage out. The emigrants were all in good health.

The intelligence which the Packet brought of the condition of affairs in Liberia, is very encouraging.

The first Legislature of "the Republic of Liberia" convened in Monrovia on the 3d day of Jan. His Excellency, J. J. Roberts, President of the Republic, delivered an appropriate inaugural address, before being sworn into office, after which the oath of office was administered to him, and to each of the Senators and Representatives.

The Inaugural of Pres't Roberts is a temperate, dignified and modest document, breathing a spirit of generous devotion to his country, and fraught with sound sense and liberal sentiment. It will doubtless be con-

sidered one of his most important and noble State papers. We publish it entire in another column, and hesitate not to place it alongside of any document of the kind which has issued from any source for the last fifteen years, knowing that it, and he, will not suffer by the comparison.

The names of the gentlemen who compose the Legislative body, are mostly familiar to our readers; and are as follows: viz.

SENATORS.—For Montserrado county—John N. Lewis, Hilary Teage.*

For Grand Bassa county—John Hanson, William L. Weaver.

For Sinoe county—James Brown, Edward Morris.

REPRESENTATIVES.—For Montserrado county—Dixon B. Brown, William Draper, James B. McGill, Daniel B. Warner.

For Grand Bassa county—Edward Lyles, Matthew A. Rand, Henry B. Whitfield.

For Sinoe county—Daniel C. McFarland.

One of the most gratifying items of intelligence which we have received from any source for a long

* Elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. J. B. Gripon.

time, is the fact alluded to in the dispatch of President Roberts, viz: **THE PURCHASE OF NEW CESTERS!**

This is a point which we have long desired. Here was located the only remaining slave factory between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas. Every obstacle had been thrown in the way of our getting possession of it. But we have finally succeeded, and now to the many good acts performed by the colony, another of no small import is to be added, the destruction of the last vestige of the slave trade on that coast!

Our readers will not fail to notice the letter to President Roberts of the owner of the slave factory at New Cesters, and Mr. Roberts reply, both of which will be found in another column.

About the middle of December last it was reported at Monrovia that a number of slaves were collected at King Gray's town, ready to be shipped by a slaver that was lying off the town, waiting his opportunity. The authorities immediately despatched officers, duly appointed, to ascertain the facts, and to capture the unfortunate slaves and their owners. King Gray resides within the territory of Liberia and has put himself under its jurisdiction, and is therefore amenable to it for any attempt to sell slaves.

The officers on their arrival found the slaves, ready to be shipped next morning. They captured them and took them to Monrovia, where they will be apprenticed according to the

laws of Liberia. They are boys and girls. It is hoped that old King Gray and his people will duly heed the warning which has been administered to them by the authorities of Liberia in this case. They have been given distinctly to understand that having taken shelter under the laws of Liberia, they must demean themselves accordingly, or else abide the terrible consequences.

It is much to be regretted that the officers did not succeed in capturing the owners of the slaves. They knowing that they were on a free soil, and liable to be taken and executed, were on the look out, and were cunning enough to make their escape.

We are informed in our letters, and by the *Liberia* papers, that the state of things among the recaptives of the *Pons* continues very interesting. They are making great progress in education, and the arts of civilized life; while at the same time the Gospel is winning many trophies from among them. The influences of the spirit have been spreading with great effect, and many of these poor Congos, from a depth of wretchedness, ignorance, and misery, revolting to the sensibilities of the most obdurate, are emerging into the joys of the Christian religion.

We should think that these tidings from Liberia would greatly cheer the hearts of all the friends of Colonization, and at the same time awaken regrets in some good people on ac-

count of their apathy or opposition to the Society. These are some of the humane and Christian results of Colonization, as they are developed on the continent of Africa.

In Africa's Luminary we find the following account of a canoe of native construction :

NATIVE ENTERPRISE.—A few days since we saw a vessel in the harbor 39 feet long, five feet four inches beam, and two feet eleven inches deep, rigged as a schooner, carrying about four tons, and owned by Capt. Bokah, a native of this part of the coast. Some of our readers will be surprised to learn that she was made of a single cotton tree, and more still to learn that this is but a small canoe compared to many of the same description to be seen at Sierra Leone. She has now made her second successful trip to the leeward for lime.

Several Americans being present, named her *Enterprise*, with which the native sailors seemed quite flattered, and one of them, to our surprise, asked how we spelled the name, as he wished to write it.

The Rev. J. B. Benham, Superintendent of the Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, returned in the Packet, with his wife, both in delicate health. Dr. M. B. Beck, of the U. S. Navy, was also a passenger, and we understand he brought two African canes of Liberian manufacture with him, one for the President of the United States, and one for the Secretary of the Navy. May they remember, as they lean their weight upon them, that they owe something to Liberia and the African race !

HEALTH OF THE MISSIONARIES.—The Luminary of the 8th of December says that Mr. Wilson was ill with intermittent fever; Mr. Morris had gone to Cape Palmas for his health's sake; Mr. Williams continued quite feeble. But no mention of this subject is made in the paper of January 12th.

Mr. Levi D. James, a printer in the office of the *Liberia Herald*, had been shot and mortally wounded by a Congo, but it seems probable that the injury was accidental. The deceased had gone out before daybreak, to his farm to wait for deer which had been very destructive to his produce, and was shot while at his stand waiting for the animal. The Congo had been arrested. Mr. James was a member of the Providence Baptist Church, he has left a promising and increasing family.

The Hon. J. B. Gripon, the principal of the Liberia Conference Seminary, died very suddenly at his residence in Monrovia on the 27th of November. He fell from his chair without warning and died in a few moments. He had been elected Senator under the new constitution, which he assisted in framing, and was associate judge of Montserrado county.

We have received by the Packet a bag of Liberia coffee, from the plantation of Mr. Moore. Such coffee is in demand there, we should think, as we find fifteen cents a pound are offered in specie for clean dry Liberia coffee, by advertisement in their papers !

The slave trade is still prosecuted with vigor on some parts of the African coast. We observe that several vessels have been lately seized with large cargoes on board.

At Sierra Leone it was said that within the week previous two brigs, under Brazilian colors, were made prizes to the English government; one having on board 800 slaves and the other 750. Neither of these vessels are over 150 tons. The slaves were landed and preparations were made to cut the vessels up.

The schooner Henry Clay, formerly the pilot boat of the same name, of Baltimore, was closely pursued by English men-of-war, on two different occasions, and fired into, but she finally made her escape with a cargo of slaves. This is her second voyage to the coast.

The English and French cruisers are very active in chasing and capturing slavers.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown, Com. Bolton, sailed from Monrovia, the 30th November, for Prince's Island—officers and crew all well.

On the 9th of December the brig Louisa arrived at St. Helena, a prize to Her Majesty's steamer Heroine, with 640 slaves on board, mostly children. Between seventy and eighty had died on the passage, and others continued to die at the rate of four per day. Seven other vessels had been taken prizes within two months, for being engaged in the slave trade, and had arrived at St. Helena.

We have not received any thing touching the intention of Com. Hotham to destroy the slave factories at the Gallinas. We hope that ere this he has carried it into execution. The measure is authorized by a trea-

ty, concluded several years ago, between the British Government and the Chiefs of Gallinas for the suppression of the slave trade, which treaty the said Chiefs have violated.

Still further progress has been made in the purchase of territory, and the prospect of soon securing all the unpurchased tracts between Monrovia and Cape Palmas was good.

In view of all the intelligence brought by this arrival, we can but congratulate our friends on the present condition of our affairs in Liberia. The free Republic, while in its infancy, has fairly started, with vigorous steps, in its career of industry and enterprise. According to the best estimate which can be made, and which is believed to be correct, the population of Liberia, including the natives who have subscribed the Constitution, and incorporated themselves into the government of the Republic, is *upwards of eighty thousand!*

We transfer to our columns, from the Journal of Commerce, the following editorial remarks on this subject, and commend them to our readers for their truthfulness and their wisdom:

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.—The existence of an independent Republic of *free blacks* on the continent of Africa, comprising a population of 80,000 souls, including natives who have been incorporated into the Colony, is one of the most remarkable phenomena of modern times. The above estimate of po-

pulation is given by Gov. Roberts in his Inaugural Address, January 3, 1848, and is no doubt essentially correct. In this growing Colony, which now extends 300 miles along the coast, the English language is that which will ultimately prevail, and is already spoken to a great extent. The free colored men of the United States, and even their white Abolition brethren, after abusing the Colony without mercy for many years, are beginning to look upon it with a considerable degree of favor, and will probably become in due time its fast friends. Why should they not? They profess to be the friends of the colored man,—and the world does not afford another example so honorable to his character and so cheering to his hopes. They profess to abhor the slave trade, and this much abused colony has done more to repress that trade, than the combined navies of England, France and the United States. They profess (some of them) to love the religion

of the Gospel, and this colony is doing more to spread that religion in its purity over the benighted regions of Africa, than all other human instrumentalities put together. Having become independent, it will for the present be less an object of jealousy to foreign powers. Being less dependent upon the Colonization Society than formerly, it will be less an object of jealousy to the enemies of that Society at home and abroad. The practical wisdom of the Colonization enterprise, and the far-reaching sagacity and benevolence of its founders, now begin to stand out in bold relief; and as that infant Republic shall expand its frame, and extend its influence over the whole African continent, becoming alike the asylum and the glory of the free colored man, even Garrison, or his descendants, if any such there be, will be constrained to confess that hostility to African colonization, is hostility to the colored race.

Governor Roberts' Letter, and correspondence at New Cess.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, Jan. 7, 1848.

SIR:—I have the satisfaction of enclosing to your address copies of deeds for four tracts of country recently purchased from the natives. Among them you will find one for the territory of New Cess. I regret that this tract could not be secured for a less sum than \$2,000. Under the circumstances, however, it was the very best we could do. The slavers established there did all in their power to prevent its falling into our hands. Since the purchase they have endeavored to induce the natives to disavow the sale, promising, as I am credibly informed, that if they will do so, to give them, as a present, an amount equal to what we were

required to pay for the territory. The chiefs, however, declined their propositions.

In answer to a letter addressed to the authorities here, on the subject, by the principal of the slave establishments at New Cess, we have notified them of the purchase of the territory; and that the laws of this government will extend over all persons and property within it; and that the slave trade there must now cease. Copies of these communications are herewith enclosed.

Accompanying you will receive accounts from the Colonial Warehouse for the quarter ending 31st ultimo; also, Thomas Ware's receipt for \$139, on account of the Kentucky Colonization Society.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor, by the Liberia Packet, of September 2d, with its enclosures.

The Packet had an unusually long passage; the emigrants, however, arrived in pretty good health.

Doctor Lugenbeel will write you fully respecting their health, &c.

Mr. Johnson, who came out in the Packet to look at the country, returns, I am informed, well pleased.

The letter from Mr. Maybin, of New Orleans, reached me only a few days ago; it did not come by the vessel in which Mr. Roye came. I have not time, at present, to write to Mr. Maybin. I therefore beg, sir, that you will inform him that his letter arrived too late to have a tract of territory assigned to his society before the adoption of the constitution.

His request, however, and the wishes of the Board of Directors, in regard to it, shall be attended to. A tract of territory on the Sinou river, opposite the Mississippi settlement, will be laid out, and assigned to the Louisiana Colonization Society.

For the last month or six weeks, I have been incessantly engaged in preparing accounts, reports, &c. &c. for the Legislature, which commenced its session under the new constitution on the 3d instant; and, I assure you, I am quite worn out. I have written to you, however, so frequently, within the last few months, that at present I have nothing worth communicating.

I hope, in a few days, to be able to give you some account of the proceedings of the Legislature.

I am, sir, respectfully,

Your obd't serv't,

J. J. ROBERTS.

To Rev. WM. McLAIN,
Sec'y and Treas. of Am.
Col. Soc. Washington, D. C.

To the Government of the
Colony Liberia, Monrovia:

I am informed by Mr. Julius Siedel, the supercargo of the Hamburg Brig Adolph, that you told him, "you had bought the New Cess country from the Prince Will Freeman and the other chiefs of this country, for the amount of \$2,000, by the means of S. A. Benson, of Grand Bassa; and that you would send me message down to regulate my business, as you could not longer have me here under the present circumstances."

I called, therefore, upon the Prince Will and John Freeman, and the other chiefs of this country, and received from them the following answer:

"That he and the chiefs of the New Cess country never sold their country, and never would sell it; it was true, that Mr. Benson had been here, and proposed to them to sell their country but that they had answered him, they never would sell the New Cess country."

I therefore beg the honored Government of the Colony Liberia to have the kindness to inform me, in time, if there has been made any such treaty between them and the chiefs of this country, and has been signed; and, as the Princes of this country will not have word of it, to send me a true copy of the same.

I also request the honored Government to give me this notice in due time, as I owe to different parties the sums to the amount of \$25,000, that I may be able to inform them to settle their business with me; and that I may be able to secure their different interest, or otherwise, I would be obliged to make you answerable for it.

Hoping that the honored Government will give me immediate notice, and if the sale of this country is true, the necessary proof.

I remain their obd't serv't,

JOZE ZERRESTI.

New Cess, Dec. 20, 1847.

A true copy:—J. N. LEWIS, Sec.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, Dec. 22, 1847.

SIR:—Yours of the 20th instant is before me; in reply to which I beg to remark, that the information you received from Mr. Siedel, respecting the purchase of New Cess by the authorities here, is correct.

Mr. S. A. Benson, acting on the part of the American Colonization Society and the Government of Liberia, concluded, on the 19th ultimo, a purchase, for a valuable consideration, the entire New Cess territory from the King and Chief of that country; at which time a regular transfer deed, executed in the presence of competent witnesses, was duly sealed and delivered. Thus, the jurisdiction of this Government now extends over all persons and property within that country:—And you will please receive this as an official notice of that fact, and will regulate your business accordingly.

I need not inform you, sir, that the traffic in slaves is contrary to the laws of this government, and cannot in any degree be tolerated by the authorities here. The natives may be disposed to deceive you in regard to the sale of that country, and, by that means, induce you to disregard the orders of this Government, with respect to the slave trade; in which case, they are aware the Government will resort to force, and they will

have an opportunity of robbing your property. I would therefore put you on your guard. It is not the wish of the Government to be driven to that necessity, as it would, no doubt, result in the destruction of much property. I sincerely hope, therefore, that you will not allow yourself to be deceived. We have a bona fide title to the country; and you may depend, at all hazards, we will maintain the majesty of the laws over it.

You are only required—and I do hereby require you, in the name of the Government of Liberia, to discontinue, on the receipt of this letter, the further traffic in slaves, under the penalty of having your establishment removed by force from the territory.

Should this notice be disregarded, the responsibility will be upon your own shoulders.

The Government will favor you with any indulgence to wind up and close your business, provided the barter in slaves is discontinued. Any proposition you wish to make will receive attention.

I am, sir, respectfully,

Your obed't serv't,

J. J. ROBERTS,

Governor of Liberia.

To DON JOZE ZERRESTI,

New Cess.

A true copy :

J. N. LEWIS, *Secretary.*

Dr. James W. Lugeneel's Letter.

MONROVIA, LIB., Jan. 4, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—By the "Liberia Packet," which arrived at this place on the 23d of November, I received your letter of the first September. My last to you was sent by the brig "Hollander," which left our port on the 20th of November, which I presume you have received; also my letter by the schooner "J. B. Gager," which vessel sailed for the United States, via Sierra Leone, on the 18th of October.

In compliance with my suggestion, Gov. Roberts had concluded to locate the late emigrants at Millsburg; and on the second day after their arrival, I had a boat manned, with the intention of proceeding to that settlement, to make the necessary arrangements for their comfortable location, but just before I was about to leave, several of them, including nearly all the heads of families, both male and female, came to the Government House, and entered

a solemn protest against going any further than Monrovia. This was the decision of all the company, except a man named Johnson from New York, who was alone, and who was willing to go to any place which might be selected by the Agent of the Society. No kind of argument, respecting the greater advantage of a location in some farming district, could prevail with any of the others: and as Gov. Roberts did not feel disposed to compel them to go, of course I did not go up the river to make arrangements for their reception. Two families, however, afterwards relented; and one of them, five in number, and Mr. Johnson, chose to go to Millsburg; while the other, three in number, prepared to stop at the Virginia settlement. Of course, as the larger majority of the company determined to remain at Monrovia, I am obliged to remain with them; and of course it is physically impossible for me to give the usual medical attention to those up the river.

I would have decidedly preferred, and I proposed, to go with these people to any other part of Liberia, rather than remain with them in Monrovia. And here, sir, I beg leave to say, that I am heartily tired of seeing new comers settle down on this rocky hill. This place is already overstocked with people, by at least one third. And it is really astonishing that new comers, who cannot expect to live comfortably in any other way than by the cultivation of the soil, should prefer to remain in this place, with one-fourth of an acre of rocky land—a town lot; when they might have ten acres of as good land as any other in the world, in a much more healthy location, and altogether more pleasant than this place. I cannot account for their strange choice in any other way than by attributing it to ignorance, giving rise to fanciful notions excited by seeing some

fine looking houses, occupied by well dressed persons, who live in pretty handsome style; and to the erroneous statements of lazy loungers, who try to persuade them to remain here, from self interested motives; of which class of persons—drones in the community, and obstacles to the prosperity of Liberia—Monrovia has more than its share.

Besides the numerous advantages which most of the emigrants who are sent to Liberia derive from being located immediately after their arrival, in some farming district or settlement, I may state, that I am decidedly of the opinion that Monrovia is the most unhealthy settlement in Liberia, especially for new comers, except, perhaps, New Georgia. And this opinion, which is founded on the consideration of the operation of local influences, and strengthened by observations, would doubtless be embraced by any other individual who could have equal opportunities for observations; provided he was not too strongly prepossessed in favor of this little metropolitan depot. It is altogether reasonable to suppose, that the further persons are removed from the pestiferous mangrove swamps in the vicinity of the ocean, and along the margins of the rivers, near their mouths, the greater will be the probability of comparative exemption from frequent attacks of remittent and intermittent fevers; and consequently, the greater probability of living in Africa.

During the dry season, new comers are usually attacked with fever within the first month after their arrival. Nearly all the late emigrants have been, or are, on the sick list.—Two of them have died—an aged man named Drew, from Clarksville, Va., and one from Lynchburg, Va., named Murrill—both of them upwards of sixty years old.

In consequence of having necessarily been very much engaged in at-

tending those at this place, I have been able to visit those at Millsburg only once, a few days ago, at which time they were getting along tolerably comfortably. They have not been so sick as most of those at Monrovia.

On the night of the 11th ultimo, H. B. Majesty's frigate "Acteon" arrived at this place, from Ascension, on her way to England. And on the morning of the 12th, (Sunday) one of the officers came ashore, to ascertain whether a salute from the "Acteon" would be returned. To this inquiry, Gov. Roberts promptly replied that it could not be returned on that day; as he did to the Prince de Joinville, in 1842, when he proposed in person, to salute the commonwealth on Sunday. The officer of the Acteon evidently manifested, in behalf of the commander, considerable anxiety in reference to the firing of a salute to the Republic, and appeared to plead the necessity of its being done on that day, as the ship could not well be detained until the following day; at which time the salute would have been cheerfully returned; but he had to leave, with the assurance that a salute from any vessel would not, under any circumstances, be returned on Sunday.

Of course, we presumed and hoped that, as in the case of the French Prince, we should not be honored with a salute from the Acteon, on that day. But imagine our surprise, when, while we were quietly engaged in the public worship of the Most High, we heard the booming of the big guns from on board the British man-of-war, while her sails were being spread to catch the passing breeze, which soon wafted her out of our sight.—She fired a regular national salute, and immediately took her departure.

And here I beg leave to express my sincere hope, my ardent wish, that the flash of a cannon may never be seen on the heights of Mesurado, on the holy sabbath day,—no, not even

if we should be honored with a visit from Her Majesty herself, accompanied by all the high nobility of England. That sacred day should always be set apart by nations, as well as by communities or individuals, exclusively for the high and holy duties of divine worship and religious instruction; which services should never be interrupted, except in peculiar emergencies, or cases in which necessity absolutely demands such interruption. The honoring of the holy sabbath, and a due regard to the observance of the other requisitions of the Almighty, as revealed in the sacred scriptures, tend to throw a bulwark of strength around the foundation of civil institutions and political governments; which, though generally not regarded by the majority of mankind, appear clearly to the view of the humble believer in the special interpositions of Divine Providence—in the government of the wise and beneficent Sovereign of the universe, who notices the fall of the sparrow, and who cannot fail to notice the rise and fall of men, of governments, and of nations.

Evangelical piety is the only real conservative principle or influence, not only in individual character, but in civil and political confederacies, especially in republics, and other kinds of constitutional governments. The silent but powerful influence of individual piety and religious associations, is the cement of the social and political edifice; however incongruous may be that influence with the giddy whirl of avaricious speculation, the wild schemes of grasping ambition, and the warring elements of party tactics. The wisest of men has said that "Righteousness exalteth a nation;" and the history of the world clearly exhibits this truth. Not only does it exalt nations, but individuals; an exaltation based on religious humility, which dignifies human nature, in any and all of the relations of life.

And in reference especially to the young republic of Liberia, I devoutly pray, that her rulers may never so far forget the commands of that kind and merciful Being to whom they are indebted for an asylum, a country and a home, and for all the comforts of life, as to sanction the desecration of the holy Sabbath in any way; or as to depart, in the least degree, from the strict observance of the precepts of our holy Christianity, by conforming to any custom or practice which is interdicted in the sacred scriptures.

January 7.—The first Legislature of the Republic convened on Monday the 3d instant; all the members of both Houses being present. The President delivered an elegant and appropriate inaugural address, which you will probably receive in an extra number of *Africa's Luminary*. Yesterday he read another able State paper before the Legislature—his annual message; which you will also find to be characterized by good sense, acute discrimination, and sound judgment, such as would reflect honor on the Chief Executive Officer of any Government. This

cannot probably be sent by the present opportunity. The members of the Legislature seem to be impressed with a consciousness of the great responsibility which rests on them, and of the vast importance of the work which has been committed to them, as the representatives of a free, sovereign, and independent people.

The little ship of State has thus been launched, after having been remodded; and though she may be fearfully tossed on the wide ocean of political independence and national sovereignty; yet, as her spreading sails are filled by the breath of freemen, may we not confidently hope, that, amidst all the conflicting surges of civil commotions—of party jealousies and animosities, which may roll along her trackless course—and amidst all the angry gusts which may possibly blow from foreign lands—she may glide along peaceably and securely, until the lone star and stripes shall be recognized and acknowledged in other and distant parts of the world. Yours, truly.

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Rev. W. McLAIN,

Sec. and Treas. Am. Col. Soc.

Gen. J. N. Lewis' Letter.

MONROVIA, Jan. 7, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I am so pressed for time that I can only say to you, that the new organization is completed—that President Roberts delivered his inaugural address on Monday. I have sent you a printed copy of it. The Legislature is now in session,—and it is very gratifying to notice the unanimity which seems to prevail here at present. A great deal of business will have to be done by the Legislature, and I presume it will be in session some four or five weeks.

A commissioner will, in all probability, be appointed to visit England to get our independence acknowledged—and a commissioner to bring

our claims for the like purpose before the United States Government. It is supposed by many, that the commissioner to your government, may be appointed out of the numerous friends of Liberia in the United States,—many reasons seem to invite us to take this course. I expect, to save us expense, that the Legislature will adopt the suggestion of the Board of Directors, and solicit that a commissioner be sent here to settle and determine the relations of the Society with the Republic.

All along, the free colored people in the United States, have refused to come and live in Liberia, because it was under the control of your Society. Can you tell me if their views

are now changed. I learn from some of our gentlemen who lately visited the United States, that the condition of the people in the free States, is very little removed from that of the people in the Southern States. How men, possessing common understanding, can remain in so degrading a state as I understand the free people

live in, is beyond my comprehension. I hope they will soon take a correct view of their condition, and come over here and assist us in rearing a powerful and wealthy State.

Very truly yours,

J. N. LEWIS.

Rev. W. McLEAN,

Sec. and Treas. of A. C. Society.

Information about going to Liberia.

For the information of our friends we publish the following *questions and answers*. We are constantly receiving letters in which these questions are, in substance, asked. The spirit of inquiry about Liberia, and the means of getting there, is becoming every day more and more prevalent and earnest. We have, therefore, for the accommodation of ourselves, and the convenience of friends, condensed the facts into the following form:

Question 1. At what season of the year is it best to embark for Liberia?

Answer 1. The spring or fall is the time our vessels usually leave Norfolk. There is very little, if any, choice between these two seasons of the year, as a time to leave this country for Liberia. It is rather more convenient to fit out an expedition at these periods, than at any others, and therefore we have selected them, as the best time for the sailing of our vessels. Hereafter it is expected that the **LIBERIA PACKET** will make two voyages a year, and if business justifies, she will make three.

Q. 2. How long is the voyage, and is there much danger that we shall be lost on the way?

A. 2. The length of the voyage is from thirty to fifty days. The ave-

rage is about forty days. We hope the Liberia Packet will make a much less average than this. The emigrants ought to be at the port of embarkation two days before the vessel sails. There is very little danger of being lost.

Q. 3. What ought we to take with us, both for use on the voyage and after we get there?

A. 3. Every emigrant ought to be well supplied with clothing, both for summer and winter, similar to what he wears in this country. There is no winter in Liberia, but during the rainy season, health is greatly promoted by wearing flannel, or warm clothing. He ought also to have a good mattress and bed clothes. If he is a mechanic, he ought to have the tools of his trade. If he is a farmer, he ought to be well supplied with axes, hoes, spades, saws, augers, &c. And as every family is expected to keep house and live for themselves, they ought to have a good supply of table furniture and cooking utensils. It is not possible for them to take *chairs, tables, bedsteads*, and other large articles of furniture with them, as they occupy too much room in the ship. But whatever is convenient and necessary in housekeeping

and of small compass, they ought to take. A keg of nails, a bale or two of domestics, and some money, would be of use to them, in erecting their houses, and paying for any labor they might need, during the first few months of their residence in Liberia.

Q. 4. How much land is given to each emigrant?

A. 4. By the laws of Liberia, each emigrant on his arrival receives a town lot, or five acres of land. If he is the head of a family, the quantity of land is increased according to the number of his family. This allowance may seem small, but it is abundantly sufficient for all his necessities until he is able to buy more for himself, which he can do for \$1 an acre.

Q. 5. Can I educate my children there, and what will it cost?

A. 5. By a law of the commonwealth, all parents are required to send their children to school. In some of the settlements the schools are very good. In others, they are more indifferent. But a parent who wants to educate his children can do it better in Liberia than in any other place.

Q. 6. Will the Colonization Society pay my expenses in getting there?

A. 6. The Colonization Society will give a free passage to all who are unable to pay for themselves, and will aid them in supporting themselves during the first six months after they arrive, by furnishing them with provisions, and medicines and medical attendance when they are sick, and providing them a house to live in. During these six months they can become acclimated, raise a crop for themselves, build them a house on their own land, open and plant a piece

of land, and have everything in readiness to live comfortably thereafter.

Q. 7. How can we make a living in Liberia?

A. 7. In the same way that you would make one any where else; that is, by industry and economy.

Those who are competent to teach school, can get from three to four hundred dollars for teaching. Good accountants can get from four to eight hundred dollars as clerks in stores and mercantile houses. Tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, brickmakers, cabinet makers, shipwrights, &c., &c., can always find employment at good wages.—The farmer need fear no want.

This question has been answered by the *Editor of the Liberia Herald*, who has lived there many years, and we cannot do better than to give his own words, viz:

“For information of our friends, who are constantly and incorrectly asserting in America, that ‘Liberians have not any thing else to eat but roots and wild animals,’ we have thought proper to give a list of such animals, fruits, and edibles as are in general use with us in their appropriate season.

Domesticated.—Cows, bullocks, swine, sheep, goats, ducks, fowls, pigeons, turkeys, (few.)

Wild.—Deer of different kinds in abundance: red, black, brown, and grayish; partridge, pigeons, goats, cows, doves, hedge-hogs, red squirrels, summer ducks, rice birds, ground doves, &c.

Fruit.—Water melon, musk melon, mango plums, orange, rose apples, sour sop, guava, tamarind, plantain, bananas, gram-madilla, limes, lemons.

Fish, scaled and shell.—Mullet, whiting, perch, bream, pike, baracouta, mackerel, cursalli, herring, drum, catfish, grippers, oysters, crabs, carp, sun.

Edibles.—Sweet potatoes, arrow root, turnips, carrots, shilote, cymblain, chiota, paupau, Lima beans, ochra, peas, radishes, beets, cabbages, snaps, cucumbers, greens, salads, cassavas, yams, corn.

Besides the above, there are many others, which we have neither time nor room to arrange here.”

A. F. RUSSELL, Esq., of Golah, Liberia, another citizen who has been there for years, writes on the same subject in the *Liberia Herald*, thus, viz: (He is speaking of what should be said to persons in the U. S., who think of going to Liberia.)

"If they be farmers, point them to the soil, the fertility of which cannot be exaggerated, producing every thing a tropical clime can produce in ample abundance, yet 'by the sweat of the brow.' The arm answering, though not necessarily in all cases, the place of the ox; (oxen can be bought at any time, thank God, for the money, and broke and worked too by those who choose it, and it has been done;) the hoe answering for the plough, if we rather, and in our light soil, does almost as well, perhaps. Labor and patience, two-thirds of the labor, too, that it would take to support a man in the United States, will reward the workmen, thirty, sixty, a hundred fold—the profits will sweeten the toil.

A coffee tree once planted and reared (which takes four years) will yield its increase two crops a year, year after year, bringing its reward with it—a hundred, a thousand, and tens of thousands, will do the very same, and certainly the scions, or the seed, are to be bought in sufficient quantities in Liberia. Arrow root, ginger, pinders, and pepper, grow with almost half trouble, yielding in full abundance if planted. Indigo, &c. grow luxuriantly beyond all possible expectation; and as for fruits, the orange, lime, lemon, sour sop, guava, mango, &c., &c., we place Liberia against any country in the world, and with what a fraction of labor, compared with the benefits they yield. Vegetables—the yam, potatoes, cassada, plantains, Indian corn, beans, peas, &c., &c., useless to mention, time would fail us to tell. Put them in the earth, and they are as sure to produce as the God of nature is to bring about the seasons. Still the idle will not have them. The lazy man has no part in this lot of good things. Such truths would do us good. The word *labor* frightens the lazy man, and he will not curse us with his presence and example.—The industrious love that word, or the thing it means, will come determined to do, and coming will conquer and be rewarded."

The Rev. J. B. PINNEY, so long and so well known as Gov. of Liberia, and since as an agent in this country, answers the question thus, viz:

"No man, by farming, can get a living without labor in any country but in Liberia, there being no snow, or frost, or cold to provide against, a large portion of the labor needed here for keeping warm and comfortable, is not needed there, and as it is always summer, much less land will support a family.

Another consideration may here be added, viz: that many important plants and vegetables continue to grow and bear from year to year, with very little cultivation. Our garden Lima beans, *I have seen* covering by its vines a good sized tree, where it had been growing and constantly bearing for *nine years!* Sweet potato vines are often, when pulled, replanted, and go on to bear more roots. The African potato, or cassada, grows for two years; the cotton plant bears for nine or ten years."

Q. 8. Can I be as healthy in Liberia as I am in the United States.

A. 8. Probably not. Some constitutions may be more healthy there than here. For old settlers, Liberia is doubtless more healthy than many parts of the United States. The deaths there, among such, for several years past, have not been more than three per cent.

We would here make this general remark, in connection with the last two questions. The great advantages, which the colored man gets by going to Liberia, are *not* as to his *eating, or drinking, or making money*, but in his *social, political, and moral* condition. He becomes a *man*. He is no longer despised as of another race, but is treated as an equal and a brother, and secures immense privileges for his children.—If colored men cannot understand and appreciate these and such like advantages, it is not worth their while to go to Liberia! Those who can and do appreciate them, and go to Liberia, will never regret it. Of

such emigrants Mr. Russell, whose language we have before quoted, makes the following remarks :

"They not only see that all their labor is their own, every improvement belongs to themselves and children, good sound sense and industry tells them to go forward, and they obey, looking upon Liberia as theirs, and the home of their children; its strength their safety; its wealth their property, and its prosperity their glory, and the salvation from degradation of their children. Such men as these, though they cannot read a word, and, perhaps, never thought of writing, and, perhaps, spent much of their time in slavery, are an honor to any country, that would allow them equality. There are some of this stamp in Liberia, men 'worth their weight in gold.' They are industrious men, who look forward, who love their children.—Such men are not only good citizens, but patriotic colonists. One thousand of them would make the soil, and the ship, declare Liberia independent *without a human declaration*. As the hope of Liberia's glory, present as well as future glory, rising before such men, it beckons them onward.—They enjoy 'freedom' in every true sense of that word. They love our laws, because they are wholesome, they are ours made by legislators of our choice. They love liberty for what it is in and of itself.

Free from that oppression worse, if possible, than that of Israel in Egypt, under which he once groaned, the industrious public spirited man seizes and holds fast the hope of elevating not only his own, but the name and character of his country.—With life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, with and before him, with a right view of these things, what can hinder this colony from prospering? Or such men from being freemen? It is a startling truth, unless it has become 'a new thing under the sun,' that there is not a free black man from Georgia to Maine. No, nor in the whole United States! Nor will there be very soon, if we must judge from 'the signs of the times.'"

In conclusion, we have one particular request to make, viz: *That all persons intending to emigrate to Liberia, will give us early notice of the time when they will be ready.* It always requires considerable time to arrange necessary preliminaries, and make indispensable preparations: so that it not unfrequently

happens that persons almost ready when the vessel sails, are compelled to wait for six months or a year, for the want of a few more days in which to get ready.

We trust that this suggestion will be duly regarded. There are many persons who are making inquiries in regard to the advantages of going to Liberia, who would be much benefitted by the suggestions which many of our friends might give them, or which they could obtain by opening a correspondence with us on the subject. There are no letters that we receive and answer with more pleasure than those which make inquiries about emigration to Liberia. We trust, therefore, that there will be some special efforts made to place the colored people in possession of the facts relating to their prospects in Liberia. We are expecting soon to send out a large number of the more intelligent and educated class. The present independent position of Liberia, renders this very desirable. They have assumed the entire responsibility of their own government, and will demand all the talent, wisdom and energy they can summon to their aid. We should think that the very most intelligent and wealthy colored people in this country would have some ambition to share in the splendid results, soon to be achieved through the agency of the colonists, for Liberia. Surely, to aid in laying the foundation for a great nation, in maturing institutions and laws for the government of a great people, and in redeeming an

immense continent from the worst of Pagan darkness and barbarity, is a work infinitely more sublime and glorious than can possibly be performed by any of the colored people in *this country*, however favored may be their position, enlarged their opportunities, and determined their energy and perseverance! When the historian comes to write up the labors of their race, who will stand far above all comparison, if not the bold and successful pioneers in the only successful effort ever made for their social, civil, and religious redemption?

Leaving out of view every thing touching their own personal interests, there are considerations connected with their race and the destiny before them, which should induce the most highly-favored of them in this country to seek a field of usefulness in Africa. But when we take into consideration that in Liberia is the only place on the face of the earth

where they and their children can enjoy the luxury of true freedom, and infinitely advance their social, moral, and intellectual interests, is it not marvelous that they still prefer their present inferior and unenviable position among the whites, and still cherish the gross delusions of which they have been made the victims, willing to believe the most fabulous stories about Liberia, and shutting their eyes tightly against all the light which shines upon them, and shows it to be a dictate of wisdom, as well as a demand of duty, for them to go to their fatherland, and be MEN!

We are happy to know, and to have it in our power to inform our friends, that there are some persons intending to go to Liberia, who rightly appreciate the circumstances of their situation, and who are prepared to make themselves useful and rise to a desirable fame, should their lives be spared.

Things which every emigrant to Liberia ought to know.

It is of vast importance, that whoever contemplates going to Liberia, should be fully and correctly informed in regard to their prospects.

1. *They should understand that they are going to a new country.*—They will not there see houses built in the same style that they are here, and filled with all the comforts and conveniences that time and wealth have so lavishly provided here. It is little more than twenty years since

the first colonists landed on that coast. They have, during all this time, had to struggle through almost unparalleled obstacles. Of course, we must not expect to find them as far advanced in the refinements of civilization as we are. It is yet a new country, and those who go there must carry with them the courage and the energy to bear the dangers and surmount the obstacles naturally belonging to such a state of things.

2. *They must expect to begin life for themselves.* They will not have any friends there who will think and act and contrive and plan for them. They must rely on themselves.— They receive a tract of land, in its wild and uncultivated state, and if it is ever cleared and planted, they must do it. They must build a house for themselves, and begin to keep house. And if they have but few of the necessities, and none of the conveniences and luxuries of house-keeping, still they must not be discouraged, but “struggle on and struggle ever.” Brighter days will come. Every brilliant noon must be preceded by its morning. They must not despise the day of small things, but cheered and sustained by the example of many around them, who commenced life just as they are doing, and are now comfortable and happy, they must press their way onward, and they will find that industry and perseverance will secure to them plenty and happiness.

3. *They must not depend upon the Colonization Society.* The business of the Society is to help them to get to that country, where they can thenceforward help themselves. Many persons have supposed that the Society would do every thing for them; pay their passage, furnish them every thing to eat and drink after they get to Liberia, and let them live in ease. But the truth is far otherwise. And hence, when they reach Liberia, and begin to find provisions running low, and are made to under-

stand that the time has arrived when they must support themselves, they become offended, abuse the colony and the Society, and pretty nearly every body and every thing else, and then perhaps they write home to their friends, and advise them not to come to so horrible a place.— “These things ought not so to be.”

4. *They must expect to work for their living.* How else can they hope to live? Liberia is no unearthly paradise. If men there have not money enough to live on, they must make a living some other way. By the labor of their heads or the labor of their hands, they must get bread for themselves. And it would be well for them to understand that there is no business more honorable or more important to the welfare of the colony, and profitable to the individual than the cultivation of the soil. It always yields a liberal reward to the industry of the husbandman.

5. *They ought to be impressed with a sense of the responsibility which will devolve upon them, as members of a free and independent government.* Every citizen of Liberia must consider himself as one of the builders of a great and cultivated nation, a Christian commonwealth, on the shores of a barbarous continent. The very circumstances in which they are placed, stimulates them to action, and furnishes exciting motives for elevated sentiments and noble conduct.

Persons, therefore, who contemplate going to Liberia, ought to un-

derstand beforehand the nature of the duties they will be called to perform. On their arrival there, they will be invested with all the rights of citizens; they must vote at elections, and consider and decide upon the measures most necessary to secure the welfare of the citizens and the stability of the government. The highest offices in the commonwealth are within their reach. They may aspire to them, and, if sufficiently intelligent and virtuous, they may ultimately reach them.

What a reward is thus held out to inspire a pure ambition, and incite a determined effort? Liberia is destined to enlarge itself for ages, and gather within its expanding influence multitudes of the present and millions of the future generations! Interest and duty, hope and fear, patriotism and religion, self-respect and stern necessity, all combine and urge them to act with manly courage and unbending fidelity.

6. *They ought to be sensible that, not only for themselves, but for the benefit of their race, must they labor.* The colony is, in one respect, a great missionary station, a great centre of light and influence, and it is destined to make all the surrounding tribes and country just what it is, and continues to be. The natives have never before beheld such a spectacle as is presented to their view in the citizens, the houses, the schools, the churches, and the government of Liberia.—Hence they look on with intense anxiety. The superiority of every

thing colonial impresses them. They feel a desire to copy the example set before them. The natives and the colonists are all mixed together, and thus the style and manners of every family is seen, and an influence for good or for ill, goes forth from every individual. How important, therefore, that colonists, before leaving this country, should be made to feel the immense importance of a correct course of conduct, governed and controlled by thorough religious principle! They ought to be made to feel that it is their highest privilege, as well as their imperative duty, to cast in their lot with the pioneers in the work of Africa's civil, social, and religious redemption, and sacrifice themselves, if need be, in the stupendous work of spreading free government and civil institutions over all Africa, and bringing her uncounted population all under the dominion of the kingdom of Heaven!

7. *They should be instructed to regard the advice of the governor and physician, in relation to preserving their health.* Foolish and unnecessary exposure to the dew and the night air, and the indulgence of their appetites, have caused the death of many emigrants before they had become accustomed to the climate, whose lives might have been saved by simply attending to the advice of the physician.

8. *They should be made to feel the importance of sending their children to school, as soon as they arrive in Liberia, and until they are*

well educated. This is important to their own welfare and happiness. It is important to their respectability and influence among the older colonists. It is important for the perfection and perpetuity of the institutions of the country.

Brought up as they themselves have been in this country, they are too apt to be indifferent to the education of their children. It requires every motive and influence which necessity can urge, or ingenuity can originate, to arouse them to a proper sense of their responsibilities. But it ought to be done; and, in most instances, it can be done most effectually by their friends in this country, in whom they repose confidence.

9. They ought to be convinced that the friends of colonization are their friends: that it is a scheme contrived and executed solely with reference to the good of their race.

We have always professed to be the friends of the colored man. We have always advocated colonization as his friend, and have honestly believed that it presented the fairest hope and the surest guarantee of his future happiness. We are satisfied that in this country he never can enjoy a permanent home; can never rise above his present depressed condition. He may stay here for years and years yet to come. But the day must come, sooner or later, when he must depart. The state of things is now in process of formation, which will compel him to seek the necessa-

ries of life in some other climate, and out of some other soil.

"Whenever the avenues of employment become crowded—whenever the price of labor is brought low by competition—whenever it is a favor to be employed, instead of being, as it now is, a favor to work, then the colored man will know that the time, which we say *must* come, is at hand. *In the strife for bread, the colored man will go to the wall.* It is a solemn sense of duty which makes us say these things. The subject is too grave a one—it concerns the happiness of too many—to be dealt with lightly; and we should be doing wrong, were what we now urge to have no other basis than our mere opinion. But we might almost say, that we expressed no opinion; that we merely called attention to the handwriting of daily events, which all might read who did not close their eyes in obstinacy. The colored men in New York do not drive hacks or drays. Why is this? New York is in a free State. The reason is a plain one. New York is the largest city in our country, attracting to it, by its very size, a still increasing population. Labor is more abundant there than in smaller cities, or in the rural districts. For the employments of the poor there are more competitors. The white man, with political power on his side, has elbowed out the black man. The answer to the question, then, is to be found in the principle which we have stated. We might multiply instances of a like character, but it is unnecessary.

Hereafter, when what now takes place in New York, shall be universal throughout the land,—when the colored man, in place, whether as hackman, or waiter, or ploughman, shall be envied by the white man out of place, who shall strive to supplant him, that a white family may be supported, rather than a colored one, by the wages which the head of the latter receives,—when this state of things comes to pass, colonization will be hailed by the colored people as their best friend, for it will have provided for them, beyond the reach of all the influences to which we have alluded, asylums to which the oppressed may flee from the wrath that is to come.

"We ask our colored friends to ponder these things well. We ask them to believe that it is a friend who speaks to them, who has no interest to mislead them, and who, in speaking as is here spoken, discharges what is conceived to be a duty, which it would be criminal to neglect."

And we ask our friends into whose

hands these pages may fall, to take every opportunity to make these facts and truths known to the colored people. Especially do we desire the masters and others having persons in their charge, who are to be sent to Liberia, to be particular in giving fully and repeatedly the information here presented. It will save us much trouble and expense. It will save the emigrants many regrets and much disappointment, and it will be

of lasting benefit to the commonwealth of Liberia.

Information of the time and place of the sailing of the next expedition for Liberia, can at any time be obtained by addressing a letter to the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Colonization Rooms, Washington City. Where also can be had copies of this pamphlet, and other documents for gratuitous circulation.

Common objections to going to Liberia answered.

WE not unfrequently meet with objections to going to Liberia, made honestly by some persons, who have the offer of their freedom, if they will go, and others who are free, and might make good citizens of Liberia. We therefore propose to give their objections a candid hearing, and see if they cannot be removed, viz:

Objection 1. I do not want to go where there are no white people. I do not believe in the control of negroes. I have seen too much of them. They will never do for me.

Answer 1. This objection argues a very bad state of mind in him who makes it. It shows that he has not a decent self-respect, or that he has very inadequate ideas of the capabilities of his race. If his ideas of *negro* government have been formed from the conduct of some colored overseer on a plantation, then he ought to know that a government of law and order, regularly established and administered by colored men, for their own mutual benefit, is

another and a very different thing. And if he has the principles and character of a man, he may stand a fair chance of rising to the head of the government, and then surely he need not complain of undue rigor.

O. 2. I do not want to go there to die. Every body dies there. It is too sickly for me. If I do not die naturally, the wild beasts will eat me up. I cannot live among snakes and alligators.

A. 2. For acclimated emigrants, Liberia is as healthy as any other country. Their bills of mortality show this. The census published and circulated so widely in all parts of this country proves it.

And farther than this, there is very little danger of dying in the process of acclimation, if the patient takes proper care of himself. Of the emigrants sent out during the last five years, not one in twenty has died from the effects of acclimating fever.

We have never heard of a single colonist having been eaten up by the wild beasts, and think, therefore,

that there must be some mistake as to the danger from that source.

O. 3. I have heard that the colonists are engaged in the *slave trade*, and I never could stand that.

A. 3. We can hardly speak gravely in answer to this objection. We lately heard of a gentleman of some distinction, who had been on board of one of our men-of-war on the African coast, and therefore claimed to be well informed as to the actual state of things at Liberia, and who said that it was generally believed that the colonists were engaged in the *slave trade*; and he mentioned the name of one person, of whose participation in that horrible traffic there was no doubt. But it so happened that we knew the said person, and that he had not been in Liberia for several years, and that he is now residing in the city of Philadelphia.

By the laws of Liberia, it is a capital offence to be engaged in the *slave trade*. And not only are the colonists entirely free from blame, and above suspicion in this matter, but they have also exerted a redeeming influence upon the native tribes in their vicinity. One of the first articles in all the treaties made with the natives, binds them to abandon forever all participation in the *slave trade*. It is a fact, which is notorious, that the establishment of Liberia has driven the *slave trade* entirely away from more than three hundred miles along the sea coast, with the exception of one single factory.

It is, therefore, entirely too late in the day to charge this crime on the colonists.

O. 4. They have to eat *roots* there. They cannot get any bacon and cabbage there, nor any thing like what we live on here.

A. 4. Is there anything in the climate or soil of Liberia that should make *roots* more unwholesome or unpalatable as an article of food there than they are in this country? It is a fact that they eat *roots* there, and so they do here, and in the form of sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, turnips, &c. They are here generally much admired, and we see no good reason why the same thing should not be true of them in Liberia.

There is no danger of starvation in Liberia. There is no difficulty in getting plenty to eat, of good wholesome food. It is true that some articles of diet eaten here cannot be gotten there without much inconvenience. But it is also true that there are many vegetables and fruits there, which are not found here; and that nature has furnished an abundant supply of the kind of food best calculated to promote the health and comfort of people living on that soil, and in that climate.

O. 5. If I go there and do not like it, they will not let me come away again.

A. 5. It is not true that the Society does not allow any body to return, when once they have gone to Liberia. Every colonist there is as free to stay, or leave and go where he pleases, as any individual in this, or any other country, can possibly be. We have no control over them. They are responsible to themselves. They may go away any day they choose.

O. 6. I have no money to begin with, if I go there, and I know I could not get along that way.

A. 6. It is true, that it would be very desirable for every colonist to have a little money to begin life with in that new world. But it is not indispensable. A majority of the present colonists commenced there without a cent. Many of them have risen to considerable wealth, and all who have practiced any industry or economy, now enjoy an abundance. A good character and a willingness to

work, are of more value than a fortune without them. There is, perhaps, no place in the world where a family can be supported with less labor than in Liberia. The earth produces abundantly, and almost perpetually, and with very little labor in the cultivation. There is, therefore, no difficulty in living well, even without any money to begin with.

Certain Cavilings against Colonization replied to.

WITH an earnest desire to do all in our power to place Colonization in its true light before the colored people, we answer below some of the most common *cavilings* against it. We fully appreciate the difficulty of making them rightly understand all the bearings and blessings of Colonization, and of convincing them that it presents to them the very highest good that they will ever enjoy in this world. In our mind there is not a doubt of this. We are as fully persuaded that Colonization opens to the colored people of this country the only bright prospect that lies before them in all the broad future, as we are of our own existence. But our conviction of the fact, and the ability to convince them, are two vastly different things. Could they be brought to look at the whole subject as we do, they would, without doubt, think as we do.

Question 1. Why do the whites wish to get clear of us, and send us away to that land?

Answer 1. It is not true that the friends of colonization are actuated by no higher motive than "to get clear of the colored people." They do not propose to *send* them to Liberia contrary to their own wishes. Their will is always consulted in the matter. We have no power to *send* them. They can stay here as long as they wish. But our opinion is that their stay in this country will ever be attended with such depressing influences as to render it any thing but desirable. While, on the contrary, their departure to Liberia will bring them into an entirely new set of circumstances, where a vast field of advancement will be opened to them, and the most powerful motives be brought to bear upon them to lift them up in the scale of being. In this country we see no prospect of their ever rising above their present level. There no power can prevent them from rising.

Another consideration on this

point. If we wish to *get clear* of them, and this only, we certainly are laboring with but very little prospect of obtaining our *wish*. The number transported to Liberia bears so little comparison to their natural increase, that to continue the progress with no other motive than merely to *get clear* of them, would be the blankest business in the wide world. This, therefore, cannot be the reason why we give and labor to support colonization, and urge its claims and benefits upon them, from time to time, with all the ardor of our minds.

Q. 2. If we must live by ourselves, why do you not give us some place in the United States, where there is room enough?

A. 2. Will they please to designate what particular place in the United States they would like to have assigned to them? Where is there a spot not wanted by the white man? How rapidly is our population spreading over the whole country? What has been the fate of the poor Indian? Where is his resting place? Where his home, not ever to be disturbed by the march of civilization? Could the colored people hope for a better destiny than has been his?

Will they go west of the Rocky Mountains? Ask them. And if they were there and comfortably fixed, what assurance have they, that their descendants will be allowed quietly to remain there?

Why do they not go to *Canada*? Many of their brethren have gone there. Great sympathy has been expressed for them by the present inhabitants of Canada, and the peo-

ple of England. Why do they not avail themselves of this sympathy and go there in large masses? They know the reason. We need not mention it.

Will they go to a *free State*?—Some of them have tried this, and have rued the day they ever set foot on free soil. The reception the "Randolph negroes" (as they are now called in Ohio) met with, is warning to them on this subject.

No! there is no place for them in this country. It is not their land, and they never can be made at home here. There are difficulties in the way which no power of man can remove.

They feel this and sometimes acknowledge it, when they would not. Some time last year a convention was held by them in the northern part of Ohio, at which it was proposed to adopt a plan of colonization to some distant part of this country, but it met with more bitter opposition and fierce denunciation, than did ever the hated scheme of African colonization, and the majority carried the day, and resolved that they would contend to the death for their rights on the soil where they were born!

Q. 3. Why do not some of the citizens of Liberia come back and let us see them personally, and learn from their own lips all about their condition there?

A. 3. Why do not the citizens of Liberia come back and tell their own story? Who would believe them; if they were to? Many of them have come—have gone to their friends

and their kindred, and have, in the simplicity of their hearts, told how they lived and what their prospects were; and then have been told that they were *paid by the Colonization Society to tell this story*, and their own kindred refused to believe them! And when they have gone among strangers and presented a true picture of Liberia, they have been charged with trying to persuade men to go there, simply because it would benefit those already there! In this kind of treatment, but little encouragement is found for them to repeat their visit to this country. Beside this, it costs both time and money to come to this country and go every where to tell of the condition of Liberia. Who among the colored people here would be willing to make such a sacrifice for their race?

If they want to understand the true condition and prospects of Liberia, why do they not send out an agent to see for them, and return and report the facts? This would certainly be a more feasible plan for arriving at some correct understanding of the case.

Q. 4. What evidence is there that, if we go to Liberia, and do well for a time, we shall not some day be oppressed by other nations, and subjected to all the cruelties

which our ancestors have suffered in being torn from their native land?

A. 4. There does not seem to us any danger of the citizens of Liberia ever being subjected to the disastrous end alluded to here. Liberia, though very young yet, is fast rising in the dignity and grandeur of full grown manhood. Its growth and government have excited some feeling in some parts of the world. But there is nothing of danger to be apprehended. And as to the *slave trade* ever getting its victims from among the citizens of Liberia, it cannot be thought of for a moment.

We consider the government of Liberia firmly established. It possesses sufficient stability and intelligence to warrant its permanent future existence.

The safeguard against any disastrous result is to be found in the virtue and education of those who support it. It will be just what they choose to make it. If, therefore, any of the colored people in this country are solicitous on this point, they ought, without delay, to cast in their mite to strengthen the hands of their fellow men, and thus do all in their power for the salvation of their race.

Outfit for Emigrants.

EACH adult male, or head of a family should have 1 grubbing hoe, 1 weeding hoe, 1 light axe, 1 chopping and nail hatchet, 1 drawing knife, 1 spade, one 1 inch auger, two nail gimblets. Each family, should have a hand saw, straw or shuck mattresses and bedding, tin cups and spoons, saucepans, plates and bowls, cups

and saucers, knives and forks, a two gallon pot, a Dutch oven, a tea kettle, a teapot, a coffee pot, a coffee mill, and any other little conveniences for the table, or cooking, which they may be able to get: in fact any article that it can be supposed that new settlers would require in any country, would be useful directly or indirectly.

[From Africa's Luminary—Extra.]

Inaugural Address

*Of his Excellency, J. J. ROBERTS, President of the Republic of Liberia.
Delivered at the first meeting of the Legislature of the Republic, January 3d, 1848.*

By the Liberia Packet we received the following very interesting document, which we have great pleasure in laying before our readers. It is a noble address, worthy of any body :

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Before I proceed to add the solemnity of an oath to the obligations imposed on me, it is with great pleasure I avail myself of the occasion, now presented, to express the profound impressions made on me by the call of my fellow citizens to the station, and the duties, to which I am now about to pledge myself. So distinguished a mark of confidence, proceeding from the deliberate suffrage of my fellow citizens, would, under any circumstances, have commanded my gratitude and devotion; as well as filled me with an awful sense of the trust to be assumed. But I feel particularly gratified at this evidence of the confidence of my fellow citizens, in as much as it strengthens the impression on me that my endeavors to discharge faithfully the duties which devolved on me as Chief Executive officer of the Commonwealth, during the last six years of our political connection with the American Colonization Society, have been favorably estimated, I nevertheless meet the responsibilities of this day with feelings of the deepest solicitude. I feel, fellow citizens, that the present is a momentous period in the history of Liberia and assure you, under the various circumstances which give peculiar solemnity to the crisis, I am sensible that both the honor and the responsibility allotted to me, are inexpressibly enhanced.

We have just entered upon a new and important career. To give effect to all the measures and powers of the government, we have found it necessary to remodel our Constitution and to erect ourselves into an independent State; which, in its infancy is exposed to numberless hazards and perils, and which can never attain to maturity, or ripen into firmness, unless it is managed with affectionate assiduity, and guarded by great abilities; I therefore deeply deplore my want of talents, and feel my mind filled with anxiety and uneasiness to find myself so unequal to the duties of the important station to which I am called. When I reflect upon the weight and magnitude now belonging to the station, and the many difficulties which, in the nature of things, must necessarily attend it, I feel more like retreating from the responsible position, than attempting to go forward in the discharge of the duties of my office.

Indeed, gentlemen of the Legislature, if I had less reliance upon your co-operation, and the indulgence and support of a reflecting people, and felt less deeply a consciousness of the duty I owe my country, and a conviction of the guidance of an all wise Providence in the management of our political affairs,—I should be compelled to shrink from the task.—I, however, enter upon the duties assigned me, relying upon your wisdom and virtue to supply my defects; and under the full conviction that my fellow citizens at large, who, on the most trying occasions, have always manifested a degree of patriotism,

perseverance, and fidelity, that would reflect credit upon the citizens of any country, will support the government established by their voluntary consent, and appointed by their own free choice.

While I congratulate my fellow citizens on the dawn of a new and more perfect government, I would also remind them of the increased responsibility they too have assumed.

Indeed, if there ever was a period in the annals of Liberia, for popular jealousy to be awakened, and popular virtue to exert itself, it is the present. Other eras, I know, have been marked by dangers and difficulties which "tried men's souls," but whatever was their measure, disappointment and overthrow have generally been their fate. That patriotism and virtue which distinguish men, of every age, clime and color, who are determined to be free, never forsook that little band of patriots—the pioneers in this noble enterprise—in the hour of important trial. At a time, when they were almost without arms, ammunition, discipline, or government—a mere handful of isolated christian pilgrims, in pursuit of civil and religious liberty, surrounded by savage and warlike tribes bent upon their ruin and total annihilation—with "a staff and a sling" only, as it were, they determined in the name of the "Lord of Hosts" to stand their ground and defend themselves to the last extremity against their powerful adversary. And need I remind you, fellow citizens, how signally Almighty God delivered them, and how he has hitherto prospered and crowned all our efforts with success.

These first adventurers, inspired by the love of liberty and equal rights, supported by industry and protected by Heaven, became inured to toil, to hardships, and to war. In spite, however, of every obstacle, they obtained a settlement, and happily, un-

der God, succeeded in laying here the foundation of a free government. Their attention, of course, was then turned to the security of those rights for which they had encountered so many perils and inconveniences.—For this purpose, a constitution or form of Government, anomalous it is true, was adopted.

Under the circumstances, expediency required that certain powers of the government should be delegated to the American Colonization Society, their patrons and benefactors—with the understanding that whenever the colonies should feel themselves capable of assuming the whole responsibility of the government, that institution would resign the delegated power, and leave the people to the government of themselves.

At that time it was scarcely supposed, I presume, that the colonies would advance so rapidly as to make it necessary, or even desirable on the part of the colonists, to dissolve that connection within the short space of twenty-five years; such, however, is the case: necessity has demanded it.

Under the fostering care of the American Colonization Society, these infant settlements soon began to prosper and flourish; and a profitable trade, in a few years, opened an intercourse between them and the subjects and citizens of foreign countries. This intercourse eventually involved us into difficulties with British traders, and of consequence with the British government, which could not be settled, for the want of certain powers in the government here, not provided for in the Constitution.—Nor indeed would the British government recognize in the people of Liberia the rights of sovereignty—"such as imposing custom dues and levying taxes upon British commerce"—so long as their political connection with the Colonization Society continued. Under these

circumstances, a change in our relations with the Society, and the adoption of a new constitution, were deemed, by a large majority of the citizens of the Commonwealth absolutely necessary. Such also was the opinion of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, who recommended the measure as the only means of relieving the government from these embarrassments, and the citizens from innumerable inconveniences.

In view of these facts, to have shrunk from the responsibility, notwithstanding weighty reasons, adverse to the measure, suggested themselves, would have betrayed a weakness and timidity unbecoming freemen.

Therefore, on full consideration of all the circumstances, it appeared that the period had arrived when it became the duty of the people of Liberia to assume a new position:—such a one that foreign powers would consider them an independent nation.

As you are aware, fellow citizens, the independence of Liberia has been the subject of much speculation, and some animadversion, both at home and abroad.

1st. We are told that the pecuniary assistance the government here has hitherto received from the Colonization Society will now cease; and that in a few years we will find ourselves groaning under enormous taxes, or the affairs of the government will be exceedingly embarrassed, if not totally paralyzed.

I am persuaded, however, that this conclusion by no means follows. To what extent, if at all, the Society contemplates withdrawing the pecuniary aid hitherto granted to the Commonwealth, from the new government, I am not advised; nor have I any data upon which to form even an opinion in regard to it. We have this assurance, however, from Rev. Mr. Mc-

Lain, Secretary of the Society, "That the interest of the Board of Directors, in all that concerns the people of Liberia, will not be diminished—but rather increased—by the alteration in the present relations subsisting between them and the American Colonization Society; and that it is the intention of the Society to prosecute its work as vigorously as heretofore, and on the same high and liberal principles."

We are truly, fellow-citizens, under many obligations to the Colonization Society; indeed, it is impossible for one people to have stronger ties upon the gratitude of another, than that Society has upon the people of Liberia.

To the wisdom, philanthropy, and magnanimity of the members of the Colonization Society, who, for more than a quarter of a century, have watched with the deepest solicitude the progress of these colonies, and have devoted much of their time and substance to support them, we owe, under God, the political, civil, and religious liberty and independence we this day enjoy; and I have no doubt, in my own mind, but that they will continue to aid us in every way the circumstances of the Society will admit of.

The necessity of imposing additional taxes upon the people to meet the additional expenses of the government, consequent upon the new order of things, is very evident; but I confess, fellow-citizens, I can see no just grounds of fear that they will be enormous or oppressive.

It is true, that for the first few years, in the absence of any foreign assistance, we may find our finances somewhat limited; perhaps barely sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the government; but in a country like ours, abounding in a sufficiency of natural resources, which are so easily developed, it is

scarcely probable that the government at any time will be greatly embarrassed—certainly not totally paralyzed.

2dly. It has been urged that the numerical strength of the government is yet too small; and that we have not sufficient intelligence, experience, or wealth, to command respect abroad; and that in the event foreign powers should refuse to acknowledge our independence, the embarrassments of the government, and its citizens, will be increased rather than diminished.

Now, according to the best computation I am at present able to make—and which I believe is pretty nearly correct—the population of Liberia proper—including, of course, the aboriginal inhabitants who have incorporated themselves with us, and subscribed to the constitution and laws of the Republic—is now upwards of eighty thousand; and we may reasonably suppose that the inhabitants will increase almost in the ratio of compound interest. I have no doubt that the natural population of the Republic, in the course of twenty years, will be doubled; and we have great reason to believe that the number of immigrants arriving from America, and perhaps other countries, will also be very considerable. The free people of color in the United States, wearied with beating the air to advance themselves to equal immunities with the whites in that country, and tired of the oppression which weighs them down *there*, are seriously turning their attention to Liberia as the only asylum they can flee to and be happy.

While we exceedingly lament the want of greater intelligence and more experience to fit us for the proper, or more perfect, management of our public affairs, we flatter ourselves that the adverse circumstances under which we so long labored in the land of our birth; and the integ-

rity of our motives will plead our excuse for our want of abilities: and that in the candor and charity of an impartial world, our well-meant, however feeble, efforts will find an apology. I am also persuaded that no magnanimous nation will seek to abridge our rights, or withhold from the Republic those civilities, and “that comity which marks the friendly intercourse between civilized and independent communities”—in consequence of our weakness and present poverty.

And with respect to the independence of Liberia, I know it to be a favorable object with many great and good men, both in Europe and in the United States; and I have great reason to believe with several European powers, who entertain commercial views.

3d. We are gravely accused, fellow-citizens, of acting prematurely and without due reflection, in this whole matter, with regard to the probable consequences of taking into our own hands the whole work of self-government, including the management of our foreign relations; and I have also heard it remarked, that fears are entertained, by some persons abroad, that the citizens of Liberia, when thrown upon their own resources, will probably not sustain the government, and that anarchy and its attendant ruins will be the result of their independence.

The impression, however, that the people have acted prematurely, and without regard to consequences, is evidently erroneous. And, to judge of the future from the past, I have no hesitancy in asserting that the fears entertained respecting the disposition of the people here to insubordination, are totally groundless. No people, perhaps, have exhibited greater devotion for their government and institutions, and have submitted more readily to lawful authority than the citizens of Liberia; which, in-

deed, must be obvious to every one at all familiar with the past history of these colonies. But to return. It is well known that the object of independence has been agitating the public mind for more than five years, and that every consideration, for and against it, has been warmly discussed.

I am sensible, however, it is no uncommon thing for men to be warm in a cause, and yet not know why it is they are warm. In such cases the passion of one is lighted up by the passion of another, and the whole circle is in a flame; but the mind in the meantime is like a dark chamber, without a single ray of light to pervade it; in this case it will happen, that when the hasty passion shall have spent its force, all virtuous and patriotic resolutions which it kindled up will also die with it. As in the great affairs of religion, a strong flash of ideas on the fancy may excite a combustion of devotion; but unless the reason is engaged to feed and supply the burning, it will die away, and neither light nor heat will be found remaining in it.

It was the commendation of a certain people of whom we read in the Bible, that when the gospel was first preached to them, "they searched the Scriptures daily, whether these things were so." Those who, without examination, had received it, without examination might also give it up; but this more "honorable" people had maturely weighed the doctrine, and embracing it, they gave ground to believe, that as they were rational, so they would be persevering Christians.

The political concerns of Liberia have been equally the objects of attentive consideration. And it affords the most pleasing reflection that the people of these colonies have not acted rashly or unadvisedly with respect to their independence; but all the measures which have been

adopted in regard to it, are strongly marked with great caution and matured deliberation, and will bear the strictest scrutiny of reason and conscience.

The time has been, I admit, when men—without being chargeable with timidity, or with a disposition to undervalue the capacities of the African race, might have doubted the success of the Colonization enterprise, and the feasibility of establishing an independent Christian state on this coast, composed of and conducted wholly by colored men,—but, fellow-citizens, that time has past. The American Colonization Society has redeemed its pledge, and I believe in my soul, that the permanency of the government of the Republic of Liberia is now fixed upon as firm a basis as human wisdom is capable of devising. Nor is there any reason to apprehend that the Divine Disposer of human events, after having separated us from the house of bondage, and led us safely through so many dangers, towards the land of liberty and promise, will leave the work of our political redemption, and consequent happiness, unfinished; and either permit us to perish in a wilderness of difficulties, or suffer us to be carried back in chains to that country of prejudices, from whose oppression he has mercifully delivered us with his outstretched arm.

And, fellow-citizens, it must afford the most heartfelt pleasure and satisfaction to every friend of Liberia, and real lover of liberty in general, to observe by what a fortunate train of circumstances and incidents the people of these colonies have arrived at absolute freedom and independence. When we look abroad and see by what slow and painful steps, marked with blood and ills of every kind, other states of the world have advanced to liberty and independence; we cannot but admire and praise that all gracious Providence, who, by his

unerring ways, has, with so few sufferings on our part, compared with other states, led us to this happy stage in our progress towards those great and important objects. And that it is the will of Heaven that mankind should be free, is clearly evidenced by the wealth, vigor, virtue and consequent happiness of all free states. But the idea that Providence will establish such governments as he shall deem most fit for his creatures, and will give them wealth, influence, and happiness, without their efforts, is palpably absurd. In short, God's moral government of the earth is always performed by the intervention of second causes. Therefore, fellow-citizens, while with pious gratitude we survey the frequent interpositions of Heaven in our behalf, we ought to remember, that as the disbelief of an overruling providence is atheism, so an absolute confidence of having our government relieved from every embarrassment, and its citizens made respectable and happy by the immediate hand of God, without our own exertions, is the most culpable presumption. Nor have we any reason to expect that he will miraculously make Liberia a paradise, and deliver us, in a moment of time, from all the ills and inconveniences, consequent upon the peculiar circumstances under which we are placed, merely to convince us that he favors our cause and government.

Sufficient notifications of his will are always given, and those who will not then believe, neither would they believe though one should rise from the dead to inform them. Who can trace the progress of these colonies, and mark the incidents of the wars in which they have been engaged, without seeing evident tokens of providential favor. Let us, therefore, inflexibly persevere in exerting our most strenuous efforts, in an humble and rational dependence on the great Governor of all the world, and we

have the fairest prospects of surmounting all the difficulties which may be thrown in our way. And that we may expect, and that we shall have difficulties, sore difficulties yet to contend against, in our progress to maturity, is certain:— And, as the political happiness or wretchedness of ourselves and our children, and of generations yet unborn, is in our hands, nay more, the redemption of Africa from the deep degradation, superstition, and idolatry in which she has so long been involved, it becomes us to lay our shoulders to the wheel, and manfully resist every obstacle which may oppose our progress in the great work which lies before us. The Gospel, fellow citizens, is yet to be preached to vast numbers inhabiting this dark continent, and I have the highest reason to believe, that it was one of the great objects of the Almighty in establishing these colonies, that they might be the means of introducing civilization and religion among the barbarous nations of this country; and to what work more noble could our powers be applied, than that of bringing up from darkness, debasement, and misery, our fellow-men, and shedding abroad over them the light of science and christianity.— The means of doing so, fellow-citizens, are in our reach, and if we neglect, or do not make use of them, what excuse shall we make to our Creator and final Judge? This is a question of the deepest concern to us all, and which, in my opinion, will materially effect our happiness in the world to come. And surely, if it ever has been incumbent on the people of Liberia to know truth and to follow it, it is now. Rouse, therefore, fellow-citizens, and do your duty like men; and be persuaded, that Divine Providence, as heretofore, will continue to bless all your virtuous efforts.

But if there be any among us dead to all sense of honor and love of

their country; if deaf to all the calls of liberty, virtue, and religion; if forgetful of the benevolence and magnanimity of those who have procured this asylum for them, and the future happiness of their children; if neither the examples nor the success of other nations, the dictates of reason and of nature, or the great duties they owe to their God, themselves, and their posterity, have no effect upon them;—if, neither the injuries they received in the land whence they came, the prize they are contending for, the future blessings or curses of their children, the applause or reproach of all mankind, the approbation or displeasure of the great Judge, or the happiness or misery consequent upon their conduct, in this and a future state, can move them; then let them be assured, that they deserve to be slaves, and are entitled to nothing but anguish and tribulation. Let them banish, forever, from their minds, the hope of ever obtaining that freedom, reputation, and happiness, which, as men, they are entitled to. Let them forget every duty, human and divine, remember not that they have children, and beware how they call to mind the justice of the Supreme Being: let them return into slavery, and hug their chains, and be a reproach and a by-word among all nations.

But I am persuaded, fellow-citi-

zens, that we have none such among us;—that every citizen will do his duty, and exert himself to the utmost of his abilities to sustain the honor of his country, promote her interests, and the interests of his fellow-citizens, and to hand down unimpaired to future generations the freedom and independence we this day enjoy.

As to myself, fellow-citizens, I assure you I never have been indifferent to what concerns the interests of Liberia—my adopted country;—and I am sensible of no passion which could seduce me knowingly from the path of duty, or of justice: the weakness of human nature, and the limits of my own understanding may, no doubt will, produce errors of judgment. I repeat, therefore, that I shall need all the indulgence I have hitherto received at your hands. I shall need too the favor of that Being, in whose hands we are, who has led us, as Israel of old, from our native land, and planted us in a country abounding in all the necessities and comforts of life; who has covered our infancy with his Providence, and to whose goodness I ask you to join with me in supplications, that he will so enlighten the minds of your servants, guide their councils, and prosper their measures, that whatsoever they do, shall result in your good, and shall secure to you the peace, friendship, and approbation of all nations.

The Objects of the Friends of Colonization.

1. To rescue the free colored people of the United States from their political and social disadvantages.

2. To place them in a country where they may enjoy the benefits of free government, with all the blessings which it brings in its train.

3. To spread civilization, sound morals, and true religion throughout the continent of Africa.

4. To arrest and destroy the slave trade.

5. To afford slave owners, who wish or are willing to liberate their slaves, an asylum for their reception.

There are, doubtless, other objects entertained by some of the advocates of Colonization; but our aim is to represent comprehensively the principal and leading ones; and such as are recognized by all friends of the cause.

Next Expedition from Baltimore.

THE *Liberia Packet* will sail from Baltimore on the 11th inst. She will touch at Savannah, Geo., about the 19th inst. Emigrants will please take notice, and be at the place of embarkation in time—say one day before sailing.

Letters and packages for the citizens of Liberia, or for the African squadron, which may be sent to this office, post paid, will be forwarded. Also all letters sent to the care of James Hall, M. D., Baltimore, or the Rev. Thos. C. Benning, Savannah, Geo.

Pray for Liberia!

IN a letter just received from an esteemed friend and an annual contributor to this Society, we find the following sentence:

"My brother, ask *christians* every where, (and I am sure the number of them who love your Society is great, and increasing,) ask them to PRAY more earnestly for the Colonization Cause, and for Africa's *model State*! May God Almighty bless both *patron* and *protege*; and make "Liberia a name and a praise" not only in Africa and America, but also through the christian world! a terror to slave traders; a beacon star of hope, even a day-spring of life, and liberty, and salvation to the universal colored race!"

The suggestion is both timely and important. The whole Christian Church is interested in the success of Liberia. All the friends of missions are interested. May we not hope, therefore, that they will invoke perpetually the continued and the increased favor of Heaven on the enterprise! that energy and efficiency may attend all its operations; that wisdom and justice and righteousness and peace may ever dwell in the hearts and councils of Liberia!

Population of Liberia.

THE total number of emigrants who have been sent from this country to Liberia is (1st March, 1848) 5,961.

The present emigrant population and their children, is 3,897.

But the whole population is upwards of 80,000. In his inaugural address, Jan. 3, 1848, Gov. Roberts says:

"According to the best computation I am at present able to make, and which I believe is pretty nearly correct, *the population of Liberia proper*, including, of course, the aboriginal inhabitants who have incorporated themselves with us, and subscribed to the constitution and laws of the Republic, is now upwards of EIGHTY THOUSAND."

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of February, to the 20th of March, 1848.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
<i>Henniker</i> —Abel Conner, Esq....	5	00	
RHODE ISLAND.			
<i>Bristol</i> —From "A Lady," by Rev. Thomas Shepard.....	10	00	
CONNECTICUT.			
<i>New Haven</i> —From the Western Consociation of New Haven Co. per A. Townsend, Esq., Treas.	5	50	
<i>Hartford</i> —From the Connecticut State Col. Society, per Charles Seymour, Treasurer.....			156 12
			161 62
NEW YORK.			
<i>New York City</i> —From the New York State Col. Society, per Moses Allen, Treasurer.....			1,000 00

PENNSYLVANIA.	
<i>Washington</i> —Thomas Yates, Sen., \$5, Mrs. Mary Yates, \$1; in part for Moses Walker, \$3.50...	9 50
<i>West Liberty</i> —Balance of collection in church.....	50
	10 00
VIRGINIA.	
<i>Triadelphia</i> —Mrs. Mary Brown, a donation.....	10 00
<i>Hague</i> —From Hon. R. Z. T. Beale,	10 00
	20 00
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
<i>Abbeville District, Lindo</i> —Rev. Wm. R. Hemphill.....	5 00
GEORGIA.	
<i>Springfield</i> —Rev. Lewis Myers, by the Rev. Thos. C. Benning,	10 00
KENTUCKY.	
<i>Danville</i> —From the Ladies' Col. Soc. in Danville, to aid in sustaining a school in Kentucky in Liberia, by J. A. Jacobs, Esq.,	62 20
OHIO.	
<i>Dayton</i> —Robt. W. Steele, annual subscription for 1848, \$10, Mrs. C. P. Hall, \$10.....	20 00
<i>Walnut Hills</i> —Mrs. Mar'et Overaker and Miss Maria Overaker, annual contribution.....	30 00
<i>Gillespieville</i> —Ab. Wesson, Esq., annual subscription, by Hon. John L. Taylor.....	20 00
	70 00
INDIANA.	
<i>Princeton</i> —Mrs. Jane Kell.....	5 00
ILLINOIS.	
<i>Fremont</i> —Rev. Samuel Ladd....	1 00
MISSISSIPPI.	
<i>Louisville</i> —From L. Keese, Esq.,	18 50
Total Contributions.....	\$1,358 32

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE. — <i>Bloomfield</i> —Abner Coburn, to May, 1849.....	2 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE. — <i>Acworth</i> —Dea. A. Lincoln, to April, 1848, \$1 25; Dea. Z. Slader, to April, 1848, 75 cents; Samuel Finley, April, 1848, 75 cents; Edward Woodbury, to June, 1848, \$1 25....	4 00
VERMONT. — <i>Townsend</i> —Messrs. Holbrook & Salisbury, to March, 1848.....	1 00
MASSACHUSETTS. — <i>Westfield</i> —Rev. E. G. Talmadge, for '47 & '48.	3 00
RHODE ISLAND. — <i>Bristol</i> —Rev. Thomas Shepard, to Sept. 1848.	1 00
NEW YORK. —By Capt. Geo. Barker:— <i>New York City</i> .—Caleb Swan, to Jan. 1849, \$2, E. Morrell, to do. \$2, J. P. Kidner, to	

do. \$2, Mrs. J. Bethune, to do. \$2, D. Phylfe, to do. \$2, Rev. H. W. Bellows, to Sept. 1848, \$2, E. W. Laight, to Jan. 1849, \$2, Theo. Frelinghuysen, L. L. D., to Jan. 1849, \$2, Wm. Neilson, to Dec. 1848, \$2, James W. Beekman, to Jan. 1849, \$2, J. B. Lester, to Jan. 1849, \$2, Dr. A. C. Post, to July, 1848, \$2, Dr. J. W. Francis, to Jan. 1849, \$2, J. W. Bradhurst, to Jan. 1849, \$2, Dr. W. H. McNeven, \$2, Gen. A. Lamb, to Jan. 1849, \$2, Wm. B. Crosby, to Jan. 1849, \$2, N. Taylor, to Jan. 1849, \$2, Rev. S. H. Cone, to Jan. 1849, \$2, Wm. Couch, to Jan. 1849, \$2, Elijah Paine, jr., to Jan. 1849, \$2, Jas. Donaldson, to Jan. 1849, \$2, D. Ayres, to Jan. 1849, \$2, D. Jas. Cockloft, to Jan. 1849, \$2, Rev. Dawson Carter, to Jan. 1849, \$2, Dr. A. T. Hunter, to Jan. 1849, \$2, Dr. S. R. Childs, to Jan. '49, \$2, Wm. Chauncy, to Jan. 1849, \$2, John Clapp, to Jan. 1849, \$2, Mrs. E. Burnham, to Jan'y, 1849, \$2, Rev. C. T. Stewart, to Jan. 1849, \$2, sundry persons, to Jan. 1849, \$39 50. <i>Willaboro</i> —Marshall Shedd, to March, 1848, \$3.....	104 50
VIRGINIA. — <i>Prince Edward C. H.</i> —Rev. F. S. Sampson, for 1848.	1 50
NORTH CAROLINA. — <i>Jonesville</i> —Rev. James Purvis, to March, 1848.....	5 00
SOUTH CAROLINA. — <i>Abbeville District</i> —Rev. Wm. R. Hemphill, to 1849.....	2 00
INDIANA. — <i>Princeton</i> —Robt. Wilson, per. Rev. John McMaster, in full to March, 1848.....	5 00
ILLINOIS. — <i>Sparta</i> —Robt. G. Shannon, Esq., to Jan. 1849, \$1 50, James Baird, Esq., to Jan. '49, \$1 50. <i>Belleville</i> —H. G. Harrison, Esq., to March, 1848, \$3..	6 00
MISSISSIPPI. — <i>Louisville</i> —L. Keese, Esq., to May, 1848, \$1 50. <i>Columbus</i> —Edward B. Randolph, Esq. to May, 1848, \$5. <i>Benton</i> —B. R. Grayson, by Wm. S. Grayson, Esq., to 20th March, 1848, \$8.....	14 50
MISSOURI. — <i>Palmyra</i> —Wm. Carson, Esq., to March, 1848.....	6 00
MICHIGAN. — <i>Detroit</i> —Julius Eldred, Esq., to April, 1852.....	5 00
Total Repository.....	160 50
Total Contributions.....	1,358 32
Aggregate Amount.....	\$1,518 82

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AND

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WASHINGTON, MAY, 1848.

[No. 5.]

Kentucky Colonization Society.—Address of Mr. McClung.

WE embrace the first opportunity since their reception to publish the following account of the proceedings of the Kentucky Colonization Society, the Report of the Rev. Mr. COWAN, and the address of JOHN A. MCCLUNG, Esq. This Society has succeeded in obtaining exceedingly able speakers on the occasion of their anniversaries for the last few years. The present address none can read but with the deepest interest.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE KENTUCKY STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Kentucky State Colonization Society was held at the Presbyterian Church, in Frankfort, on Thursday evening, the 20th of January, 1848.

The President, Hon. ROBERT P. LETCHER, called the meeting to order at half-past 7 o'clock.

The Rev. A. M. COWAN, the Agent of the Society, read the Annual Report, which is as follows :

Our Annual Meeting is held under circumstances that call for gratitude to Almighty God. During the past year, death has made no breach among our officers ; nor has the cause of Colonization been retarded by the loss of friends in the State.—An increased interest is shown by

the people to know more of Liberia. The press has given a wider circulation to Colonization intelligence ; and the church has increased her prayers for the prosperity of Liberia, as a mean of spreading christianity among the natives of Africa. Political men are informing themselves of the true character of this great enterprise ; and masters, in emancipating their servants, point them to Africa as their best home to enjoy freedom ; whilst the free blacks are asking for information—that shows a greater interest is felt by them in reference to the Colony, as their home. These facts show, not only the moral tone of public sentiment on African Colonization, but prove that the Society is not laboring in vain to carry out its plans.

We do not speak too sanguinely of this cause. We have had more offers of emigrants to go to Liberia, during the past year, than we have had in former years. Though influences were brought to bear upon many of them, not to carry out their intentions, yet the fact of their offering to go, shows their minds give it their choice ; and proves, that if they were not discouraged by the ignorant, or those governed by sinister motives, the tide of emigration would flow faster than private resources could take away.

And in other States the same feel-

ing is manifested. Though but lately some went from Mississippi, 200 have recently given notice they will be ready, in December next, to go to Liberia. The free people of color, learning that the Liberians have declared that they are, of right and fact, a free, sovereign and independent Republic—possessed of all the rights, powers, and functions of government, find they cannot indulge, any longer, their suspicions of the honesty of the Colonization Society in acting for their good. This is shown by their sending, from this State, three of their number, one from Louisville, one from Richmond, and one from Danville, to visit Liberia, and explore it, and come back and report to them. In Illinois and New York, the blacks are taking the same course to get information. Masters, who design to set free their servants, are doing it with the condition that they go to Liberia. This opinion is perceptibly growing, as information about that country is obtained by that class of masters. The people, in general, are making the distinction between Colonization and Abolition; and learn that the design of our Society is not to touch, with ruthless hands, their property. The last year has shown, that in the free States, the opinion is gaining ground that it is the wisest and best policy to leave civil and State rights with the States, and aid the free blacks to go where they are not debarred, by law, from the great rights of citizenship.

We have, indeed, reached a new era in African Colonization. The Liberians have, in Convention, declared their Commonwealth to be independent, by the name and title of the Republic of Liberia. On the 24th of July last, they celebrated the day of their Declaration of Independence, with military parade, oration, prayer, and festivities, that showed the joy of old and young.

Her flag was unfurled amidst the roar of cannon from one of their forts, revealing the words, "The love of Liberty brought us here."—They have declared that all power is inherent in the people: and in the name of humanity, and virtue, and religion—in the name of the Great God, our common creator, and our common judge, they have appealed to the nations of Christendom, and earnestly and respectfully asked of them that they will regard them with the sympathy and friendly consideration to which the peculiarities of their condition entitle them, and to extend to them "that comity which marks the friendly intercourse of civilized and independent communities." Such language has never been uttered before by any portion of the African race, in the full enjoyment of the rights expressed.

Who that reflects upon Africa's history for centuries past—who that looks at her darkness in religion, in science, in civil government, and does not rejoice that she has a Free Republic from our shores? We report these things with gladness.

We cannot but regard the hand of God in this whole enterprise. It was undertaken by our first men in law, in science, in politics, in benevolence, and in piety. By forming themselves in a society, under the name of the American Colonization Society, they left the subject of slavery in the hands of the respective state authorities; and the right of emancipation to the free will of the master. They regarded the condition of the free, and those who should be added to their number, to dwell in the United States. They depended upon moral suasion to obtain donations to carry out their plan, and to get emigrants to people their new settlement on the Western Coast of Africa. No governmental aid has been granted them; nor has any State dictated

how the affairs of the Colony should be conducted. While a war of words has waged hot and rapid about the institution of slavery, this Society, every year, as a neutral power, has borne off, in day-light, and in honor, those who were free by law, to be free indeed. It has had to act in much weakness, though it embodies so much talent and benevolence.—It has had to move on under much misapprehension of its design, notwithstanding its public avowals as to its true attitude toward the black race: but now, the Republic of Liberia seems to say—Upon us look for evidence as to what the Society has aimed solely to effect.

The bread cast upon the waters has returned; and those who have aided in the plan, have the pleasing reflections, arising from seeing a people who went out from us, bowing with the native African before the altar of the living God.

Another fact deserves notice.—Many of the emigrants were men of great energy of mind. They had looked upon their condition in this country, amidst the greatest civil privileges enjoyed by any nation on the earth—and no light flickered amidst their dark prospects of ever enjoying them as fellow citizens. They emigrated with a determination, under God's blessing, to have what their eyes had so long beheld, but they could not call their own. They went to the shores of their ancestors, to carry out in practice, what they had learnt in theory. Many of them were professors of the religion of the Gospel of Christ, which not only instructs the mind, and benefits the heart, but urges to industry and morality, and the making of wise and good laws for the government of society. Many of them were acquainted with the culture of sugar, cotton, rice, corn, and the various interests of farming. Some of them knew

many branches of mechanical business. Not a few of them had bought their freedom with a great price.—All took from us our common laws, our common customs, our common language, and our altars for the Sabbath and the household. They went with our sympathies and our prayers, because we thought it best for them and ourselves, that we should dwell apart. They parted from us that it might be well with them in their rights, their honor, and their female sex. For, upon the elevated position of the female, depends the civil and political standing of a nation.—They went that they might rise in name, in morals, in education, in property, and civil rights. They severed nominal ties, to be bound together as one people, one color, one race—to live under the same vine. They settled on lands which their laws required each possessor should cultivate a portion of. They fixed their taxes low. They passed laws to sustain, by tax, common school education. They made camwood, (a dye wood of their forest, and abundant in quantity, and necessary in all manufacturing countries,) the basis of their paper currency. (The medium price of this camwood, in Liberia, is \$60 per ton.) They do the coasting trade for 600 miles; and the flags of civilized nations float in their waters, to bear away their products, which range in value from \$135,000 to \$150,000 per year.—Yes! all is free there to the elastic energies of the mind that can plan, and to the powers of the body that can labor. The descendant stands higher, in every point of view, than his father Canaan, or grandsire Ham, ever stood. All, all things are, by God's blessing, the fruits of the Colonization Society. And this they are sensible of. Their language to the world, in their Declaration of Independence, is, "under the auspices

and guidance of this Institution, which has nobly, and in perfect faith, redeemed its pledges to the people, have we grown and prospered."

We think that this Republic of Liberia will live. Our reasons for this opinion is, no people who have such civil advantages as they have, with the regular enjoyment of the institutions of the christian religion, and with a good system of common school education in operation, but will go on, rising in morals, and learning, and religion, and civilization. Our land owes its great growth, in every thing that is ennobling, to these causes.

We rejoice to state, that as the settlements are improved by cultivation, the health of the country, for new emigrants, becomes better. In some parts, not one in twenty; in other parts, not one in fifteen, die by acclimation, who have good constitutions when they arrive there.

The number who left Kentucky, to go to Liberia, the past year, is 28. 24 adults, and 4 children under 12 years: 19 men, 5 women. 3 were sent out by this Society, upon the choice of the free colored people, to return. 16 were from the estate of the late Rev. John Graham, of Todd county. 2 were emancipated to go, by the Rev. N. M. Gordon, of Jessamine county. 2 were emancipated to go, by Mr. Edward R. Weir, of Muhlenburg county. 1 was emancipated to go, by Mr. James Hill, of Bath county. 1 was emancipated to go, by Mr. Richard Garnett, of Barren county. 1 was emancipated to go, by Mr. Jonathan Hobson, of Warren county. 2 were bought by the servants of Mr. Graham, that the husband of another family might go with his wife, one of their number; and so in the case of a wife to go with her husband, one of the family. For these two servants, they paid,

out of the avails of their labor, by common consent, \$850.

Of the foregoing number, 10 could read. 12 were farmers, and 4 were farmers and mechanics. The majority of the adults were professors of religion, of different denominations—two of them were preachers. They were all well supplied with all the implements necessary to follow their professions in life. They left New Orleans on the 7th of January, 1848, on the barque Nehemiah Rich, of 249 tons, chartered for the purpose, with 101 other emigrants, making, in the whole, 129. The others were from other States, as follows—37 from Louisiana, 34 from Mississippi, 24 from Alabama, and 6 from Illinois.

Those from Kentucky will settle in the Kentucky settlement, 14 miles up the St. Paul's river, and 17 to 20 miles from Monrovia.

During the past year, there has been received in donations, legacies, and payments for passage of emigrants, \$4,697 25. The names of each donor, with the amounts given, will be found in the African Repository, published by the American Colonization Society, monthly. More has been subscribed, which will be collected in due time.

The three that go to visit Liberia, and return and report to the free colored people of the State, are sent under the direction of the Kentucky Colonization Society, and their necessary expenses there and back, are paid by the Society.

On motion of Col. Wm. Rodes, of Fayette—

Ordered, That the Report be received and adopted.

The following gentlemen were then elected officers for the ensuing year, viz:

PRESIDENT,
Hon. R. P. LETCHER, of Frankfort.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

PHILIP TRIPLETT, of Daviess county.
 J. G. HOLLOWAY, of Henderson county.
 MATTHEW MAYES, of Trigg county.
 J. F. BUCKNER, of Christian county.
 JOHN B. BIBB, of Logan county.
 JONATHAN HOBSON, of Warren county.
 Judge C. TOMPKINS, of Barren county.
 JOHN BARRETT, of Green county.
 ROBT. A. PATTERSON, of Caldwell county.
 J. A. JACOBS, of Boyle county.
 GEO. C. THOMPSON, of Mercer county.
 THOMAS HELM, of Lincoln county.
 SQUIRE TURNER, of Madison county.
 JAMES STONESTREET, of Clarke county.
 G. W. WILLIAMS, of Bourbon county.
 Gen. JOHN T. PRATT, of Scott county.
 Col. WILLIAM RODES, of Fayette county.
 D. C. HUMPHREYS, of Woodford county.
 DANIEL B. PRICE, of Jessamine county.
 Judge P. I. BOOKER, of Washington co.
 Judge ADAM BEATTY, of Mason county.
 J. M. PRESTON, of Kenton county.
 Judge W. F. BULLOCK, of Jefferson county.
 D. H. HARDIN, of Shelby county.
 W. P. BOYD, of Fleming county.
 Hon. A. H. CHURCHILL, of Hardin county.

TREASURER—EDMUND H. TAYLOR.

SECRETARY—HENRY WINGATE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Col. JAS. DAVIDSON, Col. A. G. HODGES, JACOB SWIGERT, ORLANDO BROWN, THO. S. PAGE, and H. I. BODLEY.

JOHN A. MCCLUNG, Esq., of Mason county, then delivered the Annual Address. [The Address will be found at the close of the proceedings.]

On motion—

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. McClung for his very able and eloquent address, and that a committee be appointed to request a copy thereof for publication.

Whereupon, *Geo. W. Williams*, of Bourbon, *John G. Holloway*, of Henderson, and *J. Taylor Pratt*, of Scott, were appointed said committee.

On motion—A collection was then taken up, to aid in the publication of the proceedings of this meeting. The amount contributed was \$40 20.

On motion—The Society then adjourned. R. P. LETCHER,

President.

H. WINGATE, *Secretary.*

Address of John A. McClung, Esq.

IN an age like ours, peculiarly rich in practical and benevolent schemes for the advancement of the human race, it is somewhat surprising, at a first glance, that African colonization has attracted so small a share of the public attention, and so niggardly an endowment from the public purse.—This evidently arises from no want of philanthropy, liberality, or enterprise. Thousands of dollars are annually expended by Christian nations, in well intended efforts to christianize and civilize the savage nations of the earth; millions have been spent by Great Britain in liberating the African slaves of her colonies, and as yet with but little effect in meliorating their social condition. The other nations of Europe are rapidly following the example of Great Britain, in awaking to the sense of the condition of the African race in their colonies; but as yet no idea beyond giving them liberty, in the land to which they have been transplanted, seems to have taken root any where but in the United States. The philanthropy of the Englishman, the Frenchman, and the Dane, looks no further than the perilous gift of freedom, in a country where certainly the full moral advantages of the gift can never be enjoyed, and as yet our country stands alone in the benevolent and gigantic scheme of removing the liberated slave to a spot where the degradation of centuries may be forgotten, and where he may become a benefit, instead of a nuisance, to the world. Even in our own country the great subject of Colonization has as yet created but little sensation in the public mind. Nearly thirty years have elapsed since the scheme was first broached, by a few enlightened and benevolent statesmen of the old South and West, and during more than half of that time the result of the effort has hung in mournful suspense. Private and individual con-

tributions have alone sustained it.—The Union and State Governments have regarded it with cold indifference. Powerful interests in the North have frowned upon it. Even in the South, which has so vital an interest in its prosperity, it has at times been regarded with a jealous and distrustful eye, as tending to sap the deep foundations of domestic slavery. But under all discouragements, and against all opposition, the great scheme of Colonization has still gallantly held on its course, until faintly in the distance we catch the dim and distant outline of that magnificent destiny which we believe awaits it. It would be an easy task, did time permit, to point out the causes which have rendered the progress of Colonization so slow and painful. As I have already remarked, I attribute it to no want of Christian benevolence and enterprise. But without adverting to other obvious and well known causes, arising from the deep passions connected with slavery, it will be sufficient to remark, that the advantages resulting from Colonization are much better calculated to attract the attention of the statesman, reflecting in his closet, than of the great masses, who throng the fields and work-shops of our busy country. The danger which it seeks to counteract is comparatively distant, although surely approaching. Its fruits ripen slowly, and do not present themselves glaringly to the eye. Time is required for their development; and thought, foresight and reflection are essential to a clear apprehension of its distant consequences. The generation which sows the seed must not hope to reap the fruit. It must be content to cast its bread upon the waters, with a certainty that a great interval of time must elapse before the harvest will be ripe for the sickle. In this busy, bustling, fleeting world, men walk rather by sight than by faith. A

quick and sure return, and a present sensible good, is imperiously demanded by the great masses, in return for their outlay of capital or labor; and the slow and distant, but gigantic and magnificent results of Colonization, however clearly discerned by the far-seeing statesman and philanthropist, are crowded out by the thousand and one schemes of present gain and rapid development which absorb the attention and dazzle the eyes of our countrymen. It is not my purpose, on the present occasion, to discuss the merits or demerits of slavery, either in a moral or political light. Whether it is a sin in itself, or whether it is countenanced, recognized and regulated by the Jewish and Christian code, is a question which I leave untouched. Whether the mere physical condition of the slave is one of misery, or whether, on the contrary, it is, in many important features, greatly superior to that of the English laborer, is of no importance to my present purpose. Whether it is a convenient and useful political institution, or whether, on the contrary, it is baneful to wealth and population, dishonoring to labor, and tending to encourage idleness and dissipation, are questions of legitimate discussion, at a proper time and place, but which do not come within the range of my present object. Like the doctrines of the ancient school-men—fate, free-will, and predestination—these questions may be discussed until all reason and charity are lost, and the passions of the heart awakened to a tempest, without arriving at any fixed and undeniable result. I will embark upon no such troubled and shoreless ocean. I will speak of that which I believe certainly is, and of that which I believe certainly will be, leaving the merits or demerits, the right or the wrong, to another time and another occasion.

It is my purpose to show, that

whatever may be the future destiny of African slavery in the region of the cotton plant and the sugar cane, in the Northern slave States, at least, it is not a permanent, but merely a temporary institution, which is even now slowly receding in a Southern direction, and if time be allowed, will certainly disappear. I wish, secondly, to show that this recession of slavery does not rid us of the black population, but leaves us encumbered with a moral and political nuisance in the shape of free blacks, of which we can only relieve ourselves, humanely and properly, by the Colonization Society. I wish, lastly, to show that the Colonization Society, in time, will not only relieve us of this insupportable pest, but will, in all probability, become the means of regenerating the African continent and converting it into great civilized and Christian nations. The two first propositions, in my opinion, are susceptible of rigid demonstration from admitted and undeniable facts, most of which are to be found in the census returns of the United States from 1790 down to the present time.—That since 1790 the frontiers of slavery have been slowly receding in a Southern direction, from some cause, and that this movement is still in progress, is a fact which, whether welcome or unwelcome, right or wrong, cannot possibly be denied. The final cause of this recession may be a matter of dispute; but if we take a glance at the progress of *public opinion* upon the question of slavery within the last century, we will be at no loss to conjecture the immediate cause of this great and remarkable phenomenon. Rather more than one hundred years ago, the slave trade was as legitimate a traffic, in the eyes of the world, as is now the transportation of ice from Boston to Calcutta, or of cotton from New Orleans to Liverpool. A Queen of Great Bri-

tain, in a speech from the throne, gravely congratulated her subjects upon her having obtained, by treaty with Spain, a monopoly of the slave trade from Africa to the Spanish West Indian colonies. Sixty ships would sail from Liverpool in one season, laden with shackles, hand-cuffs and toys, bound to the African coast for a cargo of slaves. The Rev. John Newton, a pious divine of the English Church, was for ten years engaged in the slave trade, after making a profession of religion, without losing character, and without scruples of conscience. The colonies of every nation in the New World, including all of the thirteen States, not only tolerated the institution at home, but were all directly or indirectly engaged in the slave trade, as open, legitimate and profitable traffic. Public opinion gradually and slowly underwent a change. But it was only after years of discussion, and an hundred baffled efforts, that the slave trade was abolished by England; and nearly the whole civilized world has followed in her wake. The Rev. John Newton's occupation, one hundred years ago, is now piracy by the maritime code of Christendom. Slavery was abolished in the West Indies by England, within the last few years, and nearly all the European kingdoms have followed or are following her example. Slavery towards the close of the last century, was abolished in the New England States, in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and all of those are now free States. The first census taken by the United States was in the year 1790. Long before then the movement had commenced in the New England States, and the returns only disclose to us its last stages; but the fragments exhibited are interesting, from the regularity of decrease which they exhibit. In 1790, Massachusetts and Maine had

become entirely free, while New Hampshire contained only 158, and Vermont 17. For all practical purposes, therefore, the four most Northern and Eastern States may be regarded as free. In them the revolution had become complete. But in the States south of them, the institution of slavery, although declining, was not yet extinct. Rhode Island still held 962; Connecticut 2,759; New York 21,324; New Jersey 11,428; Pennsylvania 3,737. From 1790 downward, the following table will correctly exhibit the decline of slavery at each succeeding census:

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
R. Island,	962	381	103	48	17	5
Conn.	2,759	951	310	97	25	17
Penn'a.	3,737	1,706	795	211	403	64
N. York,	21,324	20,343	15,017	10,068	75	4
N. Jersey,	11,423	11,422	10,351	7,657	2,254	674

There is nothing in this table worthy of particular remark beyond the fact that the general direction of the movement is clearly from North and East to South and West, and that the revolution had become complete in four New England States, and had made great progress in all, before it had commenced in New Jersey and when its progress in New York was inconsiderable. After remarking the general tendency of its progress from North to South, in those States which at present are designated as free, we would naturally look with some curiosity at the returns of the frontier slave States, in order to see whether the movement still continues in a Southern direction, or is altogether arrested in its course by the different character of the Southern population. We are not long kept in suspense upon this subject. The frontier fortresses of slavery are clearly composed of Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia and North Carolina upon the Eastern border, and of Missouri and Kentucky upon the West. If we are correct in fixing upon public opinion as the immediate cause of the decline of sla-

very, we would naturally suppose that the institution would give way in the North first, and that the resistance would be more stubborn as the revolution progressed Southward.—The climate of the North was never propitious to African slavery. Born under the burning sun of the Tropics, capable of enduring a heat under which the white man dies, the negro recoils from the North as from a natural enemy, and turns to the South as to his natural home. So strong is this instinctive tendency of his race, that all positive laws which seek to counteract it, will, in all probability, ultimately give way to the great natural law, which slowly impels him in that direction. When the institution is therefore attacked along its whole line, the weaker portions will first yield to the enemy, and the stronger parts will make a more stubborn resistance. When a coast of 1000 miles is slowly worn away by the breakers of a thousand years, it is the softer strata of clays, of shoals and of sands which are first devoured by the all-wasting element, and hollowed out in the shape of bays and spacious harbors, while the harder rocks stand firm against the encroaching waves, and in the form of abrupt and frowning promontories, continue for centuries to point out the original line of coast upon which the war of the breakers commenced. The institution was always sickly in Massachusetts and Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. And when the breath of public opinion breathed upon it throughout the world, it withered at once in the far North, and died without a struggle. A feeble resistance was made in the southern tier of the New England States—Connecticut and Rhode Island—and a somewhat obstinate stand was made in New York and New Jersey. But all in vain. It slowly receded south of Mason and Dixon's line, and en-

trenched itself in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, where a southern sun, and the manners of the people promised it a long abiding place. If there be any truth or reality in the principles which we have advanced, slavery ought to decline in Delaware first, then in Maryland, then in Columbia, afterwards in Virginia, and last of all in North Carolina, upon the Eastern frontier; while upon the West, it should decay more rapidly in Missouri than Kentucky; and Kentucky should precede Tennessee in its tendency to emancipation. Whether the result is an accident, or whether it proceeds from a deep-seated, all-pervading and permanent cause, we shall not stop to enquire; but certainly the returns of the census since 1790 exhibit a relative decline of slavery in the frontier States, bearing a singular conformity, in point of time, to their geographical exposure to a Northern influence.—In all of the States which we have mentioned, except Tennessee, a great change in this institution is distinctly perceptible, and is stronger or weaker, earlier or later, in remarkable accordance with the latitude of the State and its general exposure to a revolutionary movement, beginning in the distant Northeast and slowly extending Southward and Westward. A careful examination of the returns also discloses that this great movement passes through two distinct stages, and that the first stage invariably precedes and is as invariably followed by the last. When slavery is strong and vigorous in a State, when the withering blight from the North has not yet affected it, the black race almost invariably increase more rapidly than the white. The first symptom of decline is only comparative. This natural, or at least this original order of things, is reversed, and the white population begins to gain upon the negroes. This con-

tinues for a greater or less period, according to circumstances, generally about twenty years, when the last stage is ushered in, and the slave race begins to decrease in number. The ratio of decrease is generally accelerated from year to year, until time or a Legislative act of emancipation shall finally close the drama. As early as 1790, Delaware had already passed through the first stage of relative decline, and was entering upon the last stage of positive decline. The following table correctly represents the decline of slavery in that State since 1790:

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
No. slaves,	8,887	6,153	4,177	4,509	3,292	2,605

Maryland comes next in geographical order, and she is twenty years behind Delaware and twenty years ahead of Virginia, in the great movement which we are endeavoring to illustrate. Maryland enters upon the first stage of relative decrease in 1800, and in 1820 she enters upon the second and last stage of positive decrease; while Virginia enters upon the first stage in 1820, and upon the last in 1840. It is certainly somewhat remarkable that the same interval should separate these two States both in the first and last stages of decline, and it tends to prove a regularity too marked to be attributed to accident. Here is a view of the relative strength of the whites and negroes in Maryland since 1790:

	1790.	1800.	1810.
Slaves,	103,036	105,635	111,502
Whites,	206,649	216,326	235,117
	1820.	1830.	1840.
Slaves,	107,398	102,294	89,737
Whites,	260,222	291,108	318,204

From these tables it appears that in 1800 the whites had increased upon the slaves one and one-tenth per cent.; that this ratio, in 1810, had increased to three and one-fifth per cent.; in 1820 to thirteen per cent., accompanied with a positive decline of slaves; in 1830 to fifteen and one-tenth per cent., with a continued and

slightly accelerated decline of slaves; and in 1840 to twenty and one-half per cent., with a rapidly accelerated decline of slaves.

The District of Columbia comes next in geographical order, and illustrates the unbroken regularity of the movement with striking force. We find that the District entered the first stage twenty years later than Maryland, and entered upon the last stage ten years earlier than Virginia. The following table represents the condition of slavery in the District from 1800 to 1840:

	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Whites,	10,066	16,079	22,614	27,563	30,657
Slaves,	3,244	5,395	6,377	6,119	4,694

We see here that as late as 1810, slavery was vigorous and untouched by the blight which had fallen sharply upon Delaware, and had been sensibly felt in Maryland; for since 1800 the slaves in the District had increased upon the whites nearly seven per cent. But in 1820 the tables were decidedly turned, and the whites increased twenty-two per cent. upon the slaves; in 1830 they had increased twenty-four and three-tenths upon the slaves, accompanied by a positive decline of the slaves of two and a half per cent., which was accelerated, in 1840, to a positive decline of twenty-three and two-tenths per cent.

The noble old Commonwealth of Virginia comes next in geographical order, and before I had examined the returns of her population, I thought it probable that the theory of unbroken progression from North to South, which had thus far been sustained with singular uniformity, would vanish into air, when tested by the census of the Old Dominion. She was the oldest and the proudest of the slave States. Strong in ancient renown, in the immortal names which have graced her history, in the vast extent of her territory and resources, and in the haughty but generous ca-

valier stock from which she sprung, it was natural to suppose that she would cling to her ancient institutions with an obstinate tenacity which would severely test the strength and permanence of the slow revolution which was rolling upon her. Accordingly we find that from 1790 to 1810, while all the States north of her were slowly crumbling before the advancing tide, she remained erect and undaunted, her slave population steadily increasing upon her white. But in 1820, when all her barriers to the North had been broken down, when Delaware was far advanced in the last stage of decline, when Maryland had passed through the first stage and was advancing rapidly in the second, the proud Old Dominion began slowly to roll and rock like a ship at anchor before the force of an ocean swell. The mighty movement had reached her borders, slow, massive, noiseless—a moral element as resistless as the wave which wears away the rock, before which, fixed and inveterate habits, the fiery passions of the heart, the barrier of human laws, and the pride of ancient renown arrayed themselves in vain. The regularity of its march Southward was not for a moment interrupted. As Connecticut had followed Massachusetts, as New York had followed Connecticut, as Delaware had followed New York, as Maryland had followed Delaware, so Virginia followed Maryland. In 1820, for the first time, her white race began to increase upon her slaves; in 1830, the ratio of increase was largely accelerated, and in 1840, Virginia had entered the last stage of positive decrease, her slaves having decreased in number nearly 21,000, while her white population had increased more than 45,000. The following tables correctly represent the relative growth and decline of her population since 1790:

	1790.	1800.	1810.
Whites,	442,115	514,280	551,534
Slaves,	293,427	345,796	392,518
	1820.	1830.	1840.
Whites,	603,337	694,300	740,968
Slaves,	425,153	469,757	448,987

North Carolina, Kentucky and Missouri may next be considered together, as they each have only entered upon the first stage of comparative decline, and all of them are twenty years later than Virginia in entering upon that stage. Until 1830, slavery manifested no symptom of decline in either of the three last named States. In all of them, up to that time, the slave race had decidedly increased upon the whites, and no change was indicated in either until the census of 1840. It then appeared, that as Maryland was twenty years behind Delaware, as Virginia was twenty years behind Maryland, so the last three named States were twenty years behind Virginia, in entering upon the first stage of comparative decline. But this equality in point of time is by no means accompanied with an equality in the degree of intensity with which they have followed in the wake of the States north of them.—If the regularity which we have thus far seen exhibited, in the progress from North to South, (when no local causes control it,) should be permanent in its character, arising from a deep-seated and permanent cause, we would naturally suppose that Missouri would be foremost—if not in time, at least in intensity—that Kentucky would be next, and that N. Carolina would be last. Whether it is merely accidental or otherwise, certainly the census returns of 1840, display a vast difference in the strength of the inclination to freedom exhibited by the three States. North Carolina changes her course slowly and lazily, as a vessel almost becalmed, would yield to the gentlest breath of a rising breeze. Kentucky tacks with rather more decision and

rapidity, but seems still only half resolved upon her future course, and her step is slow and wavering. Missouri, on the contrary, turns with sudden violence and rushes along her new path with the impetuous speed of the dark and troubled stream from which she derives her name. In North Carolina, between 1830 and 1840, the whites had increased upon the blacks about two per cent., in Kentucky three and a half per cent., in Missouri fifty per cent. But this difference, great as it is, does not fully express the relative vehemence with which the change was made. At the census of 1830, in North Carolina, the slaves had increased upon the whites 7 per cent., in Kentucky 11-4 per cent., in Missouri 41 per cent. The relative violence of the change may, therefore, be somewhat loosely indicated by the figures 9, 14, 9 and 91. No doubt great allowance should be made for the rapid growth of Missouri, and the nearly stationary condition of North Carolina; but after all due weight is given to that circumstance, the difference is very remarkable. The following tables are copied from the census returns:

	1790.	1800.	1810.
N. Carolina—Whites,	288,204	337,764	376,410
Slaves,	100,572	133,296	168,894
	1820.	1830.	1840.
Whites,	419,200	472,843	484,879
Slaves,	205,017	245,601	245,817
	1790.	1800.	1810.
Kentucky—Whites,	61,133	179,671	324,227
Slaves,	11,830	40,343	80,561
	1820.	1830.	1840.
Whites,	434,826	517,787	590,253
Slaves,	126,732	165,213	182,258
	1810.	1820.	1830.
Missouri—Whites,	17,227	56,017	114,795
Slaves,	3,011	10,222	25,091
			1840.
			58,240

Now upon an examination of the returns of Arkansas, lying immediately south of Missouri, of Tennessee lying south of Kentucky, and of South Carolina, which is protected on her northern frontier by the Old North State, we find them entirely unaffected by the great changes which have occurred north of them. In

all of these States the slave race is still increasing more rapidly than the white, and has done so as far back as we have any account of their population. So slight, partial, and temporary are the exceptions to a broad general rule, that in all States south of Kentucky and North Carolina, the slave race has always and does yet, increase more rapidly than the whites, that it may with confidence be regarded as a fixed and general law. Out of thirty-one enumerations of population in these States, there are three which show a slight increase of the whites over the blacks, and twenty-eight which show the reverse in marked and striking characters. These three exceptions were local and temporary, and cannot shake the general rule, which rests upon causes well understood, and which have often been elucidated.

I have said that the last stage of slavery was naturally closed by a legislative act of emancipation. That this has been the case in the States north of Mason and Dixon's line will not be disputed, and need not be shown. Whether the same result may or may not be expected in the northern slave States, is a question upon which different opinions may be expected to exist. But if such a result were to occur, we would naturally suppose, from the remarkable regularity which has marked the other stages of the movement, that Delaware would take the lead, that Maryland would follow, and that Virginia, Missouri, and Kentucky, would succeed. Now it is well known, that less than two years ago, a bill for the emancipation of her slaves, passed one branch of the Delaware Legislature, and was arrested in the Senate by a single vote. That her representative in Congress, during the last winter, was seen voting upon the Wilmot proviso with the

northern members against the south in unbroken array, and without distinction of parties, and that for all practical purposes Delaware is now to be regarded as essentially a free State. Assuming that an act of emancipation will pass the Delaware Legislature in the year 1850, and that the same intervals of time will mark the last act, which have distinguished the preceding stages in the several States, the great problem of the duration of slavery in the frontier States, would be easily solved. Maryland would then pass an act of emancipation in 1870; Virginia in 1890; Kentucky, Missouri, and North Carolina about the year 1910—unless the rapid movement of Missouri should cause her to outstrip her sisters and anticipate the usual period. I will readily admit, however, that such a prediction, however amusing to the fancy, and however possible in its accomplishment, would rest upon no such secure and immovable basis, as does the great proposition which I have endeavored to illustrate, to wit: that slavery is not permanent in the northern slave States, but is slowly receding in a southern direction, and if time be allowed, will entirely disappear from our borders. There are in the natural as well as in the moral world, great and slow movements, both of recession and advance, often continued through centuries of change, which arrest the eye of the naturalist and philosopher, and the final result of which is confidently predicted long before it is clearly unfolded to the busy masses of mankind. No naturalist hesitates with absolute certainty to declare, that the buffalo, the beaver, and the Indian races, are drawing near the close of their career, and are destined in a few brief years to disappear forever. Their recession from east to west commenced nearly three centuries ago,

when the bark of the Pilgrim race first grated upon the Plymouth sands. The wild barbaric chivalry which now chases the buffalo, or follows the war path over the boundless prairies of the Far West, once roamed upon the banks of the Delaware and drank of the mountain sources of the Hudson. The fated race of the Anglo-Saxon came over the blue waters from the distant east, and from that moment the death knell of the indigenous tribes has rung mournfully in the ear of the world. No human power, not the combined armies and navies of Christendom, no paper protests, or legislative enactment, can arrest the melancholy march of the Indian race to their ocean grave in the Far West. Their retreat from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore, running through three centuries of time, and illustrated by the heroism of King Philip and Tecumseh, will live in the annals of the world, but all else will perish. Even now, in the language of the prophet of old, we may say "their time is near to come, and their days shall not be prolonged." No less distinct, although of far later origin, is the recession of the Spanish, and the advance of the Anglo-Saxon race from North to South. This has been slowly progressing for fifty years, and, as early as 1832, had developed itself so distinctly, that the profound and far-seeing De Toqueville predicted the events of the last few years almost with the minute accuracy of a history of the past. For good or for evil, for weal or woe, the Anglo-Saxon race advances westward and southward with a haughty step which no paper barrier can arrest, and the Indian and Mexican retreat before him, perishing as they recede. Not less distinctly marked, but with a step more noiseless and slow, is that great combined moral and physical recession which I have

endeavored to illustrate. There is a steadiness along a vastly extended line, a slow, sullen, massive regularity, which suggests the idea of vast power, and fixed and immutable purpose. It hears no remonstrance, it respects no prejudice, it regards no boundary, it pauses for no obstacle. Day and night, summer and winter, with a step that never tires, yet which never seems to move, it still rolls on through granite and steel to its far destiny in the distant south. What is that destiny, and where is the home which nature has provided for this slow and sable wanderer? Shall he dwell for long centuries among the sugar canes of Louisiana and Texas? Shall he pitch his tent in the marshy and death-girdled islands of the West Indian seas? Shall he gradually mingle with the swarthy bands of Mexico, and share with them the long and disastrous retreat through centuries of hopeless contest to the distant shores of the Amazon and Orinoco? Or like the crew of the fabled Phantom ship, shall he be

"A wanderer o'er eternity,
Whose bark drives on and on, and anchored
ne'er shall be?"

To these questions I have at present no answer. The task which I undertook was far more simple and easy. I asserted that slavery was slowly retiring to the South, and I have proved it. That a revolution has begun in all of the frontier slave States, and is nearly complete in some, I have shown, as I think, by indisputable facts. That this revolution is destined to go forward and not backward in the States where it has commenced, I have not a shadow of doubt. To what new States it may be extended, or whether it will be extended to any, is a question which I leave entirely untouched.

My second proposition is so easily established, and so universally admitted, by all who have examined

the subject, that but for the sake of displaying the enormity of the evil which threatens us, I should not dwell upon it at all. As it is, I will briefly point out a few leading features connected with it, and pass on to the last subject, which I have undertaken to illustrate.

Of the myriads of free negroes which encumber the free States, I shall say nothing. I will merely advert to this class as it exists in the frontier slave States. In Delaware, although the slaves since 1790 have decreased from 8,887 to 2,605, yet in Delaware there were nearly 17,000 free negroes in 1840, and at that time, and for nearly twenty years back, they had increased in a ratio nearly five times greater than the whites. In Maryland, although the slaves had decreased in 30 years from 111,502 to 89,737, yet the free blacks had increased during the same time from about 33,000 to 63,078 and the ratio of their increase had been greatly more rapid than the whites. In Virginia, the free blacks had increased from about 12,000 in 1790, to about 50,000 in 1840, and the ratio of their increase until 1840 was generally double that of the whites, in 1840 it was slightly less. In Kentucky, the free blacks have increased from 114 in 1790 to 7,317 in 1840. Between 1830 and 1840, the whites in Kentucky had increased about 14 per cent. while the free blacks had increased about 49 per cent. In the census of 1830 the whites in Kentucky had increased 19 per cent. while the free blacks had increased 78 per cent. It is worthy of remark that the free blacks are increasing in Kentucky, with a rapidity immensely greater than that with which they increase in Tennessee, and that in Missouri the ratio of their increase is immensely superior to that of Kentucky. In the six States which we have denominated

the Northern slave States, there were in 1840, 160,502 free blacks, whose ratio of increase, if Missouri be omitted, was double that of the whites in the same States, and including Missouri, was still considerably more rapid than that of the whites. I am aware that the natural ratio of increase of the free blacks in the Northern States is greatly inferior to that of the whites, and that in the South it is inferior to that of the slaves. I am also aware that it is the constant accession which the free blacks of Kentucky receive from continued emancipation, which swells their number so rapidly. The same cause no doubt contributes to swell the ratio of increase in the other frontier slave States. But this does not in the slightest degree lessen the danger arising from the rapidity with which they are increasing. Unless counteracted by powerful and stringent legislation, of a character which can hardly be maintained for a long time, the free blacks of Kentucky must for many years continue to increase far more rapidly than the whites. Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, are absolutely flooded, and Kentucky is following in their footsteps with a rapidity which will soon cause her to look around for a remedy. What shall she do? Instruct them, Christianize them, convert them into good, enlightened, and industrious citizens? Alas! the dream of Abon Hassan, in the Arabian tale, was not more vain and mischievous. Take away from man all that is lofty and ennobling in his nature, the love of praise, the deathless thirst for renown, the ambition that impels, the hope that cheers, the desire to be loved, to be admired, to live in the memory of his fellows, and what do you leave him? Why you leave him the base emotion of *fear*, and the low passion for the gratification of his animal appetites! What shall

stimulate the emancipated slave in Kentucky, to noble exertion? In what walk, profession, or calling, shall he seek to rise to honor? Where is the high hope that is to cheer him in the long struggle of life? Will all the virtues of humanity united in his single person, lift him to a social level with the humblest of the white race? Will temperance and self-denial, unblemished integrity, daring courage, and lofty genius, cause his color and race to be forgotten, and lift him to a level with the mighty and noble of the land? The convict, discharged from the penitentiary, may hope one day to rise to honor, for he may change his name and his place, and none may recognize him as the condemned felon who was disgraced. But where is the fountain in which the emancipated slave can wash away the damning mark, which consigns him to infamy and contempt. He is driven with scorn from every walk of honorable ambition. Not for him is the bar or the pulpit, the favor of the people, the soldier's renown, or the scholar's wreath. What then shall he do? Why let him eat and drink like the dog or wolf, and let him sleep away, if he can, the memory of his degradation. The question is not what shall *he* do, but what shall *we* do! Sixty-two thousand free blacks in Maryland! Fifty thousand in Virginia, and seventeen thousand in little Delaware, all increasing more rapidly than the whites. Kentucky and Missouri following rapidly in their wake, with a space decidedly accelerated every year. Why, in fifty or an hundred years the evil would become intolerable. Shall we drive them from us? Where shall we drive them? westward on Missouri, eastward on Virginia, northward on Ohio, or southward on Tennessee. Will Ohio give them shelter and a home? John

Randolph's negroes most eloquently respond to the inquiry. Shall we put them to the sword, as an enemy in our midst, which we cannot propitiate, and dare not leave at liberty? Let us look around and see if humanity cannot suggest a less desperate remedy. There is upon the western coast of the African continent, a vast tract of fertile territory, capable of furnishing subsistence to 50,000,000 of men. It is thinly tenanted by barbarous tribes of negroes, whose grade of civilization is about equal to that of the Indian in his wildest state. Here is the natural cradle of the negro race. Here he was originally planted by the Creator, and from this coast he was torn by violence more than 300 years ago. Nature has given to the negro a constitution, adapted to its burning sun and deadly night-dew, but the white man sickens and dies where the negro thrives and prospers. The Great Author of nature, who has created such an infinite variety of plants and animals, has generally assigned to each a local habitation and a home, adapted to its nature, from which, if left to itself, it will rarely wander. The natural habitation of the negro is under the African tropical sun. About twenty-five years ago, when the free blacks began to press heavily upon Delaware and Maryland, and when the future increase of the evil began distinctly to disclose itself, a few enlightened and benevolent philanthropists purchased territory of the natives on the African coast, and persuaded a small colony of free blacks to risk themselves as pioneers of civilization, in the ancient land of their fathers. From that time to the present, there has been a constant, but feeble flow of population to the colony, commensurate with the smallness of the fund, and poverty of resources, which has heretofore cramped the exertions

of the society. The infant colony has now a population of about 5,000 emancipated blacks or their descendants; they are upon extremely friendly terms with the native tribes; they have, by peaceable purchases from time to time, added largely to the territory originally bought, and have now honestly paid for territory equal in extent to the whole of England, and having a sea coast of about 300 miles. All mechanical arts, all liberal professions, the occupations of commerce, and of politics, are successfully carried on by the negro race. They already own seven merchant vessels, and their exports already reach the sum of \$140,000 annually. Liberia already numbers twenty-three Christian churches, with 1,700 communicants; her missionaries are actively employed among the barbarous tribes around them; at least 15,000 natives have already become subject to their influence, have abandoned idolatry, have adopted a civilized costume and habits, and are ardently seeking to elevate themselves to a level with the colonists, by sending their children to their schools, and attending their churches. They have adopted a republican constitution upon the model of our State governments, and their courts of law, and legislative sessions, have already assumed the decorum and regularity which have heretofore peculiarly marked the infant settlements of the Anglo-Saxon race. The petty kings of barbarous tribes, for at least 200 miles in the interior of Africa, are eagerly seeking to open a friendly intercourse with the colonists, and are already negotiating for the privilege of sending their children to their schools. All this has occurred within twenty-five years, since the first emigrant from the United States landed upon the African coast, in defiance of furious opposition from the north, deep-seated jealousy in a

portion of the south, unaided by State or national wealth, and solely upheld by the scanty contributions of private benevolence. Nothing is more common in our State, than a complaint of the exceeding slowness of the operations of the society. Twenty-five years, to many, seems an age—a little eternity, within which, Africa should have been Christianized, and every free black in the Union removed. Such persons will perhaps be surprised to hear, that the growth of Liberia, in all the elements of future prosperity, is more rapid than that of any colony, with whose history we are intimately acquainted, not excepting that of the United States.

The first English colony settled upon the shores of the New World in 1586, and twenty-five years thereafter, their number did not exceed five hundred souls, among whom life and property were so insecure, that they were governed by all the rigor of martial law. At least forty years had elapsed from the first attempt at settlement, before the united colonies of Great Britain had equalled the growth of Liberia, and nowhere save in New England, was the political and religious constitution of society equally firm and stable. There is not a Spanish colony at this day, where civil and religious rights are as well understood, and as firmly established, as in the infant Republic of Liberia. The little colony maintains democratic institutions in peace and in security, administers justice, and levies taxes, maintains a prodigious ascendancy among the surrounding tribes, who regard her with admiration and wonder, without a standing army, and without tumult or disorder. There is not an old established government in Europe, at this day, which would dare to imitate her example. No doubt her growth has been slow, but it is

easy to show that the slowness of her growth was absolutely necessary to her future greatness, and is the surest evidence which man can derive, that she is destined to be a light to the African world, and a home to the emancipated slave of America. Upon what basis do I rest this confident prediction? None but an empiric or enthusiast pretends to be capable of penetrating the future, save by the diligent observation of the past. We argue from the operation of known causes to their future effects, with absolute certainty, both in the natural and moral world, and the business of life would not be carried on for another day, but for a fixed and universal belief in the constancy of the rule. Democratic institutions are of all others the most difficult to maintain, and no nation has ever yet successfully maintained them, save by a long previous training, upon a small scale at first, and gradually enlarging its bounds, as by practice it becomes more skillful in the art of governing. Such was the growth of the American Republic. The nucleus of American greatness, the embryo of that colossal power, whose shadow is thrown darkly over the future of the Old World, was the little Pilgrim Church, which the Mayflower bore over the wintry ocean, and left to the mercy of Heaven, upon the cold and rocky shore of Plymouth. The stern morality, the mature, yet ardent taste for religious freedom, was the solid foundation, upon which, slowly and gradually, a vast superstructure has been raised. It was easy for a single Christian church to establish and maintain a republic, while a million of men in the same situation, without previous experience, would have been lost in the Babel and Anarchy of their own numbers. The accession to their number was slow and gradual, composed chiefly of the

same grave and sober material, and an hundred and fifty years of experience in the exercise of democratic institutions, leaning partially for support upon the British crown, was necessary, before the infant Republic was ready to walk forth in the world *alone!* The earth has yet seen no other example of democratic institutions maintained upon a great scale. France attempted it with a population of 25,000,000, and the world has scarcely yet recovered from the shock of her example. England, Hayti, Mexico, all have failed in a like attempt, because their essay was on too large a scale, and from the want of previous and gradual preparation. Liberia, beginning like New England, upon a small scale, with a well selected material, slowly and gradually increasing, has already passed the critical period of infancy, and will soon become capable of bearing large accessions of our black population, without anarchy or confusion. But what would have been the fate of the infant colony, if twenty years ago, the 300,000 free blacks of the United States, with all their ignorance and vice, had been hurled upon them at once. It requires but little sagacity, to declare, that the light of the young Republic would have sunk forever beneath the deluge of this worse than vandal barbarism. He who expects that an age of miracles will return, that the operation of second causes will be dispensed with, and that time cease to be an element in the advancement of human affairs, may regret that the growth of Liberia has been slow and gradual. But the enlightened and steady friend of the African race, will not be discouraged by a circumstance, which he regards as a happy omen of future grandeur and renown. All that is great and permanent, and salutary on earth, is slow in its development. The bird,

the insect, the flower, that rushes earliest to maturity, is ever the first to perish and decay. Of all the animals, which inhabit our earth, the the infancy of *man* is the longest, the most helpless, and the most painful, yet he alone, of all the busy throng, is destined to triumph over death, and survive even the wreck of the planet he inhabits. Of all the pageants which have dazzled the eyes of the earth, the Empire of Napoleon was the most splendid and glorious. Like the enchanted palace of the Arabian tale, it sprung up to maturity in a single night, and so massive were its proportions, so gigantic seemed its strength, that the profound and far reaching sagacity of even Pitt and McIntosh, were at fault, and predicted for it a duration, commensurate with the iron materials of which it seemed composed. But scarcely were the predictions recorded, when the mighty mass crumbled in ruins, and in less than twelve months, scarce a wreck remained visible to the eye. Not so the vast fabric of Roman greatness. From a little association of shepherds and herdsmen, upon the banks of a trifling stream, it gradually and slowly rose, through long centuries of continued growth, to the empire of the world. Where are now the enemies that grappled with her green youth, or triumphed over her declining years? Carthage and Macedonia, Goths, and Vandals, Parthians and Huns, are names that have long passed away. Religions, languages, empires, all have perished, but the eternal city still lifts her grey head above the wreck of dead empires, and even now the eyes of the world are turned to her, with an interest as fresh and as strong, as when two thousand years ago she grasped the sceptre of the world. Liberia grows slowly, but she consolidates her strength, and becomes familiarized to self-government. Besides her na-

tural growth, and the accession of strength which she will slowly receive from the native tribes, there cannot be a rational doubt, that the emigration from this country is destined very largely to increase. As the numbers of the free blacks increase in the frontier slave States, and I have shown that they will continue to increase rapidly, their condition will gradually become more and more disagreeable and uneasy. The public feelings against them is daily becoming stronger. At the same time Liberia will every year become a more desirable residence to them. The facility of intercourse so recently established, will soon dispel the vague horror which distance and ignorance have cast over the country. As soon as they thoroughly understand the advantages of Liberia, and as soon as they feel a little more sensibly the evil and annoyance of a residence here, and both events are rapidly approaching, there will be little difficulty in finding emigrants willing to go at the expense of the colony. The rapidly growing nuisance of a free black population, will, in all probability, increase the amount of private contribution, and will certainly awaken the States most severely pressed, to the necessity of an annual appropriation. Before many years have passed, and when the intercourse with Liberia shall have greatly increased, the most intelligent and wealthy of the free blacks, will gladly emigrate at their own expense, and at a still later period, the tendency of the free blacks to Liberia, will become as general and irresistible, as is now that of the pauper population of Europe to our own shores. The same causes which produce the one, must inevitably produce the other. The enormous increase of Dutch emigration, since so easy a communication by mail has been opened with Germany, is very striking, and

steps are now in progress, which will render the communication between the free blacks of America and Liberia, easy and familiar. There can be no doubt that Liberia will with every year become more able to bear the increased emigration, which must soon pour in upon her, just as America is now able to sustain an annual influx of nearly 300,000 ignorant foreigners, which one hundred years ago would have seriously endangered her government.

As religious oppression in the old world caused a constant stream of emigration to the infant colonies of New England—as that emigration has slowly increased during the last two hundred years, until now it has swelled to a roaring flood which threatens to overwhelm us—so the uneasy and degraded condition of the free black in this country, contrasted with the brilliant prospect which invites him to Liberia, with the daily increasing facility of intercourse between America and Liberia, together with the continued and increasing operation of that great movement which I have endeavored to illustrate, will cause the tide of emigration to set towards the African shore at last with a force which even the most sanguine can now scarcely imagine. All the great causes now in operation, are most surely destined to continue in existence, and to grow in power. The root and foundation of the whole, the life and soul of the mighty movement, is the public opinion of the Christian and civilized world. If that shall halt in its forward movement of the last hundred years, if it shall retrace all the steps which it has taken, if slavery shall again cover New England, Jamaica, and St. Domingo, and the slave trade once more darken the ocean with its legitimate flag, then the death-knell of Liberia has struck, and the hope

of African civilization is vain. But if the march of public opinion is onward and not backward, then shall the long night of African barbarism come to a close, and the starry flag of her great republic shall yet flout the blue skies of the tropical world. Time, the mighty workman, the great philosopher, the builder up of truth, and the destroyer of error—time alone is necessary to disclose to a wondering world the incredible tale of African greatness. Let time roll on for the short space of a single human life, the three score and ten years, which the child now living may well hope to witness, and what will that child see upon the far Liberian coast? A cluster of little republics extending three hundred miles upon the coast, and two hundred miles in the interior. Their surface is dotted with villages and their ports are crowded with shipping. We hear every where the familiar accents of our own language, and we see every where the evidences of that all-pervading commercial activity which democratic institutions and a maritime situation never fail to engender. The population is yet thin, except in the seaport towns, but churches, villages, and dwellings, are rising with magical rapidity in the interior, and every thing displays the bustle and activity of a young and growing people. But what is seventy years in the life of a nation? Let time still roll on, and look not again at the young republic until her childhood is passed, and her strength confirmed by the years of a nation's growth. Let three times the span of man's brief existence be allowed her—let two hundred years roll away—let her growth be incomparably below that of Ohio, and after the next forty years, let her ratio of increase be only that of the whole United States, and you have a republic of ten millions of souls. Let democratic

freedom, and geographical position, exert but one half the influence upon her that it has shown in the Anglo-Saxon race, and her flag will cover the ocean and ransack every sea with the rich produce of her tropical climate. Let the protestant religion have one half the influence with them which it has exercised over the more favored races of the earth, and the interior of Africa will sparkle in the light of the Christian faith, and the active hum of civilized industry will awaken the echoes of her long slumbering mountains. Why should not these things be? Do we ask that any miracle should be performed? Do we expect that nature shall alter her ordinary course, or even increase by a single degree the ordinary rapidity of her step? No far from this being the case, we even abate somewhat of the ordinary power of second causes, in deference to the supposed inferiority of the African race—an inferiority assumed in argument, but never yet proved by the haughty races which have hitherto oppressed them; for if all men are really descended from Adam, the difference of races is the result of accidental, and not permanent and original causes. We assign to the African upon the Liberian coast, only one half of the growth of the Anglo-Saxon, within the same period, upon the American continent. What philosopher or politician in the days of King James, in the tobacco plantation of Jamestown, or the little Pilgrim Church of the wilderness, saw the mighty empire which in two hundred years was to bestride the American continent from the Isthmus of Darien to the North Pole, and move among the crowns of the old world with so haughty a crest? Admit that the negro belongs to the race of Adam, and that long continued moral causes will operate upon him as they have done upon other races of man, and all the difficulties of

African civilization are solved by the simple lapse of time.

In conclusion, I may remark, that there is an inherent *probability* in the event which I have predicted, from its accordance with the general tendency to *compensation*, and an equalizing adjustment of the balance of good or evil, traces of which are clearly apparent in the history of the world. Power and civilization, greatness and renown, have never been permanent in races or localities, climates or colors. Within the short period of authentic history, the sceptre of civilization and power has been successively wielded by many different races, from all of whom in turn it has been wrested by another race. It has shown itself equally averse to a permanent residence in any quarter of the globe, and has alternately occupied and abandoned many regions of the earth, which have successively passed through the extremes of power and degradation, of refinement and barbarism. Assyria and Egypt at one time monopolized the power, the arts, and the science of the world. They have long been sunk in barbarism and degradation. The freedom, the eloquence, the renown of Greece, once held the world in admiration and fear; but for long centuries she has been the slave of barbarism and as barbarous as her oppressors. Italy has alternately been the seat of freedom and slavery, power and weakness, enlightened elegance and gross superstition. Within the last four hundred years Spain has passed through the extremes of freedom and renown, slavery and disgrace. Power and civilization seem thus far to have travelled from the far east in a western direction, successively visiting and deserting almost every race and region in its route. Even the cheerless deserts of Arabia have not been always deserted, and the darkness of

the middle ages was cheered by the science, the civilization, and the renown of her Saracen Caliphs. Almost every other race has had its day of light, however deep the darkness which has followed. But the lot of the negro has as yet been an unmingled heritage of woe. That beautiful system of *compensation* which pervades the work of the Creator, by which any apparent injustice or defect in one gift to his creatures is atoned for and *compensated* in some other way, is finely illustrated by Paley, and is too familiar to be dwelt upon by me. And if the African negro is not the only one of his creatures to whom the rule does not apply, we would suppose it natural, that at some time and in some way, the long delayed hour of compensation would arrive. What a splendid illustration of the rule will be given, if the negro race shall finally be exalted by the same hand which laid them low. If arts and civilization, wealth and renown, life and immortality, shall be bestowed

upon their country, by the Anglo-Saxon, in return for the dark atrocity of the slave trade, and the long bondage of the deadly rice swamp. Who will not rejoice if such shall finally be the result? Who would not wish in his day and generation to contribute his feeble aid in atoning for a great wrong inflicted by his race in other days, and in converting it into an incalculable blessing to generations yet unborn? True we can never witness the final consummation of the work. We cannot, except by long anticipation, feast our eyes upon the spectacle of African regeneration. But even we can gaze upon the germination of the plant whose flower and fruit will yet gladden the eyes of our children. It is our duty to aid its struggling infancy—to enlist the sympathy of our countrymen in its support, to protect it as far as possible from the blind fury of its enemies, with the thorough conviction, that the revolution of a few brief years will place it upon a foundation which may-bid defiance to opposition.

Letter from a Colored Man in New York.

THE following letter from *George H. Baltimore*, we intended to have published sooner, but it was crowded out by a press of other matter.—We now lay it before our readers as a specimen of the change that is taking place in the minds of many of the colored people respecting Liberia.

WHITEHALL VILLAGE,
January 19, 1848.

REV. WM. McLAIN: I received the December Repository of 1847, by paying its postage, from a second person. I can assure you that I read its pages with the profoundest interest. I also received the January

Repository for the present year, containing the interesting documents of the new and independent State—its Declaration of Independence and its Constitution. I see the notice of the thirty-first anniversary of the American Colonization Society at the Federal Capital, Washington. My desire is that the grace of God may fall on its membership, and wise counsel attend its deliberations, for it kills two birds with one stone, as the old saying has it. It takes the colored man poor and mean—yea, almost child-like to any thing that is manly in the United States—with his consent, and places him on a continent where the half bushel which covered his intellectual faculties from the world

is thrown off, and already begins to give light around. 2d. It takes away the flimsy objection, (by opening a door for those who have slaves to send them to Liberia) for we will not live in the same State or country with them where they are called free. My imaginary objection against this philanthropic institution was, not that they could not establish the colony; not that they would not aid in its growth; but would they, in a century or half century, when the colonists required their independence, would not the members of the American Colonization Society, some of whose members actually held men as slaves, with those who did not, construe it some way into the hands of the government of the United

States, so that they would eventually have to revolutionize from the United States as the United States did from Great Britain. The problem is solved. The Government of Liberia declares that the American Colonization Society has fulfilled all its engagements, and Liberia is a free political State; and it is clearly to be seen that its citizens have a just conception of paying honor to whom honor is due, by rewarding their indefatigable Governor, J. J. Roberts, with the first Presidential Chair.—So my imaginary objection is blown to the winds.

Yours in the cause of the oppressed and Colonization.

GEO. H.-BALTIMORE.

Resignation of Rev. Mr. Kavanaugh.

THE REV. B. T. Kavanaugh having resigned his agency in Indiana, presents in the last number of the *Colonizationist* his valedictory address, from which we make the following extracts:

In taking a final leave of our friends, therefore, we do so under feelings of peculiar satisfaction, in view of the very prosperous condition in which we leave our cause. We shall ever be its devoted friend and advocate, in private capacity, we shall hold ourself ready to defend it to the last against the assaults and slanders of its enemies. We hope the auxiliary societies in Indiana will keep up their organizations, hold public meetings, and make their annual contributions. In the future, it will afford us great pleasure to meet the many friends we have made throughout the State, should fortune favor us so much, here or elsewhere. It is an honor and a pleasure to be associated with such persons as have patronized

our cause in this State. Indeed we shall ever esteem it an honor, to be identified with the colonization cause, as we have been in our recent agency. May Heaven prosper the American Colonization Society—crown Liberia with signal success, long life and much renown—engage the hearts of all good men in its support, and bring speedy relief and great elevation to the colored race.

But while circumstances have compelled us to take the course we have done, the interest of the great cause abroad is not to be affected, adversely, in the slightest degree. So far from it, the events of the past year have given to our glorious cause an impetus, which will enable it to arise to its true position before the American people and before the world. It has witnessed, in the advance movements of its colonies in Liberia, results which have crowned it with imperishable honors and filled its friends and patrons with inexpressible delight. The proud posi-

tion now occupied by Liberia, as a free, independent Republic, a sovereign and enlightened nation, reflects back upon its founders and the American Colonization Society, a radiant light which vindicates the wisdom of its policy, and the benevolence of its schemes, in a degree which will bid defiance to all efforts, ever again to obscure her prospects, or check her future career, in doing a work, the accomplishment of which will essentially benefit the whole human race, and powerfully tend to revolutionize the African continent, and extend to the ends of the earth.

INDIANA will share in this work. The good seed already sown will not be lost. There are thousands of true and generous friends in our State, whose pleasure it will be to perform a noble part in so great a work. A very large majority of our citizens are now right on this subject, in

sentiment. The time is at hand, when their influence will be used to undeceive the colored people of this country, who have long been imposed upon, by hearing doleful accounts of the designs of Colonizationists and the character of Liberia. Already the colored people of Illinois, in a convention of six or seven hundred, have taken action on the subject, and sent an agent to examine the country, who will return and report—doubtless favorably; when there will be a general emigration. There are now many *emigrants* who have engaged their passage, in the East, who will sail during the present year. Liberia, as a REPUBLIC, will win to her embrace thousands every year, who will go on their own charges. These are the prospects before us. They are cheering in the extreme.

[From the Presbyterian Herald.]

Rev. H. W. Ellis.

OUR readers will remember this name as being that of a colored man, a slave, who under great difficulties succeeded in procuring a highly respectable education, and was finally licensed by one of the Presbyteries in Alabama, and purchased with his family, by the Synods of Alabama and Mississippi, and sent to Africa as a missionary of the Presbyterian Board. He has written a letter to Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Gainesville, Alabama, dated Monrovia, November 19, 1847, from which we make the following extracts, as being interesting to our numerous readers who contributed to his purchase, as well as to the friends of Christ in general. He says:

"We are all in Africa, and are all well, *very well*. We arrived at Monrovia, 14th March, 1847; and, sir, I was never more disappointed (though

very agreeably) in my remembrance.

A view of Monrovia, as taken by travelers on the high sea, standing as it does upon a lofty and beautiful promontory, is sublime and inviting to a sea weary traveler in an eminent degree, especially when viewed by one who expects to make this long expected city his future home, the stage of his future actions, a free and happy home for his children. * *

The second Sabbath after my arrival I preached in the Presbyterian church, from Ephesians ii. 20:— 'And are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone.' The Rev. James Eden (then pastor of our church) died on the first day of June, aged 63 years, and on the third Sabbath of Aug. I was installed pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church of Monrovia.

"We took the acclimating fever in two weeks after our arrival, but it has been with us unusually moderate. My children had scarcely any fever. Celia, my wife, has been moderately sick. She had very little fever. My own attacks have been more frequent than all the rest of my family together, but my attacks were very short, for I have never been confined to bed, nor even in the house, three days at a time.

"There have been five persons

added to our church since I have been pastor, three by letter, and two new converts, one was my son Jeremiah. Please ask the kind and benevolent white ladies of — to accept the assurances of the everlasting gratitude of myself and family for the bright manifestation of their love to the Saviour, but shown to us in giving to us, among a variety of other good things, a beautiful and costly family Bible. O, may the God of the Christian prosper them."

Liberality.

THE following instance of great liberality was showed by one of the company of emigrants who sailed in the Packet on the 11th ultimo. It is worthy of all praise :

To the Editor of the African Repository :

It is often thought, and sometimes charged, upon those who emancipate slaves, that such only are liberated who are unfit, either from age, infirmity, or habits, for other purposes. Permit me to relate an anecdote which came under my own immediate observation, and leave it to you to make such reflections on it as you may think proper.

During the past year a lady emancipated all her slaves (about forty),

and bequeathed them her estate. Not long after her death the executor to whose care they had been intrusted, deemed it proper to call them together, and state his reasons for determining to send them to Liberia: after he concluded, one of the negroes manifesting a deep concern for his family, says, "I have no doubt all you say is right, and that it is best for us to go to Africa, but I grieve to leave my wife." His brother, who was a single man, with great promptness, and manly disinterestedness, said, "you can take all my money, buy your wife, I can work and support myself anywhere." Such a feeling must spring from the promptings of a generous soul.

Proceedings at a Meeting in Washington, Pa.

ON Friday, February 17th, a meeting assembled in the Court House, in Washington, Pa., to hear a colored man, Mr. Walker, state his reasons for wishing aid to enable him to visit Liberia, and see for himself the real condition of things, with a view to return and report to the colored people.

The Hon. Judge GRAYSON was called to the Chair, and Professor R. H. LEE was made Secretary.

Professor MURRAY was requested to open the meeting with prayer.

The Chairman introduced Mr.

WALKER to the meeting. The Rev. Mr. PINNEY stated the substance of letters in recommendation of Mr. Walker. Mr. Walker then addressed the meeting.

A resolution was moved and seconded, and adopted, that a Committee be appointed to procure contributions to aid Mr. Walker.

J. GRAYSON, *Chairman.*

R. H. LEE, *Sec'y.*

Committee—GEO. LANKERT, JAS. RUPLE, C. M. REED, Dr. LANE, J. R. GRIFFITH.

Expedition by the Liberia Packet.

THE Liberia Packet sailed from Baltimore on the 11th instant with a fine company of emigrants, as will appear from the following list of their names:

Emancipated by will of Nancy Cain, late of Sussex county, Virginia, and sent to Liberia by John R. Chambliss, Esq., her Executor.

No.	Names.	Age.	Remarks.	No.	Names.	Age.	Remarks.
1	Frank Collier	-	Frank's children.	22	Pompey Collier	-	Rhoda's children.
2	Jerre Collier	65		23	Mary Collier	-	
3	David Collier	45		24	Viney Collier	-	
4	Claiborn Collier	32		25	Sam Collier	-	
5	Fayette Collier	28		26	Gordon Collier	-	Martha Ann's children.
6	Celia Collier	12		27	Martha Ann Collier	-	
7	Sylvia Collier	35		28	Mariah Collier	-	
8	Disa Collier	30		29	Sarah Collier	-	Wife of Winfield.
9	Wyatt Collier	25		30	Caroline Collier	-	
10	George Collier	12		31	Atha Collier	-	Caroline's children.
11	Jane Collier	10	Cetias' children.	32	Louisa Collier	-	
12	Kinza Ann Collier	8		33	Marjora Collier	-	Caroline's sister.
13	John Collier	6		34	Agnes Collier	-	
14	Sally Collier	4		35	Benjamin Collier	-	Majora's child.
15	Martha Collier	3		36	Tempey Collier	-	Caroline's brother.
16	Thomas Collier	2	Sylvia's child.	37	Jones' Collier	-	Tempey's children.
17	Hannah Collier	16		38	Jane Collier	-	
18	Frances Collier	2		39	Charles Collier	-	
19	Chaney Collier	60		40	Winney Collier	-	
20	Rhoda Collier	45		41	Sylla Collier	-	
21	Winfield Collier	30		42	Barbara Collier	-	

No.	Names.	Age.	Remarks.	No.	Names.	Age.	Remarks.
43	Annis Collier	30	} Barbara's children.	52	Epps Collier	-	} Harriet's child.
44	Henry Collier	28		53	Jesse Collier	-	
45	Scott Collier	20		54	Mark Collier	-	
46	William Collier	10	} Annis's children.	55	Harriet	-	} Brothers.
47	Peter Collier	1		56	Collin	-	
48	Matilda Collier	40		57	Wesley	-	
49	Willie Collier	20	Matilda's child.	58	Colonel	-	} Brothers.
50	Lewis Collier	55	} Brothers.	59	Leander	-	
51	Timothy Collier	40					
Emancipated by John R. Chambliss, Esq., of Greenville county, Virginia.							
60	David Collier	60	} Martha's children.	66	Louisa Hill	-	} Wife of David Collier.
61	Martha Hill	35		67	Harriet Hill	-	
62	Julia Hill	9		68	James Hill	-	} Harriet's children.
63	Winney Hill	7		69	Hannah Hill	-	
64	Nelson Hill	5		70	Nancy Hill	-	} Husb'd of Sylvia Collier
65	Wyatt Hill	3		71	Hartwell Clark	-	
Emancipated by will of Major Albert Early, of Madison county, Virginia.							
72	Roger	60	} Phebe's children.	85	Harriet	-	} Phebe's children.
73	Alice	50		86	Horace	-	
74	Powell	30		87	Carter	-	
75	Newton	27		88	Jane	-	
76	Emma	18		89	Moses	-	
77	Garnett	14		90	Milly	-	
78	Elijah	10		91	Phebe	-	
79	Jefferson	7		92	Charles	-	
80	Larkin	36		93	Mary	-	
81	Fanny	30		94	John	-	

Items of Intelligence.

HOPE FOR AFRICA.—An appeal in behalf of African Colonization was made in Dr. Potts' Church on Sabbath morning, by Rev. Dr. Humphrey, late President of Amherst College. In an eloquent address of an hour and a half, which was listened to with profound interest, he brought forward a powerful array of facts and arguments in favor of Colonization—as affording the only hope of true elevation to the free blacks in this country; as a means of great good to these United States; as a means of extending the blessings of Christian civilization over the dark continent of Africa; and, finally, as the only possible means of abolishing the slave trade.

In urging the importance of sending back the free blacks, *with their own consent*, to the arms of their bereaved mother, he said they were capable of governing themselves, and attaining a respectable standing among the nations. This was proved in Liberia, now governed entirely by colored men; no white man holding any office, civil or military, in the country. It had a public library, a lyceum, and two newspapers; it had 23 churches, and one-third of the entire population were communicants. Its laws more thorough than ours, *compelled* parents to send their children to school between the ages of five and twelve years. Of its ten thousand inhabitants, between three and four thousand were emancipated slaves, yet they were making most astonishing progress. They furnish their own teachers and preachers, build their own ships and make their own laws.

The *grand* argument in favor of colonization, he said, was its influence on the slave trade, that inhuman traffic in the blood and souls of

men. Let it not be said that this concentration of iniquity has been banished from the world by legislation, or by the combined fleets of Great Britain and America.

Sir Thomas Buxton, the Wilberforce of the present age, has ascertained by careful investigation, that while thirty years ago, 80,000 slaves were annually landed on the American continent, there are now 200,000; and the losses on the passage equal 145 per cent.; so that the whole number abstracted from Africa annually, cannot be less than half a million—as many of her children thus yearly torn from her soil, as are contained in the cities of New York and Boston; and in forty years an amount equal to the whole of the United States. These are literally packed, like so many herring, without room, during the whole passage, to sit upright or stand, and only eleven inches in width allowed to each.

Sir Thomas Buxton shows that no trade can be suppressed by legislation whose profits equal 30 per cent.: and the profits of the slave trade actually equal 150 per cent. But, he said, even in this state of things, colonization affords the highest ground to expect that this dreadful traffic will be abolished. The colony of Liberia has already driven the trade, with the exception of one factory, from more than 300 miles of what was the slave coast, emphatically.—*Journal of Commerce.*

GREENVILLE AND BLUE BARRE.—We have heard from these places a few weeks since. We speak of them together, because they are on opposite sides of the same river (Sinoe,) and very near each other, and in their general interest combined.

Rev. G. Simpson, in charge, under date of September 24th, writes:—

"We have an increase in the church of about ten. The church is in a tolerably good state at present. Our sabbath schools consist of about forty scholars, but we are very much in want of books for them."

Doctor James Brown, our teacher at Blue Barre, says:

"Our school was opened on the first instant. The ten boys I was allowed to take were brought forward very promptly, and have conducted themselves much to my satisfaction. Four or five are learning very fast. * * * They have joined the S. School at Greenville. * * * Yesterday I had to turn off two or three boys, who were brought forward to be entered as scholars. Their fathers seem quite dissatisfied, and I fear the dissatisfaction will increase."

Although Dr. Brown expresses some fears, that in consequence of neighborhood jealousies among the natives there growing out of the fact, that by mere accident, more boys were taken from one village than another; yet from his prudence, and influence among that people, we doubt not satisfactory arrangement will be made.

We regret that the appropriation for this year, will not admit of a solution perfectly satisfactory to all concerned, and enabling us to authorize the admission of *twenty*, instead of *ten* boys.—*Africa's Luminary*.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.—The second Annual Report of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church in the south, affords evidence of liberal efforts and proportionate success in supplying the spiritual wants of the colored people, large numbers of whom necessarily fall under its jurisdiction. After some earnest defence of the course which the Church has taken

in Christianizing and instructing the slave population, the report gives the following gratifying intelligence:

Within the fields of our domestic missions, the master's charities are enlarged, and his sympathies enlisted for the welfare of his responsible charge—while the mind of the slave is enlightened, the moral virtues improved, a sense of self-respect inspired, and the rights of his owner conscientiously regarded—his daily labor in the meantime being cheerfully borne, in view of "the rest that remains for the people of God."

In closing these reflections, it may not be improper to remark, as the fact is not perhaps generally known, that those conferences in which our colored missions are principally located, after defraying all the expenses of the missionary work within their own immediate bounds, are the *largest contributors* to the funds of the general treasury of any conferences within the limits of the southern organization.

The missions among the people of color embrace thirteen conferences, in which collectively are established one hundred and twenty-nine missions, employing one hundred and twenty-two missionaries, who have the oversight of thirty-three thousand four hundred and ninety-three members. Of these conferences, South Carolina has the largest membership, viz: 9,103; Tennessee, the next, 5,069; and the others range from 1,200 to nearly 5,000. The reports from the Sunday scholars are not complete; those given amount to upward of 10,000.

The yearly income of this Society amounted to \$73,667 66.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—The Post states that a Bosjuman, or Bushman, from South Africa, the first specimen of the race ever brought to this country, is now in this city, and will

shortly be exhibited to the public. This race of men, certainly one of the most curious, in their physical organization and habits, on the face of the globe, inhabit a district of country lying some fifteen hundred miles northeast of Cape Town. The region of country which they inhabit is mountainous and difficult to approach. The Bushmen have manifested the strongest dislike to an intercourse with other people. They are exceedingly shy, and always fly at the approach of the white man. They have no laws, no chiefs, no language, except a kind of guttural utterance, very disagreeable to the ear. Their food consists of reptiles, as lizards, ants, &c. In stature they

seldom exceed four feet four inches in height. They live in the bush, having no shelter of any kind, and dress in skins of the rudest description.

COLONIZATION IN ILLINOIS.—The subject of emigration to Liberia is attracting the serious attention of large numbers of the more respectable, industrious, and intelligent among the free colored people of Illinois. They have appointed one of their number, the Rev. Mr. Ball, of Springfield, but formerly from Virginia, to visit Liberia, and, after exploring its advantages as a home and country for the free colored people of the United States, to return and report the result of his observations.

Commercial Agent at Monrovia, Liberia.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

JAMES W. LUGENBEEL, of Maryland, Commercial Agent of the United States at Monrovia, Liberia, appointed the 8th of April, 1848.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society, From the 20th of March, to the 20th of April, 1848.

MAINE.

By Rev. Charles Soule:—

Portland—Eliphalet Greely, Madam Preble, Eben Steele, cash, cash, each \$5; Edward Gould, H. J. Libbey, C. G. Downes, H. Covell, A Friend, J. O. Bancroft, W. Coney, Lowell & Senter, E. C. Stevens, E. Carter, jr., R. Emerson, R. Mitchell, J. B. Cummings, Albert J. Merrill, each \$1.....

44 00

Westbrook—James Deering.....

10 00

North Yarmouth—S. Sweetser, \$2,

Thos. Chase, \$1, "A Friend,"

25 cts., Geo. Woods, \$1, Saml.

H. Shepley, \$1.....

5 25

South Berwick—John Plummer,

\$5, John Hubbard, \$2, Mrs. D.

Tredick, \$3, Dr. Ezra Bartlett,

John Frost, Elisha N. Jewett,

each \$1, "Two Friends," \$5..

18 00

Saco and Biddeford—S. Hopkins,

\$5, T. Jordan, jr., \$2, Wm. P.

Haines, \$5, cash, \$1, J. S. Fair-

field, \$2, A. T. Johnson, 50 cts.

C. C. G. Thornton, \$1, cash,

50 cents, A Friend, \$1, John

P. Mellen, \$1, Jos. M. Hayes,

\$1, Philip Eastman, \$2, Saml.

Whitten, Samuel Hartley, Thos.

Cutts, C. G. Burleigh, D. Mer-

rill, T. M. Hayes, C. C. Saw-

yer, J. W. Leland, Ichabod Jordan,

each \$1; A Friend, A

Friend, each 25 cts., Chas. W.

Holmes, Wm. Stackpole, James

Lord, each 50 cts., Ivory King,

25 cts., Mark Prime, 50 cts.,

David Wiggins, \$1, A Friend,

48 cts., A Friend, 50 cts., A

Friend, 25 cts.....

35 98

Windham—William Warren, \$2,

Daniel Hall, 25 cents, Enoch

White, 50 cts., cash, 10 cts., Pe-

ter Trickey, \$1, Levi Hall, 50

cts., J. Eveleth, \$1.....

5 35

Kennebunk—Ivory Lord, \$3, Geo.

Lord, \$2, Chas. Thompson, \$8,

Wm. Lord, \$10, N. L. Thomp-

son, \$2, Daniel Nason, \$2, cash,

\$5, W. B. Sewall, \$3, cash, 50c.

Wm. Lord, jr., \$5, B. Palmer,

\$1, R. Curtis, \$1, cash, \$1,

cash, 50 cts., Joseph Hatch, \$1, A. Titcomb, \$3, Joseph Titcomb, \$5, cash, \$1, public contribution, \$12 30.....	66 30
<i>Gorham</i> —Mrs. C. A. Robie, by Capt. Geo. Barker.....	1 00
<i>Bath</i> —From Bath Colonization Society, \$87, Charles Crocker, Esq., \$14, from a friend of Colonization, \$20.....	121 00

306 88

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

<i>Cornish</i> —Mrs. F. M. Ripley, per Capt. George Barker.....	5 00
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VERMONT.

<i>Stowe</i> —Dr. Daniel Washburn, to complete his life-membership of the American Colonization Society, by Dea. S. Tracy.....	10 00
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CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. James Ely;	
<i>Bolton</i> —Carline Andrus, \$2, Dathan Avery, Rachael Holbrook, Sessions Lawson, each \$1; Lois Andrus, 60 cents, Martha Strong, Ruth Badger, Abigail Skinner, Mrs. Lawson, Clarissa Fox, Eunice Everest, each 50 cts., Cynthia Daggett, 25 cts....	8 50

<i>North Coventry</i> —E. Pomeroy, Harvey Kingsbury, R. B. Chamberlain, each \$5; L. & S. L. Talcott, \$2, Dr. Hunt, Alberarle Loomis, each \$1; Sol. Brewster, cash, each 50 cts.; Selah Hibbard, Lydia Hibbard, A. Jones, Betsey Jones, John Loomis, Sophia Loomis, Aurelia L. Talcott, each 25 cts.	21 75
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<i>Hartford</i> —Thomas S. Williams, \$25, J. B. Homer, Alfred Smith, each \$20; Ruth and Mary Patten, Francis Parsons, Charles Seymour, David Watkinson, D. F. Robinson, Austin Dunham, each \$10; John S. Boswell, C. C. Lyman, Wm. T. Lee, W. W. Turner, Stephen Spencer, Bishop T. C. Brownell, H. A. Grant, J. Turnbull, E. N. Kellogg, Elisha Colt, S. L. Loomis, Howe, Mather & Co., Chancey Ives, J. Warburton, cash, C. Nichols, T. M. Allyn, J. M. Bunce, each \$5; Mrs. Grant, J. W. Bull, Chas. Hosmer, D. P. Crosby, C. H. Northam, H. Fitch, Calvin Day, E. G. Ripley, each \$3; Seth Terry, cash, A. W. Butler, Chas. Seymour, jr., Geo. Burnham, H. L. Porter, Virgil Cornish, Edward Goodwin, S. S. Ward, E. Fes-	
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senden, each \$2; William T. Hooker, J. A. Ayres, L. H. Woodruff, J. A. Hemsted, A. Saunders, John H. Goodwin, Francis Fellowes, G. Robins, L. C. Burnham, R. Langdon, Thomas Steele, D. P. Stillman, Geo. S. Lincoln, Chas. L. Lincoln, R. G. Drake, Z. Preston, Saml. G. Savage, A. Farwell, T. Williams, S. P. Foster, E. Geer, Chas. Howard, Wm. N. Matson, A. H. Pomeroy, Saml. Woodruff, W. Savage, James Hamner, Henry Benton, E. Terry, S. P. Kendall, Oliver Woodruff, J. D. Bull, Sherman Boardman, Thomas D. Boardman, A. C. Baldwin, Alpha Sage, Wm. S. Thompson, each \$1.....	296 00
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326 60

VIRGINIA.

<i>Nottoway Co.</i> —Thos. H. Fowlkes, Esq., per Josephus Hurt, Esq.	10 00
<i>Walnut Grove</i> —From Misses Jane A. Summers and Celena L. Summers, annual contribution, by Hon. Geo. W. Summers.....	50 00

60 00

GEORGIA.

<i>Augusta</i> —Robert Campbell, Esq.	18 50
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KENTUCKY.

By Rev. Alexander M. Cowan:—	
<i>Gerrard County</i> —By H. Terrill, \$21 50, by D. Howe, \$61.....	82 50
<i>Shelby Co.</i> —By Rev. J. D. Paxton, \$7, by Rev. D. T. Stewart, \$22, by J. H. Wilson, \$27, A. R. Scott, \$5.....	61 00
<i>Franklin Co.</i> —Jacob Swigart, T. S. Page, A. E. Hodges, each \$10; Col. Jas. Davidson, \$5..	35 00
<i>Fayette Co.</i> —Col. Wm. Rhodes, Farmer Dewes, each \$20; Jas. Wardlaw, \$10, J. M. Todd, \$5.	55 00
<i>Covington</i> —James M. Preston...	20 00

253 50

TENNESSEE.

<i>Leesburg</i> —Collected by the Rev. Samuel Y. Wyly.....	5 00
<i>Blountsville</i> —From Samuel Rhea, Esq., per Hon. Andrew Johnson.....	10 00

15 00

OHIO.

<i>Steubenville</i> —Rev. H. E. Comingo.	30 00
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ILLINOIS.

<i>Springfield</i> —From the Illinois State Colonization Society, per Rev. J. B. Crist.....	40 00
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Peoria—Donation from the Rev.
Isaac Kellar.....

5 00
45 00

MICHIGAN.

By Rev. O. J. Tennis:

Detroit—From Wayne County
Colonization Society.....

15 00

Ann Arbor—Washtenaw County
Colonization Society—Profes-
sor D. D. Whedon, 50 cts., Pro-
fessor Ten Brook, 45 cts., Mr.
Gardner, 35 cts., Mr. D. Bron-
son, \$2, D. Almindinger, 50 cts.

3 80

Jackson—Jackson County Colo-
nization Society, cash, 50 cts.,
C. Jones, 50 cts., N. E. De Nill,
44 cents, cash, 50 cents, E. L.
Jones, N. Root, each 50 cts...

2 94

21 74

Total contributions.....\$1,092 22

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—By Rev. Chas. Soule:—

Biddleford—William Lord, to 1
April, 1849, \$1 50. *South Ber-*
wick—D. Goodwin, for '48, \$1 50,
C. E. Norton, for 1847, \$1 50.

N. Yarmouth—Sylvanus Blan-
chard 3d, to April, 1850, \$3.

By Capt. Geo. Barker:—

Gorham—E. Hayes to January,
1850, \$3, Hon. Toppan Robie,
for '47 & '48, \$3, Hon. Josiah
Pierce, for '47 & '48, \$3. *South*
Windham—Nathan Burnett, for

'47 & '48, \$3. *Hallowell*—John
Merrick, to 1849, \$1 50, And-
rew Masters, to 1849, \$1 50,

Dr. John Hubbard, for '47 &
'48, \$3. *East Thomaston*—

Mrs. Joshua Abbe, for '47 &
'48, \$3, per Mr. Merrill. *Vas-*
salborough—Hon. S. Redington,

\$1 50, by Hon. Mr. Bradbury..

30 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Meredith*
Bridge—Jeremiah Elkins, Esq.

to March, 1848, 50 cts. *Leba-*
non—Ira Gates, Esq. to May,

1848, \$2, per Dea. S. Tracy....

2 50

VERMONT.—*Weathersfield*—W.
Jarvis, Esq., to May, 1848, \$2.

Windsor—Allen Wardner, Esq.
to May, 1848, per Dea. S. Tracy,
\$1 50. *Ryegate*—J. M. McLure, to

Sept. 1848, \$1 50, William Mc-
Lure, to Sept. 1848, \$1 50.

Bennington—Lyman Patchin,
for '47 & '48, \$1 50.....

8 40

MASSACHUSETTS.—*North Bridge-*
water—Rev. Daniel Huntington,

for 1848, \$1 50. *Haverhill*—

Mrs. Mary W. Duncan, for
1848, \$1 50. *Lee*—Rev. T.

A. Hall, to April, 1849, \$1 50,
Alexander Hyde, to March,

1849, \$1 50, Thos. M. E.
Bradley, to Nov. 1848, \$1 50,

E. Thatcher & Ingersoll, to
March, 1848, \$1 50, Stephen

Bradley, to Nov. 1848, \$1 50,
by Rev. Noah Sheldon. *Newton*
Corners—Dr. H. Eldridge, for

1848, \$1 50, by Rev. J. Tracy.

12 00

CONNECTICUT.—By Rev. James
Ely:—*Hartford*.—S. L. Loo-

mis, for 1846, 1847, \$3, J. A.
Ayres, to May, 1848, \$1 50....

4 50

NEW YORK.—By Capt. Geo. Bar-
ker:—*New York city*.—Wm.

Dubois, to Jan. 1849, \$2, John
Gray, to Jan. 1849, \$2, R. S.

Bussing, to Jan. 1849, \$2, C.
Croluis, Jr. to Jan. 1849, \$2,

Edw. Evans, to Jan. 1849, \$2,
Wm. Poole, to Jan. 1849, \$2,

Hon. J. K. Paulding, to May,
1848, \$2, Sundry persons, \$49.

63 00

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Newry*.—Alex.
Knox, Esq., to 6th April, 1848,

3 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—*Wash-*
ington City.—Mrs. Henry Lowry,

for 1848, \$1 50. *Arlington*.—Mrs.
G. W. P. Custis, for 1848, \$1 50.

3 00

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Hillsboro*.—
Rev. John A. Bingham, to Aug.

1849.....

2 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Unionville*.—
Rev. James H. Saye, to March,

1848, \$2, Rev. L. W. Curtis, to
March, 1848, \$2. *Harleesville*.—

Rev. David E. Frierson, to 1st
Aug. 1849, \$2.....

6 00

GEORGIA.—*Columbus*.—Henry V.
Meigs, Esq., per Hon. Mr.

Iverson, to April, 1849, \$1 50.
Augusta.—Robert Campbell,

Esq., to August, 1851, \$5.....

6 50

KENTUCKY.—*Augusta*.—Col. Jas.
Fee, to Jan. 1849, \$2. *Shelby-*
ville.—J. D. Paxton, to May,

1848, \$5.....

7 00

OHIO.—*Hillsboro*.—Samuel Linn,
Esq., to May, 1849, \$2. *Cincin-*
nati.—J. R. Coram, for 1847,

& 1848, \$3.....

5 00

TENNESSEE.—*Rogersville*.—Judge
J. H. McKenney, to Jan. 1848,

\$7 50. *Macon*.—Rev. Robert
McKoy, to Jan. 1850, \$5.....

12 50

MISSISSIPPI.—*Wood Lawn*.—David
Hunt, Esq., \$20. *Louisville*.—

Rev. James Micon, to 1st May,
1849, \$9, by L. Keese, Esq....

25 00

Total Repository.....190 50

Total Contributions.....1,092 22

Aggregate Amount.....\$1,282 72

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXIV.]

WASHINGTON, JUNE, 1848.

[No. 6.]

State from Liberia.

By the arrival of the U. S. brig Boxer we have received advices from Liberia to the 22d March.

The bark "Nehemiah Rich," with emigrants from New Orleans, arrived at Monrovia on the evening of the 12th March, after a long voyage of 64 days. The emigrants were all well.

The brig "Amazon" which sailed from Baltimore with emigrants on the 5th February, arrived at Monrovia on the 14th of March, after a passage of 37 days—all well.

The N. Rich was to leave there April 1st, for Boston, with full despatches for us. By the Boxer we have but a single letter and one paper. We have nothing respecting the doings of the Legislature in January, excepting what we find in the article from the Luminary on the subject of Temperance, which we deeply regret. But as it is nothing more than is done in some of our oldest and most puritanical States, it is not perhaps to be wondered at.

President Roberts and family, and

several other gentlemen, were to take passage in the N. Rich for the United States, and may be expected in this country before this goes to press. The President is about to visit England for purposes connected with the Government of Liberia.

Gen. Lewis remarks, under date of 22d March, "The Jamestown and the Porpoise are in port, and we are expecting every hour the Decatur and the Bainbridge;—this will be the largest squadron your government has ever had on this coast. The Dolphin and another vessel will be out in a month's time to join the squadron."

"The affairs of our government are in tolerable condition. Its funds, however, at present, are very limited."

"Every thing is quiet and tranquil. Considerable improvements are being made in Monrovia, and at no previous time have we witnessed the same attention as is now given to agriculture."

This statement receives confirmation by the report on agriculture at

BEXLEY in another column, taken from the Luminary. By the Liberia Packet we had the pleasure to receive 175 pounds of *that coffee*, and none finer have we ever seen, none more deliciously flavored have we ever tasted, from any other source.

Our late Expedition from Savannah.

IN another column will be found the list of emigrants which sailed in the Col. Howard from Savannah on the 6th ultimo. They were a noble company of people. They will be heard from in Liberia. We have rarely witnessed a more interesting spectacle than was presented at the sailing of the brig. Just as she moved off, the emigrants unfurled a white flag, on the top of which was "*The Republic of Liberia*," in the centre a single *Star*, and below "*The love of liberty takes us there*." As soon as it was unrolled, they raised three hearty cheers, which were answered by the immense throng on the wharf. The following letter we find in the *National Intelligencer* of the 12th ultimo, which gives the particulars of the exercises on that interesting occasion :

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

SAVANNAH, (Geo.)

May 6, 1848.

For a few days past the brig *Col. Howard* has been lying in our port an object of very considerable interest to our citizens. She has been chartered by the *American Colonization Society* to carry emigrants to Liberia, and she and they have been busily employed making the necessary preparations for their embarkation. This morning, at 9 o'clock, some very interesting religious services were held on the wharf beside

the brig. The Rev. A. S. MANN invoked the divine blessing ; the Rev. W. McLAIN, secretary of the American Colonization Society, read the "rules and regulations" to be observed on board the vessel, and counseled them in regard to their entrance upon life in Liberia ; the Rev. HENRY O. WYER delivered an address to them and to the immense crowd assembled to witness the ceremonies, and to bid the departing "God speed ;" the Rev. Dr. PRESTON, of this city, concluded the exercises by commending them in prayer to the watchful care and protection of an overruling God. They then went on board, and the brig was shortly under way in tow of a steamer, the expenses of which were paid by the company on board who went to see the emigrants off, a large part of whom were colored people. At 1 o'clock she crossed the bar and went to sea with all her canvas set. There were ninety-nine emigrants on board.

No event has occurred in our city for a long time which has created such a sensation among our population, both white and colored. The brig was visited while she lay here by some four or five thousand persons, and there were more than that number present on the wharf this morning to witness her departure, while all the windows in the neighborhood were crowded with interested beholders.

There is no more respectable company of colored people in our city, or in this county, than those who have left here to-day. More than one-third of them are members of

some church, and upwards of half of them can read. Many of them are excellent mechanics.

A large number of others had intended going, but were unable to make their arrangements in time.—

They are anxious that the Society should send another vessel from here next fall or spring, when there will doubtless be a very large company. Yours, &c.

Fourth of July collections.

If any person will examine the list of emigrants which we have sent to Liberia this year and calculate the expenses, they will at once perceive that we are in very great need of funds to meet our present engagements. We have sent out 412 emigrants, and have promised to send out as many more, provided we can raise the means, before the close of the year.

In view of these facts we most

earnestly appeal to the clergy of all denominations in all parts of the country to take up collections in our aid on the Sabbath either preceding or following the fourth of July. We beg them to do it. We can say no more. We do not see how it is possible for us to get through the year unless they do it. We must have money, and cannot get it in any other way so certainly, largely and cheaply.

[For the African Repository.]

American Colonization Society.

To the Ministers of the Gospel in the Southern States ; ESPECIALLY Georgia, South Carolina, Florida and Alabama !

REV. AND DEAR BRETHREN :—I would most affectionately address you in behalf of the above-named Society. It is certain that the object of this noble enterprise has been heretofore greatly misunderstood, and I fear misrepresented, by many in the Southern States, as well as elsewhere. By reference to the 2d article of its constitution, it will be seen that it proposes to remove the *free people* of color from these States, *with their own consent*, and place them in a country of their own, provide them with a *home*, and lands to cultivate, with their schools and other means of improvement.

But the missionary aspect of the enterprise is the most interesting and important—for it is evident that if Africa is ever enlightened and converted to God—if ever the songs of freedom and true religion are substituted for the groans and despairing cries of a degrading superstition, it must be done through the instrumentality of colored men. Various reasons why this is true will present themselves to your mind without being stated—the climate, the relation, the color, and their prejudice against any and all others. Every company of emigrants sent out by the Society may be regarded, in some sense, as a company of missionaries. They carry the Bible with them, they have some knowledge of Christianity, they are usually accompanied by ministers of the Gospel ;

when they arrive there they settle in towns and villages, as a Christian community, with their schools and churches, enjoying the blessings of civilization and Christianity, and they must necessarily exert a powerful influence over the surrounding heathens. Again, their children can be educated and prepared to carry the Gospel into the interior of that dark and benighted continent.

On the 6th May the Society sent from Savannah, Georgia, the brig Colonel Howard, with 99 emigrants for Liberia. Of these, 54 were from Georgia and 45 from South Carolina. They were, generally, a moral and intelligent company of colored people. Among them were 33 manumitted slaves and 66 free. There were 27 professors of religion; and of the number 57 could read the Holy Scriptures—with which they were all furnished, through the kindness of that benevolent institution, the "American Bible Society;" they were also furnished with about 100 volumes of the publications of the "American Tract Society," by the beneficence of the venerable and Rev. Wm. McQuir. After divine service, which was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Mann, and a most interesting and appropriate address by the Rev. Mr. Wyer, the closing prayer by the Rev. Dr. Preston, and benediction by the Rev. Dr. Ross, they left the wharf in presence of four or five thousand people, amidst

prayers and cheers—many of those present were colored people—and the brig was towed to sea by the steamer J. Stone, the owners of which were mostly paid for the trip by the free people of color who, on board the steamer, accompanied them to the bar, and cheered them on with a delightful farewell hymn, said to have been written by one of the emigrants for the occasion.

The Society is much in need of funds to meet its increased engagements, they having already sent out 412 this year; and I understand they are engaged to send out a large number more before the year closes. And there are many more free colored people in these States who desire to go, some of whom have already applied for a vessel to go from Charleston next fall, and one from Savannah next spring. I hope, therefore, in view of all these facts, you will not think me impertinent when I most *earnestly appeal* to you to take up collections in your several churches, on or about the 4th of next July, to aid in this good and great work. Should you do so, you can send the amount to the Rev. Thomas C. Benning, agent at Savannah, Georgia, or to the Rev. Wm. McLain, Secretary and Treasurer, at Washington City.

I am, dear Brethren,

In Gospel bonds,

"ONE OF YOU."

SAVANNAH, Geo., May, 1848.

Anniversary of the New York Colonization Society.

As we were unable to attend this meeting on the 10th ult., we can only present the account of it which we find in the N. York Observer. There are some few *mistakes* in this report of the Report which was presented on the occasion; at least we

suppose they must be mistakes of the reporter, as it can hardly be possible that the writer of the report, with the facts all at command, should have made them. The first mistake is in the *number* of emigrants sent to Liberia this year, which is

412, instead of 443. The next is touching the *extent* of territory owned by the Colony. It is not true that "every foot between Cape Mesurado and Cape Palmas" is now owned by the Republic. We hope that ere long this will be the case, but at present it is not. The deeds of purchases and the statements therein, which we have from time to time published in this journal, give a correct statement of the facts in the case. Again, the total emigrant population, as may be seen by our April number, was then 3,897—to which add 140 sent from Baltimore April 11, and 99 sent from Savannah May 6, and we have a total of 4,136, instead of "*more than 5,000.*" And finally, the best estimate of the number of *natives* who are under the protection of the Colony, is that of Gov. Roberts, set forth in our April number at 80,000, instead of "*more than 100,000.*"

These mistakes may be thought unimportant, but when the *facts* can be put down in *figures*, it is best to be strictly accurate. It is not strange that a reporter, merely listening to an address, or a report, and hastily making out for the press his statement, should blunder somewhat in *small items*.

[Reported for the N. Y. Observer.]

N. YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

TABERNACLE, May 10.

Meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Rood, of Philadelphia. The report was read by Dr. Reese. It opens with an ex-

pression of the gratification felt by the managers, in view of the cheering events of the past year, and of the bright prospects of *African Colonization*. Considering the difficulties and discouragements met and overcome by the Society, the managers feel constrained to exclaim with admiring gratitude, "Behold what God hath wrought."

At no former period have so many been in readiness to emigrate to Liberia as during the past and present years. Since January last 443 have sailed, and 285 are engaged for the next vessel. Most of those sent out this year are emancipated slaves, and they are in every way better prepared than former emigrants to become citizens of a free republic.

Prejudice has been removed and opposition disarmed by recent and frequent intelligence from the colonies, and by the information respecting the soil, climate, products, governments, &c., of Liberia, which has been extensively circulated by the public journals. Free people of color have themselves held meetings in various places, and appointed agents to visit Liberia and report on the advantages of emigrating. But the establishment of the "*Republic of Liberia*," as an independent state, has especially awakened a deeper interest in the minds of the free people of color.

The report proceeds to contrast the past and present condition of Western Africa. But a little more than 30 years ago the entire continent of Africa was scarcely illumined by a single ray of knowledge or religion, and her degraded inhabitants seemed doomed to the fiendish rapacity of the slave-trader. The coast in the region of the equinoctial was overrun by these pirates, who carried off from that coast a hundred thousand slaves annually. Every foot of land between Cape Mesurado

and Cape Palmas, nearly 300 miles, is now included in the Colonial territory, and the slave marks that once lined the coast are broken up.

More than 50,000 emigrants, mostly emancipated slaves, are now living in Liberia. They have formed schools, established churches, procured printing presses, begun manufactures, built vessels, and established a flourishing commerce, and gathered around them all elements of a prosperous community. More than 10,000 natives from neighboring tribes are under the protection of the settlers. The colonies have established and sustained literacy and civil institutions and shown themselves to be capable of self-government and of progress in civilization.

The receipts of the past year have been only \$5,000. This sum is much smaller than has been received, and smaller than it would have been if the Society had had a corresponding secretary and a traveling agent. To supply this deficiency, the board have secured the services of Rev. J. B. Planey, formerly governor of Liberia, who is expected to enter at once upon the duties of his office.

The Parent Society wish to raise, the coming year, \$50,000, and the Board of the New York Society think \$15,000 a fair proportion to be raised in this city and State. Should this amount be raised, the Board pledge themselves to send out to Liberia 50,000 emigrants, and support them there the regular time.

The reading of a report was followed by an address from the Rev. Mr. Planey, the newly-elected Secretary of the Society, who moved that the report be adopted and published. He hoped it would go forth to condemn the friends of colonization for their lukewarmness.

In his youth he had looked to Africa as a land eminently needing

the gospel, and he then felt willing to be in the line of planting the gospel in Central Africa. In attempting his penitence in Central Africa he became connected with the colony in Liberia, and so soon that time he had felt a deep interest in the efforts of the Colonization Society.

The subject of colonization was first agitated in Virginia. Thomas Jefferson advanced this cause. He urged upon the people of Virginia the adoption of some scheme of gradual emancipation and colonization. When Jefferson was elected President, the Virginia legislature urged upon his action the importance of preparing some African colony which the negroes could be sent. Mr. Jefferson's gradual emancipation scheme heartily, but it was unsuccessful, owing to the votes of Europe. At the time of which we speak, foreign missions began to engage the attention of the church. Among those whose name was first of this subject was Samuel J. Mills. He was called upon by parties that to go through the country to see what was wanting for the African population. He felt for the negro, and on his way to the south, he urged upon T. B. Wilson, of Cincinnati, the importance of choosing land west of the Mississippi, where the negroes could be colonized; but after his visit to the south, he saw that his plan was impracticable. On his return he had interviews with Dr. Estlin, of N. J., and Dr. Griffin, of New England. The colony at Sierra Leone had been chartered by the British Government. Though the colony was chiefly made up of states who followed Lord Cornwallis to Yorktown and thence were first taken, 120 of them to Nova Scotia and 80 to London, it had obtained such a foothold as to be the asylum for slaves recaptured on the coast of Africa. Seeing these results and hearing of the recent conversion

to God of the colonists, Mills said, let us send our negroes to Africa. About this time Dr. Finley and other friends of the negro met in Washington to devise some means for colonizing. As the result of their deliberations, they organized the American Colonization Society, January 1st, 1817, and appointed Mills and Burgess to visit Africa for the purpose of procuring land upon which to plant a colony. They went to England and thence to Sierra Leone. Having secured some land from the king of the Sherbro country, on the coast below Sierra Leone, they started for America, but Mills died at sea. Does not the death of such a man as Mills sanctify this cause? Do not the men who originated this society redeem it from the charge that it was begun to perpetuate slavery? The object of the founders of this Society was both to remove slavery and benefit the slave. The first movements were made by praying men, whose object was to fill the earth with a knowledge of Christ. Mr. Pinney was followed by

Dr. Bethune, of Philadelphia, who began by remarking that time is the grand discoverer of truth. Eternity will reveal all truth; and, just in proportion as time stretches out, truth is made known. The Colonization Society, said the speaker, has been singled out as an object of abuse and obloquy. It has been said that we are the enemies of the slave, and that ours is a scheme of iniquity. But since these things were first said, years have passed away, and where now are the enemies of colonization? They may be found in conventions of men assembled to break down the Sabbath; among men opposed to all government, and among those who utter words of treason against our constitution. Than to have such enemies to colonization, the speaker wanted no better omens of its final success.

Across the Atlantic thrones were crumbling before the sovereign people. But, much as this rejoiced him, it gave him far greater joy to see Liberia come out and take her stand among the nations as the "Republic of Liberia." Liberia has made greater advances in civilization than has elsewhere been made in modern times. Behold in her an example of a people never till now organized in a free and regular government. And, in the face of all that Liberia is doing for the Africans, we are told that the Colonizationists are crushing them to the earth. The speaker feared for the royal governments of Europe. He thought that there was not one of them that the Republic of Liberia would not outlive.

I would, continued the eloquent speaker, not violate the constitution in getting rid of slavery. The constitution does not control thought nor the right of expressing it. He would speak upon the subject of slavery as becomes a man born in a land of freedom, and taught in infancy that liberty is an inalienable right of every human being. There are some extreme doctrines held at the South, to which he could not subscribe. We have been told by one of her most distinguished sons that slavery is essential to the highest development of man. The free laborers of the North are not to be told that they are not equal to any man. Adam was none the less noble because God did not make a slave to till the garden for him. The subject of slavery must and will be discussed, and men, by opposing it, show their folly.

The time is coming when Liberia will draw to its shores the colored man, when he will say, "Where Liberty dwells there is my country." He honored that colored man who is eager to depart for Liberia because there he may enjoy freedom. He hoped that the negroes would soon cease

to long for the flesh-pots of this land, and hasten to Africa, that land which is as certainly the promised land to them as was Canaan to the Jews. Let it be ours to make for them a passage through the sea. A greater than Joshua has gone before them, and he is now spreading his protecting wings over our infant and beloved Liberia.

The meeting was closed with prayer and benediction by the Rev. Dr. Wyckoff, of Albany.

This was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the Society that has been held in this city. The remarks of the eloquent speakers were listened to with intense interest and often interrupted with applause.

Address to the Colored People of Ohio.

THE following address, though prepared by our agent in Ohio for the people of that State, it is equally applicable to other portions of the country. The facts and reasoning therefore deserve the most profound consideration. They fully confirm our statements in regard to the prospective condition of the colored people in the free States; and yet his premises and course of argument are very different from ours. We reasoned from the condition and prospects of *whites*, and he reasons from the number and movements of the colored people.

We trust the article will command, as it does, the earnest consideration of our readers. It deserves it well, and will abundantly repay it!

TO THE COLORED PEOPLE OF OHIO.

It is a point conceded by all, that you are not in the enjoyment of the political and social privileges to which, as men, you are entitled.—There seems, at present, to be but two modes of securing to you these rights.

1st. *By obtaining a change in the State Constitution, which would admit you to the rights of citizenship;* or, 2d. *By your emigration to the*

Republic of Liberia, where colored men, only, are recognized as citizens.

Whether you have any better prospect, at present, of accomplishing a revolution in public sentiment that will effect the necessary change in our constitution and laws, and secure to you equal rights, than you had fifteen or twenty years ago, when such vigorous efforts were commenced in your behalf, is a question demanding your serious attention.—It is very important not to deceive yourselves in this matter; because, if, for generations to come, you are still to be doomed to these oppressions, it is better that you should know it, that you may at once seek a remedy.

In a republican government, public opinion controls all legislation.—Public sentiment, for a few years past, indicates, very clearly, that there is less and less of a disposition to encourage the immigration of colored people into the free States.—Being free from the blighting influence of slavery, they seem unwilling to shackle themselves with any of its fruits. This is the true secret of the origin of the laws which limit your privileges, and the reason why their repeal cannot be expected. The slave States are also passing and enforcing laws, more and more stringent, to exclude the free colored people from their bounds; and some of

them are even threatening to employ force in the removal of those already having a residence amongst them.

Under these circumstances, were Ohio to grant the boon you ask, she would, of course, receive a large immigration of colored people from the other States, to enjoy, with you, the privileges which you have gained. This result, our political men believe, would certainly follow your enfranchisement here. They know that the great majority of the white population are opposed to making Ohio the asylum for the colored race, to any extent beyond its present colored residents. As it is the interest and the inclination of public men to obey the public will, you can therefore form a fair estimate of the prospects of securing to yourselves, *by legislation*, the rights and privileges for which, in vain, you have so long hoped.

2. By adopting the second mode of securing your rights, *you may be in the possession of all the privileges of freemen* in less than two months from the day of your first movement. But to place you in a position which would reduce you to this alternative, *either to leave the land of your birth or to remain disfranchised*, seems to be cruel and unjust. If, however, this should be *the only alternative*—if there should be no choice left, but between a perpetuation of your disabilities and emigration to a foreign land—the man who convinces you of this fact *must not be considered your enemy*. Nor is your condition widely different, except in its being blended with less cruelty, from that of the original emigrants who laid the foundations of our free institutions, or of the hundreds of thousands who are still flying from foreign lands and seeking an asylum amongst us. All have come here to escape from the oppressions of despotism, or because the sources of employment, in the

old world, are filled up, and they compelled to seek elsewhere for bread. But in severing the ties of country and kindred, they become the free citizens of the best government on earth. And further, your condition is not worse than some of the thousands who, for want of means to rise to wealth and influence in the older States, are emigrating westward, and even scaling the Rocky Mountains, to better their condition, in Oregon or California. These are the men, these the enterprising spirits, who are revolutionizing the world. If their own happiness, and that of their children, cannot be secured in one place, they seek it in another.

You will not expect me, here, to discuss the *right* of families, or of communities, to exclude from their membership any class of individuals they may choose, or the inhumanity and injustice, if such it be, of making a distinction in the persons to whom they will extend that right.—We, at present, propose only to deal with existing facts. You are, in an essential degree, deprived of the rights which you should possess, and which are dearer, and more to be valued, than life itself. They are privileges *which every man is morally bound, by lawful means, to secure to himself and to his posterity*, whenever, in the providence of God, it is practicable.

Were lands offered to you in this country, and the right of State sovereignty guaranteed by Congress, you would, no doubt, accept the gift. But of course you would reject territory adjoining the slave States, because you could not hope to dwell there in peace. You would, therefore, select it at the North. Now, though the hope of obtaining any such assignment of land, with the consent of Congress, for the establishment of a colored State, is an

event which cannot occur, because no such a district is left unoccupied, yet I ask your attention to the following facts, that you may be convinced that such a scheme would not secure to you what you desire, because it would not be a suitable home for men of African descent.

The peculiar position in which the greater number of the free colored people are placed in the United States, makes it very difficult for them to obtain fixed homes. Hence, they are easily affected in their employments, and their history presents a continuous series of changes of residence. These changes are easily traceable in the census tables, which any of you may consult. They prove, conclusively, that colored men, when left free to act, shrink from the North. This fact would seem to indicate, plainly, that the North is not the home of the African race, but that the Father of all, in placing them originally in a tropical country, where the blasts of win-

ter never chill the frame, gave to them a climate adapted to their constitutions.

The following tables, carefully prepared from the census of the United States, will fully sustain the view above presented, *that the North is not the natural home of the colored man*. The first table presents the rate per cent. per annum, at which each of the classes named have increased, from 1790 to 1840. The fractions are carried only to *hundredths*. In preparing these tables, I have used the authorized edition, published by order of Congress, in 1835. The first table is extracted from the aggregate tables, page 128, and the others from the tables of the several States. The figures in table I, vary a little from those used in a circular recently issued by me in the newspapers, and in a separate sheet. This table is correct. The other was copied from a table in which the calculations are inaccurate.

I.—Rate per cent. per annum of increase of population of the United States.

Years.	Whites.	Free colored.	Slaves.	Free colored & slaves.	All combined.
1790 to 1800 - -	3.56	8.22	2.79	3.22	3.50
1800 to 1810 - -	3.61	7.20	3.34	3.75	3.64
1810 to 1820 - -	3.43	2.77	2.95	2.93	3.33
1820 to 1830 - -	3.38	3.41	3.01	3.06	3.32
1830 to 1840 - -	3.46	2.08	2.32	2.33	3.26
Average - -	3.45	4.73	2.88	3.06	3.41

Table II shows the total number of the free colored population in the six north-eastern free States, at the several periods from 1790 to 1840, with the actual increase in each ten years, and the increase per cent. per annum. It also includes the number of slaves in each period:

II.—Free colored population in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont.

	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Total number - -	13,126	17,317	19,488	21,248	21,331	22,634
Actual increase - -		4,191	2,171	1,760	83	1,303
Increase p. c. per an. -		3.19	1.25	0.90	0.03	0.61
Slaves in do. - -	3,886	1,340	418	145	48	23

From table I it appears that the increase of the free colored population, when not affected by emancipations, is less than that of the slaves, and may be set down at from *two to two and a half* per cent. per annum. Whenever, therefore, the rate of increase in any free State, exceeds this rate per cent., the excess is caused by immigration into the State; and where it falls below that amount, the loss is caused by emigration out of the State. And when their increase in a slave State exceeds the natural rate of increase, if the accession has not been from immigration, the increase has been caused by emancipations. By applying this rule to the whole United States, an index to the extent of the emancipations is furnished, by these tables, for each of the periods.

From table II it appears that from 1790 to 1800, the States named had an increase of free colored persons at the rate of *three and nineteen-hundredths* per cent. per annum, or nearly *one* per cent. over the natural increase. This excess must have

been from immigration, and was derived from the States of table III, which, it will be seen, fell short of their natural increase nearly *one* per cent. per annum. After 1800 there was a decrease in the States of table II, amounting in some of the periods to nearly the whole of the natural increase. Thus, from 1820 to 1830, with a free colored population of 21,248, there was only an increase of 83 persons, while the natural increase must have been near 5,000. This number, therefore, must have left these States and gone elsewhere.

This emigration must be attributed to the effects of *climate*, because these States have been uniformly the most friendly to the colored man, and have made the greatest exertions in his behalf. Yet, strange as it may seem, he has been abandoning that region, deserting his friends, and taking up his residence where the laws and the feelings of the people are less favorable to him. His natural repugnance to the cold climate of the North, is very forcibly exhibited in these movements.

III.—Free colored population in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Periods.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Total number, -	13,953	29,340	55,668	74,742	101,103	118,925
Actual increase, -		15,387	26,328	19,074	26,361	17,822
Increase per cent. per annum, -		1.10	8 97	3.42	3.54	1.76
Slaves in do. -	36,484	34,471	26,663	17,856	2,732	742

Table III shows the movements of the free colored people in the free States bordering on the slave States. The loss to these States, in the first period, corresponds with the gain in the States of table II, as above stated. In 1780, Pennsylvania passed her emancipation act, and the other States soon followed her example. It was very natural that the first impulse of

the liberated slaves should prompt them to leave the scenes of their oppressions and to pass North, where but few slaves had been held. But from 1800 to 1810 a reverse motion took place, and they flocked back southwards, increasing the States of table III to nearly *nine* per cent. per annum. From 1810 to 1830, table III continued to receive accessions

by immigration. But from 1830 to 1840, these border States also present a decrease of about a half per cent. per annum. That is, their increase falls short of the natural rate of increase to that extent. This table, therefore, not only shows that there had been a rapid emigration from the northern into the more southern free States, but that even in the latter States causes commenced operating which blighted the colored man's hopes of finding a permanent home within their borders.

Table IV indicates that the most northern slave States must have carried on the work of emancipation very liberally between 1790 and 1810, because the increase of the free

colored population was vastly greater than the natural rate, and because the free States had, in the aggregate, a greater increase than the natural rate, and must, therefore, have received accessions from the slave States.— But from 1810 their increase falls below the natural rate nearly *one* per cent. per annum, and from 1820 to 1830 rises again a *half* per cent. above it, and from 1830 to 1840 again declines *one and a half* per cent. per annum below it. This result shows that emancipations had nearly ceased, and that repelling influences were thrusting out the free colored people. It also shows that the emigrants from table III were not permitted to take this direction.

IV.—*Free colored population of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.*

Periods.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Total number, -	24,718	47,979	77,633	89,817	116,141	128,781
Actual increase, -		23,261	29,654	12,184	26,324	12,640
Increase per cent. per annum, -		9.41	6.13	1.55	2.93	1.08
Slaves, -	405,350	457,584	508,197	537,060	576,043	630,087

Table V gives results similar to that of table IV, and proves conclusively that the free colored man is not to expect a desirable home in the States which it includes:

V.—*Free colored population of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.*

Periods.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Total number, -	7,174	11,247	16,621	23,205	29,950	33,761
Actual increase, -		4,073	5,374	6,584	6,745	3,811
Increase per cent. per annum, -		5.67	4.77	3.96	2.90	1.27
Slaves, -	236,930	338,851	470,407	613,148	778,533	853,799

The preceding tables show that the free colored population have been in motion, in all the States named, and are being driven out by causes as certain in their operations as though force were applied in their removal.

The influence of *slavery*, in the slave States, is unquestionably the primary cause repelling them from their homes in that region. The *climate* of the northeastern States, no doubt, drives them from that re-

treat. But some other cause must be in operation to force them from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. This cause will be found in the vast number of *foreign emigrants*, annually pouring into the

country, and who are, by accepting lower wages, gradually, but certainly, *supplanting* the colored man in his employments, and driving him from his temporary home.

VI.—*Free colored population in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.*

Periods.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Total number -		500	2,905	6,598	14,834	28,105
Actual increase -			2,405	3,693	8,236	13,271
Increase per cent. per annum -			48.10	12.71	12.48	8.94

Table VI very significantly points us to the *direction in which the colored emigration is moving, and where it is concentrating.* Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in 1800, had but 500 free colored persons. In 1840 they had 28,105, of which 17,342 belonged to Ohio. Their average rate of increase has been *twenty* per cent. per annum. But as the number increases, though the emigration may be much larger, the rate per cent. is reduced. Thus, between 1800 and 1810, the increase was but 2,405, yet this increase, on the 500 at the outset, was at the rate

of *forty-eight and ten hundredths* per cent. per annum, while the increase from 1830 to 1840 was 13,271 on the number in 1830, or near *nine* per cent. per annum. This latter rate of increase nearly doubles the population in *ten* years. If the increase since 1840 has been equal to that between 1830 and 1840, and by many it is supposed to have been greater, the colored population in these three states, at the close of the present year, will have reached 50,000, or one-ninth of the colored population of the United States.

VII.—*Free colored population of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama.*

Periods.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Total number, -	475	1,050	3,030	6,353	11,044	14,880
Actual increase, -		575	1,980	3,323	3,691	3,836
Increase per cent. per annum, -		12.10	18.85	10.96	7.35	3.47
Slaves, -	15,247	53,927	125,096	254,278	424,365	618,849

Table VII shows that the emigration into the south-western slave states, which had set in rapidly in that direction, has been checked, and reduced, in the states named, to within about *one* per cent. per annum of the natural increase. Mississippi and Arkansas, being new states, have but

few free colored persons—the former 1,366.

Table VIII embraces only Louisiana. She has maintained a steady increase of near *five* per cent. per annum. How long free colored persons will be allowed to emigrate peacefully into this, and the adjoin-

ing newer states, is unknown. All the south-western slave states, as well as the south-eastern, have guard-

ed themselves against such immigration by stringent laws, and a growing disposition to enforce them prevails.

VIII.—Free colored population of Louisiana.

Periods.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Total number, -			7,585	10,960	16,710	25,502
Actual increase, -				3,375	5,750	8,792
Increase per cent. per annum, -				4.44	5.24	5.26
Slaves, -			34,660	69,064	109,588	168,452

In addition to the above array of facts, which show us, unerringly, that the east and the south are not much longer to afford to the free man of color a desirable home, it must also be remembered that in the west, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin have resolved, by their state constitutions, to shut him out; while Missouri is rigidly enforcing her laws so as to prevent any further immigration into that state. And, indeed, nearly all the free states are refusing to relax, in the least degree, the laws depriving the colored man of the rights which are due to him. Under these circumstances, it may be well for you to enquire, *whether the prospects for your political and social redemption are not darkening instead of brightening.* The concentration of the free people of color into Ohio has not been unobserved by the white population. In this fact you will find the grounds of the opposition to the repeal of the black laws, and a premonition that equal rights will not be granted to you in the state. These facts should be well weighed by you.

I am fully aware that the relation which I sustain, as Agent of the Colonization Society, makes it very doubtful whether I can gain your attention long enough to induce you to read this article, and to examine the facts which it points out. I know that for many years you have listened to those

who promised you equal rights here, and who also encouraged in you the hope that the bonds of your brethren in the South will soon be broken. These promises have not been redeemed—these hopes have not been realized. The voices of many of those who once so eloquently plead your cause, are hushed, or heard in but feeble tones. Discouragement has checked their zeal, and doubt and fear have supplanted confidence and hope. The boundaries of slavery are being extended with ten-fold more rapidity than when the war against it was begun. The slaveholder has now a better prospect, than for years past, of making slavery profitable to him. The free colored man is becoming more and more limited in his privileges and in his prospects. And what is to be the end none can tell.

The best designs of men are often defeated, because their plans are not God's plans. None doubted, for a moment, the success of the Christian world in her efforts to suppress the slave trade; yet no greater enterprise has so signally failed. Great Britain, alone, has expended from one and a half to three millions of dollars, annually, until her outlay for this object, as is shown in table IX, has been over one hundred millions of dollars. And yet the testimony of her philanthropists, the present

year, is, that the slave trade is now more actively and systematically prosecuted than during any previous period. Under these circumstances, they urgently recommend the total suspension of physical force as a means for its suppression.

Now, mark the history and the results of the efforts made for Africa. While this grand enterprise, the alliance of Christian governments for the suppression of the slave trade, which must be considered the result of the highest exertion of the combined national wisdom of Christendom, has been proving its own inefficiency, it should be remembered that *Liberia* has been struggling into existence, amidst difficulties, discouragements, opposition and persecution, such as would have driven almost any other set of men to the

abandonment of the enterprise. But though despised and derided, opposed and hated, misunderstood and misrepresented, at the very moment when the other favorite measure is pronounced a failure, the Colony springs into existence as an independent Republic, with a population of 80,000 freemen, and exhibits to the world, in the fact of her having extinguished the slave trade on nearly 400 miles of coast, the infinite superiority of *moral means over physical force* in the suppression of moral evil.

It may be best that British efforts for the suppression of the slave trade have failed, and that she has not gained possession of the African coast. The King of nations may have in store for Africa something better than the rank of *vassals of the British crown*.

IX.—Slave Trade—Begun in 1620.

Extent, from 1680 to 1786, (Edwards,) victims annually,	20,000
“ “ 1792, (Pitt and Fox,) “ “	80,000
“ “ 1807, estimated “ “	60,000
“ “ 1817, “ “	240,000
“ “ 1840, (Buxton,) “ “	500,000
“ “ 1847, (B. and F. A. S. S.), prosecuted more vigorously and systematically than ever before.	

Declared piracy by the United States in 1820.

“ “ by Great Britain in 1824.

Expenses for its suppression by Great Britain up to 1841 and

“ ‘42, (M’Queen,) “	\$88,888,888
“ for 1847, (B. and F. A. S. S.) “	3,000,000
“ in outfit of African Civilization Society, “	300,000
“ by France and the United States, not ascertained.	

The efforts for your enfranchisement in the United States, and for the removal of American slavery, have, thus far, proved almost as signal a failure as those made for the suppression of the slave trade. With these results standing out before you, is it not time that you should pause, like the philanthropists of Britain, and adopt some other means of remedying the evils under which you groan? God has blighted the

efforts of the European powers for the extinction of the slave trade, and he has not given success to those adopted for securing equal rights to you, or the destruction of American slavery. But he has owned and blessed the labors of the friends of Liberia, and given to her a place and a name amongst nations; and, through her agency, He is commencing to bless, with civilization and the Gospel, the millions of Africa.

And where is the son of Africa, animated by the love of liberty, and by the Spirit of Christ, who would not wish to be made an instrument in the glorious work of her redemption?

Let us now look a little farther into this subject. The angry feelings engendered between the North and the South have led to the adoption of laws, which not only check the tide of free colored emigration into the warmer and more congenial climate of the South, but drives out that class from thence into the free States. This result has prevented many of you from going south, where the advantages of education are almost unknown to the free colored man; and it brings hither your colored brother, to enjoy, with you, the greater advantages existing here for the education of his and your children, and for the greater increase of intelligence amongst yourselves. Thus you have been constrained, perhaps reluctantly, to remain where you have been stimulated to efforts for your own advancement, and are becoming more and more impressed with just conceptions of the value of freedom.

These events are not the result of accident. They are under the control of Divine Providence. The intelligence, and energy, and piety, which is amongst you, will be brought into action in His administration of the affairs of the world, just as the high intelligence, and untiring energy, and stern integrity, and devoted piety of the Puritans, and other early settlers of this country, were called into action to *lead the nations of the earth to freedom*.

Look a little deeper into the tables, and it may suggest some thoughts to which your minds have been strangers. The Providence of God is now concentrating a large number of the most enterprising of the colored population within the Ohio valley,

where the outlet to the Gulf and to Africa lies straight before them. A disposition exists, at present, to allow you to dwell here in peace, while in nearly all the other States your brethren are in motion and are being driven out. Another fact, too, should be noticed. You have, for some years past, been forming yourselves into distinct church organizations—into African churches—and have thus done more to keep yourselves a *distinct class* than any act of the white man.

Divine Providence may be thus circumscribing you—may be hedging up your way—may be binding you together more closely by the ties of religion—that he may lead you forth to execute his purposes of love towards Africa—as He circumscribed, and hedged up, and bound together, and permitted to be driven from Europe, the great and good men who laid the foundations of our glorious Republic. Their lot, at the time, seemed hard. But their trust was in God, and they bowed in submission to his will. We, now, can see that his judgments were mingled with mercy, and that the objects nearest to their hearts, *equality of rights and liberty of conscience*, have been fully secured, through their toils and hardships and persecutions, to their posterity, and, perhaps to the world. But for the light which the United States has shed back across the Atlantic, what would the people of Europe have known of the value of free governments, and what would they now have to guide them in their present struggle for liberty? And but for the light which the little Republic of Liberia has shed upon Africa, her 80,000 freemen would still have been barbarians, torn and tortured by the slave trade, and still the willing victims of the cruelties of pagan rites.

The struggle for the redemption

of the millions of Europe, from the despotisms which have hitherto oppressed them, is now progressing with energy and apparent success. Germans, Irishmen, Polanders, are rushing back from the countries into which they had been dispersed, to lend their aid in breaking the galling chains which bind their brethren. And shall the *Sons of Africa, alone*, remain inactive, nor care for the redemption of the land of their fathers! Will they only, by their inactivity, say to the world that they are content to submit to oppression, and possess not the foresight, the energy, the enterprise and the daring to achieve their rights and to redeem their race! Will they remain passive, when it is now in their power, peacefully, by colonizing the coast of Africa, to rescue their brethren, forever, from worse than European despotism, the horrors of the slave trade, and secure to themselves and their posterity all the blessings of freedom? They will not. The movements which, at several points, have been recently made to investigate the claims of Liberia upon the colored man, and the appointment of delegates to visit Africa, to examine it and to report back to their constituents, is a very clear indication that colored men are as anxious to escape from political thralldom as other men, and that soon they will rally around the banner of Liberia, and carry

Liberty and Religion into the heart of Africa.

"The average expense of transporting to Liberia, and supporting there for six months, each emigrant, may be set down at \$50. This includes outfit, passage money, and provisions on the voyage, a house to live in, provisions, medicine and medical attendance, and nursing when they are sick, for six months, and more or less aid in various other ways in establishing them comfortably, and in a condition to thenceforth take care of themselves." "By the laws of Liberia, each emigrant receives a town lot, or *five acres* of land. If he is the head of a family, the quantity of land is increased according to the number of his family. This allowance may seem small, but it is abundantly sufficient for all his necessities until he is able to buy more for himself, which he can do at \$1 per acre."

It is to be understood that my duties will allow me to confer with, and to impart information to, the colored people, on the subject of emigration to Liberia, and that though my time must be otherwise employed than in visiting colored communities, yet, when requested by them to do so, it will afford me pleasure to meet with them.

DAVID CHRISTY,

Agent of the Am. Col. Soc.

Oxford, Butler co., O., May 1, 1848.

The Republic of Liberia.

THE undersigned, having been appointed agent of the *American Colonization Society*, for the State of Ohio, to solicit funds to aid its operations, begs leave to call attention to the *statistical facts*, in reference to the position which this State occupies, in relation to the free colored population of the United

States, and the interest which she has in sustaining the Republic of Liberia.

From 1790 to 1810, the increase of the free colored population of the United States, was at the average rate of near 6 per cent. per annum. The average increase of the slaves has been a little over 2½ per cent.

per annum, or exactly two and sixty-hundredths. The census tables for the whole period up to 1840, indicates that the natural increase of the free colored population is somewhat less than that of the slave. I shall suppose it to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The excess of increase over $2\frac{1}{2}$ will, therefore, represent the emancipations. In applying this rule, it appears that the work of emancipation must have been actively prosecuted from 1790 to 1810.

From 1810 to 1820 the rate of increase was reduced to a little less than $2\frac{1}{2}$, or exactly two and forty-seven hundredths per cent. per annum. This indicates that emancipation had ceased to swell, in any appreciable degree, the number of free colored persons, unless we are forced to admit that there is *greater mortality amongst freedmen than slaves*. This cessation of emancipation was before the organization of the *Colonization Society*. It is supposed to have been caused by the conviction that emancipation upon the soil had wrought but little change in the colored man's condition. The sympathies of good men were therefore awakened in behalf of the colored man, and colonization proposed and adopted, as the best means of securing to him the social and political privileges of which he was deprived. The establishment of an Independent Republic, including a population of 80,000 souls, with foreign exports to the value of \$100,000 a year, and the introduction of civilization and Christianity into Africa, with all their attendant blessings, furnishes an answer to the question of the success of the scheme.

The period of the greatest popularity of the Colonization Society, was from 1820 to 1830. During this time, the increase of the free colored population reached to nearly 3 per cent. or a half per cent. per an-

num over the natural increase. But from 1830 to 1840, the period when the Society had the least popularity, the increase was but a very small fraction over two per cent. per annum, being two and eight-hundredths, indicating that fewer bondmen had been liberated than during any other period. Indeed, the decrease was so great as to reduce the rate of increase *more than a half per cent. per annum below the natural increase of the slaves*, and furnishes an argument in favor of the idea, that freedom in this country is unfavorable to the longevity of the colored man. From all these facts, we may infer that Colonization, while its object has been to benefit the free colored man, has not been unfavorable to emancipation.

But Colonization has not removed the 450,000 free persons of color from our country. They remain as a *floating body* in our midst, drifting, as the census tables show, hither and thither, as the effects of *climate* at the North, or *foreign emigration* at the East, or *prejudice* at the South, repel it from those points. It is an interesting subject of investigation to watch the movements of the colored population, and ascertain where they are tending and whither they will find a resting place.

In 1810, in the eastern States, they commenced a movement from North towards the South; and in 1820, began to diverge westward, through the most southern of the free States, and penetrated into Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. From 1830 to 1840, Pennsylvania alone retained her natural increase, while the other eastern and northeastern free States, and also the eastern and southeastern slave States, all lost, or repelled, the greater part of their natural increase, and some of them a considerable portion, besides, of the original stock. But where have these people gone?

That is the question which deeply interests Ohio. The census tables furnish the solution.

From 1810 to 1840, the colored population of Ohio has been increasing at the average rate of 20 per cent. per annum. The increase for the ten years from 1830 to 1840, was $81\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Supposing the emigration into Ohio since 1840, to have been no greater than before that period, her present colored population will be 30,000. If to this we add that of Indiana and Illinois, allowing their increase to have been at the same rate, these three States will have a population of near 50,000 colored persons, or *one-ninth of the present free colored population of the United States.*

Ohio, therefore, cannot remain inactive. *She must do something.* These men should have all the stimulants to mental and moral action which we ourselves possess. But I shall leave to wiser men than myself the task of devising *new* means to secure this object, while I go forward in my labors for the *only one* which has yet been successful in securing to any portion of the colored people their just rights.

The Colonization Society has in its offer, generally, more *slaves* than its means will enable it to send to Liberia. Without a large increase of means, therefore, the Society cannot send out many *free persons of color.* Three-fourths of the emigrants heretofore have been liberated by their masters, with a view of being sent to Liberia.

Perhaps it is well that events should have been thus ordered. If *slaves*, when emancipated and instructed, and made to taste of the sweets of liberty, and to feel the responsibilities of nationality, can establish a prosperous and happy Republic, and exert such an extended moral influence as to accomplish

infinitely more in removing the greatest curse of Africa, the slave-trade, from a large extent of her coast, than has been done at an expense of more than a hundred millions of dollars, by the fleets of England and France, *it reflects the greater honor upon the African race,* and may serve to stimulate the free people of color of this country, to make the effort to join their brethren in a land of freedom.

In addition to sending emigrants to Liberia, it is of the utmost importance that the Society *should purchase the greatest possible amount of territory, at the present moment,* and thus enlarge the sphere of influence which the republic exerts over the natives, and put it beyond the power of nations, adverse to her interests, to circumscribe her in the noble efforts she is making for the redemption of Africa.

In this connection, it may be proper to say, that the gift of *one dime* from each one of the 100,000 inhabitants of Cincinnati, or \$10,000, would probably purchase *fifty-six miles square of territory* or more than *two millions of acres of land as good as that of Ohio.* Now, suppose a gift of such value were offered to the colored people of the city, or of the State, on condition that they would take possession of it, and *organize a State Government for themselves,* and be admitted as one of the members of the new Republic, who will say that they should or would reject the offer? Who will say that it would not be more safe and wise to emigrate to Africa than to Canada, Oregon, California, or Mexico? But the decision of this question of right belongs to the colored people themselves. If the *foreign emigration* continues to roll in upon us, the subordinate stations in society, in the West also, as is the case already in the East, will

ere long, be chiefly occupied by foreigners, and the colored man left, it is to be feared, without profitable employment. Dear as is the land of one's birth, if men's interests can be better promoted by a removal, the ties of country and kindred are bonds easily broken. The spirit of enterprise which characterizes the present age, if we do our duty, will in due time animate the intelligent colored man, as it is now stimulating the white race, and if he cannot secure equality of condition here, will prompt him to go where he can obtain it.

Total number of emigrants up to
January, 1848, - - 5,961

Number of communicants in churches in 1843, were, of Americans, 1,015, captured Africans, 116, converted heathen, 353—in all - 1,484
Present population estimated by President Roberts, - 80,000
Of these, are emigrants, captured Africans, &c., about, 5,000
The slave trade is suppressed on 400 miles of coast, excepting at one point.

Shipping owned in the colony,—14 vessels, of from 20 to 80 tons.

The exports annually, from the colony, are about \$100,000.

DAVID CHRISTY,
Agent Am. Col. Society.
OXFORD, O., April, 1848.

[From Africa's Luminary.]

Temperance in Liberia.

THE cause of temperance has not ceased to enlist the feelings, and engage the attention of men of learning and of virtue in other parts of the Christian world, as is obvious from the success of the "no license" party in the United States, from which, though little has been lately done and said among us on the subject, we are to infer that, so far from deprecating, it is yet regarded as one of undying and intrinsic importance both as it regards the amount of good already accomplished, and, its adapt-
edness to achieve greater victories over the demon of intemperance; which, before the temperance cause boldly took the field to oppose his destructive marches, slew his thousands, and did the world more lasting injury than all the destructive wars, from Nimrod to Napoleon.

A cause of so much importance, one so highly esteemed, for the powerful antidote which it opposes to the ruinous effects of its antipode, and

sustained by the pious of Christendom, *cannot* be unworthy of the attention of the citizens of this Christian Republic; and we sincerely hope, it is not superfluous to attempt, through this medium, to call the attention of its friends to it, since just at this period, if ever it is truly required to sustain and give an impulse to a cause fraught with incalculable good to any community in which it is cherished and sanctioned; the only one which has effectually, to any considerable extent, checked the destructive ravages which the debasing and demoralizing vice of intemperance has, hitherto, so successfully made among mankind. We may not be experimentally acquainted with *all* the injurious effects of this vice, we may not have been so deeply injured by it as some other communities, yet its destructive and debasing character has been sufficiently tested by this community, to make all pray that, for the future, we

may be saved from it; and where is the man acquainted with these facts, too obvious to be denied, who can refrain from turning his attention to a cause, in which all parents and relatives, especially, should be deeply interested at this time, when, alas! there are so many strong allurements to draw the wayward youth from the path of morality and virtue, and when *soon*, if not steadfast in their principles, (a thing not very common with *youth*,) they will be able to imbibe and indulge to the fullest extent, the most debasing and ruinous propensities for a bit of silver! Are not these inducements sufficiently powerful to arouse us and cause us to set our faces against this unholy traffic? It is known that the license and duty on spirituous liquors, were liquidated by the late cession of the legislature; and now, it is likely the intoxicating and injurious article will be unsparingly dealt out to *any* that can command the means wherewith to procure it, with an impunity based upon this act of the legislature. What motives influenced the legislature to liquidate the duty and license on this article, we are not satisfactorily informed; but suppose it was done from a knowledge of the perfect futility of the attempt of 1846 to restrain the sale thereof, by legislative enactment. The unsuccessfulness of this attempt has plainly shown that any attempt at moral reformation, in any department not attended with *moral suasion*, and made upon calm reflection, is not likely to be successful. This is the effort we would make now; though the way is open for the introduction of this article in mighty profusion, and though it can now become accessible to *any* that has wherewith to obtain it, yet, we apprehend, an affectionate appeal to the good citizens of this Republic, to those who have a deep interest in it, and who care

for the character of the rising generation, will accomplish more than all the legislative enactments would for years, provided their attention can be directed to the deeply injuring character of the traffic. The liquidation of the legislature will hush the agitation of no awakened conscience that desires to enter into a business, with the destructive and debasing character of which he is fully acquainted. We would not be understood as reflecting upon the legislature; we would not censure them; for, though we deplore this step—in their discussions, opposed as were some of them to this reduction, there may have appeared to them reasons sufficiently strong, in *their* estimation, inducing them to do this—still we believe that it is the safer course for this infant government to stick close to the principles of Christianity, notwithstanding the latitude that other governments and nations allow themselves. It has never been proven yet, that *nations*, any more than individuals, can with impunity “do evil that good may come”—or wantonly indulge in any departure from the omnipotent principles of the Bible. The excuse, commonly offered in extenuation of these legislative indulgencies, “the impropriety of curtailing the liberty of the people,” is with us just nothing; for it fails to arrest the judgments of Heaven, which, after years of accumulation, are poured out upon some nations for their national indulgencies. It is, therefore, our duty and our safety to adhere to those broad and blessed principles that are furnished us in the word of God. But this looks too much like theocracy; we had better approximate to that, than have a community plunged in the depths of wretchedness and abomination, and finally, the just retributions of an incensed Deity poured out upon us without mixture of mercy.

But it is done; and, as before intimated, the only hope of success that is entertained now, is and must be the result of moral suasion and the calm and impartial reflection of persons disposed to enter upon this business. Let them remember they cannot be excuipated from their accountability for this, by legislative permission, as long as they know its directly injurious tendency, and the wretchedness it has generally created. And what friend to his country, what lover of the interests of Liberia, what well-wisher to the rising generation, will consent to engage in this nefarious business?—Various excuses are generally offered: the people will have it, and we had as well sell it to them as any other, it is a quick way to turn over money—it yields a good per centage; but what are these excuses but ef-

forts to get rid of conscious condemnation? besides, the excuses are not good. What compensation is sufficient for the wretchedness and misery that are created by this article?—What are these excuses, when the article ruins the young and destroys the peace of families and communities? besides, the people would dispense with it as a common drink, if there were not places where it can be obtained. They do it at Cape Palmas as a general thing—and their merchants dispense with its use, when they can make as much profit, if not more, than can be made upon it here.

It is hoped that it will not be long before the evil growing out of the sale of this article will be acknowledged by all persons in this government, and lead them to abandon it entirely.

[From Africa's Luminary.]

Report on Agriculture.

BEXLEY, Jan. 12, 1848.

SIR:—It is with pleasure, after much trouble, that I submit to you an agricultural report of this place for the year 1847, which, if you think proper, you will please have published and laid before the Legislature as a petition in favor of the farmers, as industry is the great wheel of fortune, by which our national destiny is to be made. The following is as correct as I could possibly make it, after personally applying to the citizens for its items; so far from exaggeration, it is under-rated. It embraces the entire business operations of this place during the past year.

Bought.

6½ tons of Camwood, .
1,440 gallons Palm Oil,
30 lbs. Ivory.

Land Cleared, &c.

151 acres, of which
128 " are cultivated,
13,260 planted Coffee trees,
1,895 of which bear coffee,
243,000 shingles made,
137 feet plank sawn,
57 hands continually at work,
9 dwelling houses reared,
1 Meeting house.

Raised.

607 lbs. Coffee,
2,829 " Ginger,
1,197 " Arrowroot,
238 bush. Rice,
3,136 " Cassada,
1,156 " Potatoes,
25 " Corn,
619 bunch Plts.
106 " Bananas,
735 lbs. Yams,

1,173 Fowls,
11 Hogs,
83 Goats,
52 Sheep,
24 head Cattle.

Shipped.

176 lbs. Arrowroot,
1,064 " Ginger.

You are aware, I presume, that this place has been settled between seven and eight years; what has been done so far, is but a small part of what could have been done if the farmers could have been suitably encouraged.

Your humble and obedient servant,
G. L. SEYMOUR.

Purchase of Territory.

[COPY.]

Deed for the slip of country called "Zepay," purchased 27th October, 1847.

THIS INDENTURE, made this twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, between Bah Gay and Jack Purser, King and Chief of Zepay, of the one part, and J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and Agent for the American Colonization Society, of the other part,

WITNESSETH: That we the aforesaid King and Chief, for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred and twenty-seven dollars, sixty-six and two-third cents, to us in hand paid by John H. Chavers and William J. Roberts, commissioners on the part of J. J. Roberts aforesaid—the receipt whereof we do hereby individually acknowledge, have bargained, granted, sold, aliened, enfeoffed, and confirmed, and by these presents do bargain, grant, sell, alien, enfeoff, and confirm unto the said J. J. Roberts in trust for the American Colonization Society, all that tract of country known as the territory of "Zepay," on the west coast of Africa, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the territory known as Mannah; thence running along the line of the sea coast to the territory known as Gowane, which lies south of, and adjoining the said territory of Zepay—said territory of

Mannah forming the boundary of said territory of Zepay on the north, and said territory of Gowane, forming the boundary line of said territory of Zepay on the south, and said territory of Zepay extending into the interior, the distance of fifty miles; said description of above boundary is intended to include all the territory known by the name of Zepay. To have and to hold all the territory aforesaid, together with the harbors, islands, lakes, woods, ways, water, water-courses, mines, minerals and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining unto the said J. J. Roberts and his successors in office, in trust for the American Colonization Society. And we the said Bah Gay and Jack Purser of the territory aforesaid, do covenant to and with the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and Agent as aforesaid, that at and until the ensealing hereof, we had good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the aforesaid territory in fee simple, and that we the said Bah Gay and Jack Purser, King and Chief of the country aforesaid, for ourselves, our heirs, and successors will forever warrant and defend the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and Agent as aforesaid, and his successors in office, against any person or persons claiming any part or parcel of the above named territory.

In witness whereof we, the King and Chief aforesaid, hath hereto set,

our hands and affixed our seals the day and year first above written.

BAH ^{his} X ^{mark.} GAY, King,

JACK ^{his} X ^{mark.} PURSER, King's Mate.

J. H. CHAVERS, }
W. J. ROBERTS, } Commis's'rs.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of WILLIAM J. STOKES,
HENRY CHASE.

A true copy: J. N. LEWIS, Col. Sec.

Deed for the "Hruasso" Territory, purchased 27th October, 1847.

THIS INDENTURE, made this twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, between Yellow Wille and Queah, King and Chiefs of "Hourahzon," [Hruasso,] alias New Sess, of the one part, and J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and Agent for the American Colonization Society, of the other part,

WITNESSETH: That we, the aforesaid King and Chief, for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred and thirty-seven dollars sixty-six and two-third cents, to us in hand paid by John H. Chavers and William J. Roberts, Commissioners on the part of J. J. Roberts, aforesaid—the receipt whereof we do hereby, individually, acknowledge—have bargained, granted, sold, aliened, enfeoffed, and confirmed, and by these presents do bargain, grant, sell, alien, enfeoff, and confirm, unto the said J. J. Roberts, in trust for the American Colonization Society, all that tract of country known as the territory of Hourahzon, alias New Sess, on the West Coast of Africa, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the southern boundary line of Gowane territory; thence running along the line of the sea coast to the river Sesters; said territory of Gowane forming the boundary of said Hou-

rahzon, alias New Sess, on the north, and said river Sesters forming the boundary line of Hourahzon, alias New Sess, on the south, and said Hourahzon, alias New Sess, extending from the sea coast into the interior the distance of fifty miles. Said description of above boundary is intended to include all the territory known by the name of Hourahzon, alias New Sess. To have and to hold all the territory aforesaid, together with the harbors, islands, lakes, woods, ways, water, water-courses, mines, minerals, and appurtenances thereto belonging, or appertaining, unto the said J. J. Roberts, and his successors in office, in trust for the American Colonization Society.—And we, the said Yellow Wille and Queah, of the territory aforesaid, do covenant to and with the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and agent as aforesaid, that at and until the ensealing hereof, we had good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the aforesaid territory in fee simple; and that we, the said Yellow Wille and Queah, King and Chief of the country aforesaid, for ourselves, our heirs, and successors, will forever warrant and defend the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and agent as aforesaid, and his successors in office, against any person or persons claiming any part or parcel of the above named territory.

In witness whereof, we, the King and Chief aforesaid, hath hereto set our hands and affixed our seals, the day and year first above written.

YELLOW ^{his} X ^{mark.} WILLE, King,

QUEAH, ^{his} X ^{mark.} King's Mate.

J. H. CHAVERS, }
W. J. ROBERTS, } Commiss'rs.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in presence of WILLIAM J. STOKES,
HENRY CHASE.

A true copy: J. N. LEWIS, Col. Sec.

Deed for the entire "Timbo" country, purchased 29th October, 1847.

THIS INDENTURE, made this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, between Jack Purser, Phigh alias Old Tom, and Gheah, King and Chiefs of 'Timbo, of the one part, and J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and Agent for the American Colonization Society, of the other part,

WITNESSETH: That we, the aforesaid King and Chiefs, for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars seventy-nine and two-twelfths cents, to us in hand paid, by John H. Chavers and William J. Roberts, Commissioners on the part of J. J. Roberts, aforesaid—the receipt whereof we do hereby, individually, acknowledge—have bargained, granted, sold, aliened, enfeoffed, and confirmed, and by these presents do bargain, grant, sell, alien, enfeoff, and confirm, unto the said J. J. Roberts, in trust for the American Colonization Society, all that tract of country known as the territory of Timbo, on the West Coast of Africa, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the northern boundary line of the territory known as Timbo, at a river called "Beco;" from thence, running along the line of the sea coast to the territory known as "Fenwin," or the southern boundary line of Timbo; said river forming the boundary line between said territory of Timbo, and the territory known as Grand Colah; said territory of Grand Colah forming the boundary line of said territory of Timbo on the north, and said territory of Fenwin forming the boundary line of said territory of Timbo on the south, and said territory of Timbo extending from the sea coast into the interior the distance of fifty miles. Said description of above boundary is in-

tended to include all the territory known by the name of Timbo. To have and to hold all the territory aforesaid, together with the harbors, islands, lakes, woods, ways, water, water-courses, mines, minerals, and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining, unto the said J. J. Roberts, and his successors in office, in trust for the American Colonization Society. And we, the said Jack Purser, Phigh alias Old Tom, and Gheah, of the territory aforesaid, do covenant to and with the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and Agent as aforesaid, that at and until the ensembling hereof, we had good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the aforesaid territory in fee simple; and that we, the said Jack Purser, Phigh alias Old Tom, and Gheah, King and Chiefs of the country aforesaid, for ourselves, our heirs, and successors, will forever warrant and defend the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and Agent as aforesaid, and his successors in office, against any person or persons claiming any part or parcel of the above named territory.

In witness whereof, we, the King and Chiefs aforesaid, hath hereto set our hands and affixed our seals the day and year first above written.

JACK ^{his} PURSER,

PHIGH ^{mark.} ^{his}, alias OLD TOM.

GHEAH ^{mark.} ^{his},

J. H. CHAVERS, }
W. J. ROBERTS, } Commis'rs.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in presence of HENRY CHASE.

A true copy: J. N. LEWIS, Col. Sec.

Deed for the New Cester's Territory, purchased, November, 1847.

THIS INDENTURE, made this nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun-

dred and forty seven, between Prince Williams and John Freeman, King and Chiefs of New Sesters, of the one part; and J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and Agent for the American Colonization Society, of the other part,

WITNESSETH: That we the aforesaid King and Chiefs, for and in consideration of the sum of two thousand dollars, to us in hand paid, by Stephen A. Benson, Commissioner on the part of J. J. Roberts aforesaid—the receipt whereof we do hereby, individually, acknowledge, have bargained, granted, sold, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by these presents do bargain, grant, sell, alien, enfeoff, and confirm unto the said J. J. Roberts, in trust for the American Colonization Society, all that tract of country known as the territory of New Sesters, on the west coast of Africa, and bounded as follows: Commencing on the west by a part of the northwest bank of the “Po River”—commencing at its junction with the ocean, and extending a few miles up along the northwest bank of said river—on the southwest by the Atlantic Ocean; and commencing at the angle formed by the aforesaid boundaries, and running in a line along the sea coast in a southeasterly direction, about ten miles more or less to the boundary line which separates the said New Sesters territory from Trade Town; from thence along the said boundary line between New Sesters and Trade Town, in a northeasterly direction, back into the interior as far as said New Sesters territory extends, about forty miles; from thence running in a northwesterly direction, about eighteen miles; from thence running in about a southerly direction down to the

northwest bank of the “Po River,” and forming a junction with the northeast extent of the western boundary of said territory, known as the entire New Sesters country.

Said description of above boundary is intended to include all the territory known by the name of New Sesters. To have and to hold all the territory aforesaid, together with the harbors, islands, lakes, woods, ways, water, water-courses, mines, minerals, and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining unto the said J. J. Roberts and his successors in office, in trust for the American Colonization Society. And we the said Prince Williams and John Freeman, of the New Sesters territory, do covenant to and with the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and Agent as aforesaid, that at and until the en sealing hereof, we had good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the aforesaid territory in fee simple; and that we the said Prince Williams and John Freeman, King and Chief of the country aforesaid, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, will forever warrant and defend the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and Agent as aforesaid, and his successors in office, against any person or persons claiming any part or parcel of the above named territory.

In witness whereof we, the King and Chief aforesaid, hath hereto set our hands and affixed our seals the day and year first above written.

PRINCE ^{his} WILLIAMS,
mark.

JOHN ^{his} FREEMAN,
mark.

STEPHEN A. BENSON, Com'r.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of SAMUEL S. HENING,
A. P. DAVIS.

A true copy: J. N. LEWIS, Col. Sec.

Circular for the Fourth of July.

COLONIZATION OFFICE,

Brick Chapel, N. Y., June 1, 1848.

THE Board of Directors of the *New York State Colonization Society* again send greeting to the *clergymen and churches* throughout the State.

The season of the year, by long custom, appropriated for an annual collection for our cause, is approaching; and once more we solicit your co-operation, by a contribution on a Sabbath near the 4th of July.

If all who favor the enterprise with their good opinion, would but send a donation, however humble, the aggregate would go far to meet the large demands made upon us.

As at present advised, emigrants to the number of about eight hundred will call upon our treasury for aid to go to Liberia during the present year. The expense of their passage and settlement will exceed \$40,000, independent of the ordinary expenditures of the Society.

Already four hundred and twelve have embarked, and of those now preparing to go, over three hundred are slaves, who thus secure their liberty.

Every motive which has heretofore existed to urge our devotion to this cause, still continues, and with a power greatly augmented by the success so far attending it. Time has but more and more clearly illustrated the adaptedness of our scheme for the immediate elevation of the colored race.

By it, the free colored population at once attain a higher and nobler condition than this country affords them. By it the complete extinguishment of the slave trade, so far as the colonies extend, is secured; and the condition of the natives, by substituting peaceful and lawful commerce in the place of that which

depopulated and impoverished them, has been greatly ameliorated. Above all, by it has been demonstrated the practicability of planting, under Republican Government, and by means of the descendants of Africa, a copy of our free and happy institutions: and thus permanently securing to that barbarous and benighted continent, in an organized form, those Christian influences which have proved the great civilizer of mankind, and under which alone that continent may expect to take rank with the other parts of the world.

The history of the past year affords much for which to be grateful, and from which to gather encouragement for the future.

The colony has passed safely through the ordeal of an entire disruption of its governmental connection with the American Colonization Society.

A convention was called—a constitution was formed—submitted to the people, and adopted by them; and under it a new Government has been fully organized, and put into operation.

Temperance, peace, education, and religion have continued to characterize the condition of the Commonwealth of Liberia the past year.

By successful and peaceful negotiation with native tribes, large tracts of territory were purchased and added to the colony: among which should be noticed with peculiar satisfaction, the purchase of New Cesters, the only slave factory which, by its position and proximity to our settlements, has of late endangered and annoyed them.

Meantime, in our own country, a very manifest increase of interest has been developed among the colored population, free and slave, resulting in the application of augmented num-

bers for a passage to Liberia. Shall means adequate be forthcoming? We appeal to you to aid us in the manner indicated above.

A cause so benign to the African race, so necessary for the welfare of our own country, so demonstrably practicable, is once more commended to your benevolent regards.

Let the approaching anniversary of our own jubilee of liberty be consecrated to efforts in aid of the nascent institution of freedom on the shores of Africa. Let the success which has so far attended the cause—let the fact that hundreds of enslaved men are depending on this society as their only hope for freedom, pre-

vail upon you to heed our earnest application.

Our gift thus consecrated upon the altar of patriotism, humanity, and religion, and followed by our prayers, may be accepted and owned as a suitable thank offering by One who hears the cry of the oppressed, and will weigh the motives of our smallest sacrifices. Collections may be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Society, Moses Allen, Esq., or to the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. B. Pinney, at the Colonization Rooms, Brick Chapel, N. Y.

A. G. PHELPS, *Pres't.*

J. B. PINNEY, *Cor. Sec.*

Expedition by the Col. Howard.

LIST OF PASSENGERS per brig Col. Howard, which sailed from Savannah, Georgia, May 6th, 1848, for Liberia.

No	Names.	Age.	Where from.	Remarks.
1	Joseph Clay -	50	Savannah, Ga.	Baptist Preacher.
			Manumitted by B. E. Stiles.	
2	Andrew Morel -	22	Savannah, Ga.	Wheelwright.
3	Arabella Morel -	20	Savannah, Ga.	Teacher, and Andrew's wife.
4	Wm. F. Morel -	2		
5	Mary Morel -	inf't.	Manumitted by	
6	Theresa Fay -	55	Wm. T. Fay,	
7	Charity Fay -	38	Esq.	
8	Jas. Alex. Giles -	17	Savannah, Ga.	Cooper.
9	Polly Ross -	39	do.	
10	Alphonso McIlwain -	18	do.	Polly Ross' children.
11	Henry McIlwain -	16	do.	
12	William McIlwain -	12	do.	
13	Betsey McIlwain -	8	do.	
14	Mary Ann McIlwain -	1	do.	
15	Frances McIntosh -	40	do.	
16	John McIntosh -	22	do.	Blacksmith.
17	Mary McIntosh -	19	do.	Blacksmith. Frances' Children.
18	Joseph McIntosh -	17	do.	
19	Elbert McIntosh -	14	do.	
20	George McIntosh -	11	do.	
21	William McIntosh -	7	do.	

LIST OF PASSENGERS—Continued.

No	Names.	Age.	Where from.	Remarks.
22	William Candy	- 26	{ Manumitted by B. E. Stiles, esq., Savannah Savannah, Ga.	Cooper.
23	Isabella Candy -	- 20		William's wife.
24	Hamilton Worsham -	- 38		Carpenter.
25	Joseph Bacon -	- 23		Mason.
26	Robert Watts -	- 21	{ do. manumit'd by Mrs. Mary Marshall	Mason.
27	Wm. Munger, sen. -	- 40		Tailor.
28	Martha Munger	- 45	Savannah, Ga.	William's wife.
29	Wm. Munger, jr. -	- 17	do.	{ Their children.
30	Henry Munger	- 14	do.	
31	James Munger	- 11	do.	
32	Catherine Jones	- 28	do.	A Teacher.
33	Rosetta Jones -	- 2	do.	Her daughter.
34	John Simpson -	- 58	do.	Farmer.
35	Sophia Simpson	- 57	do.	John's wife.
36	Elizabeth Simpson	- 19	do.	Their daughter, a teacher.
37	John Harris -	- 12	do.	{ Their grand children.
38	Ann Harris -	- 11	do.	
39	Morris Mann -	- 34	do.	Carpenter.
40	Rose Mann -	- 31	do.	Morris's wife, a teacher.
41	Sophia Mann -	- 7	do.	{ Their children.
42	Joseph Mann -	- 3	do.	
43	Rachel Bailey -	- 49	{ Manumitted by Mrs. Ann Atkinson, of Camden coun- ty, Ga.	{ Rachel's children, and all farmers.
44	Maria Bailey -	- 24		
45	Jane Bailey -	- 22		
46	Thomas Bailey	- 20		
47	Rhoda Bailey -	- 18		
48	Alexander Bailey	- 16		
49	Ephraim Bailey	- 14		
50	Osceola Bailey	- 12		
51	Caroline Bailey	- 10		
52	Eugene Bailey	- 6		
53	Frank Bailey -	- 4	Charleston, S.C.	Maria's child.
54	Harvey Bailey -	- 2		Jane's child.
55	Francis P. David	- 38		Tailor.
56	Edward Furgerson	- 36	do.	Carpenter.
57	Rosena Furgerson	- 26	do.	Edward's wife.
58	Samuel D. Furgerson	6	do.	{ Their children.
59	Josephine Furgerson	3	do.	
60	Rosena Furgerson	- Inf't	do.	Edward's wife's mother.
61	Jane Royal -	- 59	do.	
62	Ann Wilson -	- 38	do.	
63	Jane O'Neal, sen. -	- 32	do.	Dress maker.
64	Jane O'Neal, jr. -	- 9	do.	Her daughter.
65	Joseph G. Thompson	28	do.	Tailor.

LIST OF PASSENGERS—Continued.

No.	Names.	Age.	Where from.	Remarks.	
66	Rosa Thompson	- 20	Charleston, S.C.	Joseph's wife.	
67	Their infant child	-	do.		
68	Joseph Corker	- 48	do.	Carpenter.	
69	Susan Corker	- 45	{ Manumitted by Jas. Adger, esq., Charleston Charleston, S.C.	Joseph's wife.	
70	Ann Grant	- 40			
71	William Locklier	- 24	do.	Carpenter.	
72	Alonzo Furgerson, sen.	- 38	do.	Carpenter.	
73	Elizabeth Furgerson	- 33	do.	Alonzo's wife.	
74	Eliza Ann Furgerson	- 4	do.	{ Children.	
75	Alonzo Furgerson, jr.	- 2	do.		
76	John McBeth	- 22	do.	Tailor.	
77	Caroline McBeth	- 19	do.	John's wife.	
78	Alice McBeth	- 3	do.	{ Their children.	
79	John McBeth	- Inf't	do.		
80	Edward Smith	- 20	do.		
81	Thomas Snow	- 22	do.		
82	John Burton	- 57	Hamburg, S. C.	Carpenter.	
83	Jackey Hollingsby	- 35	Charleston, do.	Farmer.	
84	Precilla Hollingsby	- 32	{ Manumitted by Maj. Smith, of the U. S. A.	Jackey's wife.	
85	Isaiah Hollingsby	- 14		{ Their children.	
86	Serepta Hollingsby	- 7			
87	Precilla Hollingsby	- 4			
88	Zechniah Hollingsby	- 3			
89	One infant	-			
90	Rose Smith	- 35		Rose's son.	
91	Abram Smith	- 2	Charleston, S.C.		
92	Charlotte Smith	- 25			
93	Thomas Smith	- 23	{ Their children.		
94	Ellen Smith	- 27		do.	
95	John Calvin	- 28		do.	
96	Hester Calvin	- 20	do.	John's wife.	
97	Joseph Calvin	- 3	do.	{ Their children.	
98	One infant	-	do.		
99	Grace Calvin	- 50	do.	John's mother.	

As a general remark, the whole company may be considered quite intelligent. Twenty-seven are professors of Religion, and fifty-seven can read the Holy Scriptures, with which they were all furnished by the benevolence of the American Bible Society. They were also furnished with about 100 volumes of the publications of the American Tract Society, with a large number of Tracts, through the kindness of the venerable and Rev. Wm. McWhir, D. D.

The Society has now shipped this year 412 emigrants to Liberia.

The above *ninety-nine*, added to the total number previously sent, (6,101,) make 6,200 persons who have been sent to Liberia since the organization of the Society.

According to the latest information which we have received of the number of births and deaths in the Colony, there will be a total emigrant population, and their children, of 4,136 persons, when the above company arrives there and is enrolled.

Our next Expeditions.

We expect the *Liberia Packet* will sail from Baltimore about Oct. 1. We expect to send a vessel from N. Orleans about the 1st of Dec. next.

Emigrants will please take notice, and make their arrangements accordingly.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,
From the 20th of April, to the 20th of May, 1848.

CONNECTICUT.		
<i>Lisbon</i> —From a female friend, by Rev. Levi Nelson.....	2 00	
PENNSYLVANIA.		
By Rev. John B. Pinney:		
<i>Pittsburg and Vicinity</i> —M. Allen, \$50, Thos. Bakewell, \$25, R. Edwards, F. Lorentz, each \$20, F. Bailey, Saml. Bailey, R. B. Curling, B. H. Fahnestock, Thomas Hanna, John Bissel, Jonathan Kidd, H. Childs, N. Holmes, Wm. McClintock, W. & R. McCutchen, John T. Logan, George Grant, each \$10, W. R. Poindexter, Cash, W. Bagby, J. Schoonmaker, Mrs. Thompson, James E. Breeding, Cash, Thomas R. White, Cash, Geo. Cockran, Wm. McKnight, Mrs. McKnight, J. Carothers, S. Church, L. Loomis, Thomas M. Howe, J. Painter, J. Parker, Alex. Laughlin, Robt. T. Kennedy, C. McKibben, Lambert & Shipton, Jas. Laughlin, each \$5, William Wilcox, Cash, Cash, R. C. Loomis, Dr. Hunt, T. R. Holmes, W. C. Lane, M. B. Lowry, each \$3, Mr. Grant, Cash, Cash, Cash, J. W. Woodwell, T. R. W., Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Rev. Wm. Annan, each \$2, Cash, Cash, John M. Hall, S. C. Erwin, Samuel McLain, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, each \$1, S. Bailey, M. Allen, Mr. Edwards, R. Dalzell, Geo. White, A. Laughlin, Mr. McCullough, Mr. McCord, Cash, W. Forward, Mr. Poindexter, each \$5	479 00	
VIRGINIA.		
<i>Roanoke Co.</i> —Mrs. Sarah Betts, annual subscription for 1848, by Rev. J. S. Bacon.....	10 00	
<i>Norfolk</i> —James D. Johnson, \$10, annual subscription; William Ward, Esq., \$5.....	15 00	
<i>Lodore</i> —Wm. H. Harrison, Esq.,	5 00	
	30 00	
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
<i>Wilkinsville</i> —Rev. John Patrick,	5 50	
GEORGIA.		
By Rev. Thomas Benning:		
<i>Augusta</i> —Robert Campbell, Esq., \$50, Dr. G. M. Newton, John G. Dow, each \$10, J. Bones, \$5, Dr. Milligan, \$1, Rev. Mr. Rogers, \$5, Robt. F. Poe, \$20, Daniel, \$5, P. Stovall, \$2.....	109 00	
<i>Macon</i> —Mr. Hardway, \$4 85, Col. G. H. Lamar, \$5, Dr. Marshall, \$2, two friends, \$1 50, Rev. Mr. Hooker, Mr. Meade, each \$5, Mr. Williams, \$3, Mrs. Seymour, \$1, A friend, \$5, Mrs. Coombs, \$1, Mrs. Hines, \$2, Mrs. Hardaway, \$3, Mrs. Maulsby, \$1, R. B. Washington, Rev. W. B. Branhan, Rev. G. Jefferson Pearce, each \$5.....	54 25	
<i>Savannah</i> —John Stoddard, Esq., Geo. B. Cumming, Esq., Wm. B. Hodgson, Esq., Geo. Jones, Esq., Maj. A. Porter, each \$30, to constitute themselves life members of the Am. Col. Soc., Mr. N. Wallace, \$10, A lady, \$5, Miss Telfair, \$10, A. A. Dinslow, \$5, Jas. Potter, Esq., \$100, Jos. Washburn, \$10, Cash from A., S. Goodall, each \$5, Cash from several, \$8 50, Cash, a lady, A. Champion, Cash G., Cash S., Col. N. B. Knapp, Judge Nickol, R. R. Cuyler, each \$5, from four friends, \$4.	347 50	
<i>Athens</i> —J. J. Flournoy, Esq.....	1 00	
	510 85	
KENTUCKY.		
By Rev. Alex. M. Cowan:		
<i>Shelby Co.</i> —John G. Burton.....	5 00	
<i>Franklin Co.</i> —Rev. J. J. Bullock,	5 00	
<i>Woodford Co.</i> —D. C. Humphries, \$20, W. Scott Buford, \$10, Mrs. M. Alexander, Dr. W. Robertson, H. B. Lewis, each \$5, John Steel, J. Kincaid, each \$2, R. Sergeant, Thomas Steel, D. C.		

Blackburn, Thomas Lee, each \$1, W. Shouse, 75 cents, S. M. Wallace, Daniel Nicot, S. Buford, S. Gwinn, J. Gwinn, each 50 cents.....	56 25
Scott Co.—Asa Payne.....	5 00
Fayette Co.—Samuel Laird, \$30, to constitute Mrs. Catharine C. Laird a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Neal McCann, \$20, Sol. Vanmeter, R. C. Boggs, Charles Carr, J. M. C. Irvin, each \$10, D. C. Overton, Dr. D. Bell, Waller Bulloch, James Clark, E. McClanehan, each \$5, Samuel Bulloch, \$3, Mrs. E. Skillman, \$2, Dr. A. A. Patterson, \$1.....	121 00
Clark Co.—Strauder Goff, \$20, Jacob Vanmeter, George Anderson, each \$10, James Stonestreet, Thomas Shaw, Rev. W. C. Matthews, Isaac Vanmeter, A. M. Preston, Chilton Allen, Abraham Renick, each \$5, Dr. Thomas M. Taylor, \$6, Judge J. Simpson, \$3, S. M. Taylor, \$2.....	56 00
Bourbon Co.—Thos. L. Cunningham, \$10, in part, to constitute the Rev. J. D. Shane a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., James R. Wright, Geo. W. Williams, each \$10, James Renick, Chas. S. Brent, C. P. Talbutt, each \$5, A. H. Wright, \$5, balance to constitute him a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	50 00

328 25

OHIO.

By David Christy, Esq :	
Cincinnati—William Burnett, G. Taylor, John Baker, each \$20, R. W. Burnett, Rufus King, each \$10, George Graham, Dr. Muzzey, Dr. M. Allen, L. Anderson, John Shillito, Peter H. Kemper, David R. Kemper, Judge McLean, Judge Este, Eben R. Reeder, Cash, Cash, each \$10, John L. Talbot, \$5, Dr. Harrison, \$7, Rev. S. R. Wilson, Joseph Clark, R. Buchanan, Alex'r Webb, Jacob Tichenor, S. D. Kemper, T. K. Minor, E. Woodruff, W. W. Scarborough, Dr. Richards, A. S. Winslow, N. Baker, — Miller, each \$5, Judge Torrence, A. McAlpin, each \$3, J. Walters, Lowell Mason, E. Sargent, Cash J. A., each \$2, Wm. E. Cooke, E. S. Padget, S. B. Munson, Wm. Rankin, E. D.	

Mansfield, — Dolles, J. V. Vredenburg, J. W. Gibson, J. B. Cobb, each \$1.....	300 00
Putnam—Bequest of the late Thos. Mitchell, by H. Safford, Esq....	10 00
Greene—Bequest of the late Jas. Black, by Rev. John B. Pinney,	80 00
	390 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Adams Co.—Bequest of the late Miss Elizabeth Smith, per F. Beaumont.....	500 00
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MISSOURI.

St. Louis—Collection taken up in Rev. Wm. G. Elliott's congregation.....	142 00
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Total Contributions.....\$2,387 10

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—East Trenton—Solomon Young, Esq., per Capt. George Barker.....	5 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Suncook—Herman A. Osgood, to July, '48, \$1 50, Ira B. Osgood, to July, 1848, \$1 50.....	3 00
VERMONT.—Jericho Centre—Augustus Lee, to Sept., 1848....	1 00
MASSACHUSETTS.—Brimfield—Solomon Homer, Esq., for 1848, \$1 50, estate of Deacon Jacob Bishop, by S. Homer, Esq., for 1848, \$1 50.....	3 00
NEW YORK.—By Capt. George Barker:—New York City—S. A. Foote, Esq., to Jan., 1849, \$2 00, sundry persons, \$66 50. Wadham's Mills—Rev. Charles Spooner, to May, 1848, \$1 00, per Wm. L. Wadham, Esq....	69 50
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Washington City—Charles King, Esq. for 1848.....	1 50
VIRGINIA.—Diamond Grove—Rev. Robert C. Galbraith, to Aug. 1848, \$2 00. Mill Point—Rev. M.D. Dunlap, to May, '48, \$1 00	3 00
NORTH CAROLINA.—Swannano—Rev. W. N. Morrison, to May, '48	1 00
SOUTH CAROLINA.—Wilkinsville—Rev. John Patrick, to Dec. '48	1 50
GEORGIA.—Shady Grove—Col. John Stevenson, to Dec. 1848..	1 50
KENTUCKY.—Lexington—L. Chipley, to Sept. 1848.....	3 00
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The President's Message.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives
of the Republic of Liberia.*

GENTLEMEN:—It is with feelings of peculiar satisfaction that I meet the first Legislature of the Republic of Liberia; and it affords me very sensible pleasure to congratulate you on the free, mild, and equal Government, which, in the wisdom of our fellow citizens, has just been established.

The people of Liberia, by their representatives in Convention assembled, on the 29th day of July last, solemnly declared the "Commonwealth of Liberia a free, sovereign, and independent State,"—thereby dissolving the political connection hitherto subsisting between them and the American Colonization Society. The decree, therefore, has gone forth, and thus has arisen in the world, and on this barbarous coast, a new empire, and independent Christian State,—styled the "Republic of Liberia."

While we anticipate the blessings, gentlemen, of a Government founded on freedom, having for its object the happiness of the people; it affords the most pleasing reflection that the Constitution framed by the late Convention—although not entirely perfect, for no such thing is found among

men—has justly and equitably decided on most of the principal points whereon the happiness of the people of Liberia depends, and therefore has met with general approbation—indeed, it was adopted by nineteen-twentieths of the whole population. Upon so respectable and honorable a bottom the present Legislature is founded.

Gentlemen, it would be a pleasing task, indeed I should be exceedingly gratified to avail myself of the present occasion—to take a minute view of our new Constitution, to investigate its principles, and to remark upon the connection and use of its several parts; to do so, however, would be a work of too great length to be proper at this time. I shall, therefore, confine myself to a few general remarks only respecting it.

In the first place, I would remark, that the reason and understanding of mankind, as well as the experience of all ages, confirm the truth of the proposition—that the benefits resulting to individuals from a free Government, conduce much more to their happiness than the retaining of all their natural rights in a state of nature. And these blessings are greater or less, as the form of Government,

and the mode of exercising the supreme power of the State, are more or less conformable to those principles of equal impartial liberty, which is the property of all men from their birth, as the gift of their Creator,—compared with the manners and genius of the people; their occupations, customs, mode of thinking, situation, extent of country, and numbers. If the constitution and form of Government are wholly repugnant to those principles, wretched are the citizens of that state. They have surrendered a portion of their natural rights, the enjoyment of which was, in some degree, a blessing, and the consequence is, they find themselves stripped of the remainder. In such a case, a state of nature is, perhaps, more preferable.

As in a state of nature, however, much happiness cannot be enjoyed by individuals, it has been conformable to the inclinations of almost all men, to enter into a political society, so constituted as to remove the inconveniences they were obliged to submit to in their former state, and at the same time, to retain all those natural rights, the enjoyment of which would be consistent with the nature of a free government, and the necessary subordination of the supreme power of the State.

But to determine what form of government, in any given case, will produce the greatest possible happiness to the citizens, is an arduous task, not to be compassed perhaps by any human powers. Some of the greatest geniuses and most learned philosophers of all ages, impelled by their solicitude to promote the happiness of mankind, have nobly attempted it, and their labors have crowned them with immortality.

A republican form, however, is the only one consonant to the feelings of the people of Liberia. A few remarks, therefore, with respect

to those principles upon which all republican Governments are founded, and which must enter into the spirit of a free republican constitution, may not be out of place here, especially as the idea of liberty and republicanism has been held up in such dazzling colors, that some among us may not fully understand it, and may not feel themselves bound to submit to that subordination necessary in the freest State.

Now, it is certain that all men are born equally free, and the rights they possess at their births are equal and of the same kind. Some of those rights, however, are alienable; and may be parted with for an equivalent. Others are unalienable and inherent, and of that importance that no equivalent can be received in exchange for them. Those rights which are unalienable, and of that importance, are called the rights of conscience. We have duties for the discharge of which we are accountable to our Creator and Benefactor, which no human power can control. What those duties are, is determinable by right reason, or a well informed conscience, and what this conscience dictates as our duty, is so, and that power which assumes a control over it, is usurped, for no consent can be pleaded to justify the control, as any consent in this case is void. The alienation of some rights, in themselves alienable, may also be void, if the bargain is of that nature that no equivalent can be received. Thus, if a man surrenders all his alienable rights, without reserving a control over the supreme power, or a right to resume in certain cases, the surrender is void, for he then becomes a slave; and a slave can receive no equivalent for his freedom. Common equity, as has been properly remarked, would set aside such a bargain.

When men form themselves into

society, and erect a body politic or state, they are considered as one moral whole, in possession of the supreme power of the State. This supreme power, therefore, is composed of the powers of each individual collected together, and voluntarily parted with by him. No individual, however, in this case parts with his unalienable rights, the supreme power, therefore, cannot control them.

Each individual also surrenders the power of controlling his natural alienable rights only when the good of the whole requires it. The supreme power, therefore, can do nothing but what is for the good of the whole; and when it goes beyond this line, it is a power usurped. If the individual receives an equivalent for the right of control he has parted with, the surrender of that right is valid; if he receives no equivalent, the surrender is void, and the supreme power as respects him is a usurper. Therefore, if the supreme power in any State is so directed and executed that the citizen does not enjoy political liberty, it is an illegal power, and he is not bound to obey it.

Political liberty is defined by some to be a liberty of doing whatever is not prohibited by law. This definition is thought to be erroneous; and doubtless it is. Others define it thus; political liberty is the right every man in the State has, to do whatever is not prohibited by laws to which he has given his consent. This appears to be the generally received definition of political liberty.

If, then, the fundamental principle on which each individual enters into society, is that he shall be bound by no laws but those to which he has consented; he cannot be considered as consenting to any law enacted by a minority; for he parts with the power of controlling his natural

rights, only when the good of the whole requires it; and of this there can be but one absolute judge in the State. If the minority can assume the right of judging, there may then be two judges; for however large the minority may be, there must be another body still larger, who have the same claim, if not a better, to the right of absolute determination.

If, therefore, the supreme power should be so modeled and exerted—which, indeed, cannot be the case in a free republican Government—that a law may be enacted by a minority, the enforcing of that law upon an individual, who is opposed to it, is an act of tyranny. So on the other hand, when a majority of the individuals composing the society—which is the supreme power, acting for the good of the whole—adopts any measure, or enacts any law, not conflicting with the natural unalienable rights of the citizen, it is the imperative duty of each member of that community to conform implicitly thereto.

These, gentlemen, appear to be the fundamental principles upon which all republican Governments are founded. It has, therefore, been properly remarked that “the man who alone undertakes to form a constitution, for a free people, ought to be an impassioned being, one of enlightened mind; biased neither by the lust of power, the allurements of pleasure, nor the glitter of wealth—perfectly acquainted with all the alienable and unalienable rights of mankind—possessed of this grand truth—that all men are born equally free, and that no man ought to surrender any part of his natural rights without receiving the greatest possible equivalent; and influenced by the impartial principles of rectitude and justice, without partiality for, or prejudices against the interests or professions of any individuals or class of men.

He ought also to be master of the histories of all empires and states which are now existing, and all those which have figured in antiquity, and thereby able to collect and blend their respective excellencies, and avoid those defects which experience has pointed out."

Rousseau, a learned citizen of Genoa, sensible of the importance and difficulty of the subject, thought it impossible for any body of men to form a free government, or frame an equal constitution, for themselves, in which every individual should have equal justice done him, and be permitted to enjoy a share of power in the state equal to what should be enjoyed by others. Each individual, said he, will struggle not only to retain all his own natural rights, but to acquire a control over those of others. Fraud, circumvention, and an union of interests of some classes of people, combined with an inattention to the rights of posterity, will prevail over the principles of equity, justice, and good policy. The Genevans, perhaps the most virtuous republicans of that age, thought like Rousseau, and called to their assistance the celebrated Calvin. He came, and history says, "by their gratitude they embalmed his memory."

Our situation, however, for forming a political society, and erecting a free government, is more favorable, in many respects, than that of any people who have preceded us. We have the history and experience of all States before us. Mankind have been toiling through all ages for our information; and the philosophers and learned men of antiquity have trimmed their midnight lamps to transmit to us instructions. We live also in an age, when the principles of political liberty, and the foundation of government, have been fully canvassed and fairly settled.

With these lights before them, our

Delegates have given us a constitution, founded not upon party or prejudice—not for to-day or to-morrow—but for posterity. It is founded in good policy, because, in my humble opinion, it is founded in justice and honesty. All ambitions and interested views seem to have been entirely discarded, and regard had only to the good of the whole, in which the situation and rights of posterity are considered, and equal justice has been done to every citizen of the Republic.

And the highest respect has been paid to those great and equal rights of human nature, which should for ever remain inviolate in every society. Proper attention has also been given to the separation of three great powers of the State. Indeed, it is essential to liberty, that the legislative, judicial, and executive powers of the government be, as nearly as possible, independent of, and separate from each other, for where they are united in the same persons, there would be wanting that mutual check which is the principal security against the making of arbitrary laws; and a wanton exercise of power in the execution of them. If these three powers are united the government will be absolute, whether they are in the hands of a few, or a great number. The same party will be the legislator, accuser, judge, and executioner. What probability then, as I have heard it remarked, will an accused person have of an acquittal, however innocent he may be, when his judge is also a party.

And if the legislative and judicial powers are united, the maker of the law will also interpret it; and the laws may then speak a language dictated by the whims or the prejudice of the judge, with impunity to himself. It will also be in the breast of the judge, when grasping after his prey, to make a retrospective law,

which will bring the unhappy offender within it,—and this also he can do with impunity. And what people, I would ask, are so unhappy as those whose laws are uncertain?

Should the executive and legislative powers be united, great mischief and inconvenience to the citizen would follow. The executive would enact such laws only as it pleased him to enact; the judicial power would be set aside as inconvenient and tardy. The executive power would make itself absolute, and the government, finally, end in tyranny.

Should the executive and judicial powers be united, the citizen would then have no permanent security of his person and property; the executive power would interpret the laws, and bend them to his will; and, as he is judge, he will leap over them by artful instructions, and gratify, with impunity, the most rapacious passions.

Indeed, the dependence of any of these powers upon either of the others, has so often been productive of such calamities, and of the shedding of so much blood, that the page of history where we find them noted, seems to be one continued tale of wretchedness; and warns all people against such union of powers, if they expect to be, and remain free.

With these facts before them, such care has been taken by our Delegates, in the disposition of the legislative, executive, and judicial powers of the government as to promise permanence to the Constitution, and give energy and impartiality to the distribution of justice.

The legislative power is employed in making laws, or prescribing such rules of action to every individual in the State, as the good of the whole requires to be conformed to by him in his conduct to the governors and governed, according to the several

relations he stands in society. It is the part of the judicial power, which is a court and a jury, to ascertain the member who has broken the law enacted by the legislature;—and every man is to be presumed innocent, until the judicial power has determined him guilty. When that decision is known, the law annexes the punishment, and the offender is turned over to the executive power, by whom it is inflicted on him. The judicial power has also to determine what legal contracts have been broken, and what member has been injured by a violation of the law, to consider the damages that have been sustained, and to ascertain the recompense. The executive power is to take care that this recompense is paid.

The executive power is also divided into external and internal executive; the former comprehends war, peace, the sending and receiving ambassadors, and whatever concerns the transactions of the State, with any other State.

The latter is employed in the peace, security and protection of the citizen and his property, and in defence of the State. The executive power is to martial and command the militia for her defence, to enforce the law, and to carry into execution all the orders of the legislative powers.

These three powers are considered the supreme power of the State, over which the people have a control. And thus our lives, our liberties, and our property are at the disposal only of our Creator and ourselves. We will know no power but such as we will create—no laws but such as acquire all their obligation from our consent.

Adequate security is also given to the rights of conscience and private judgment. They are by nature subject to no control but that of the

Deity, and in that free state they are now left. Every man is permitted to consider, to adore, and to worship his Creator in the manner most agreeable to his conscience. No opinions are dictated—no rules of faith prescribed—no preference given to one sect of Christians to the prejudice of others. In a word, the convention were of opinion, that the Gospel of Christ, like the ark of God, would not fall, in Liberia, though unsupported by the arm of flesh; and happy would it be for all mankind, if that opinion prevailed more generally.

But, gentlemen, it is to be remembered that whatever marks of wisdom, experience, and patriotism there may be in our new constitution, like the just proportions and elegant forms of our first parents, before their Maker breathed into them the breath of life, it is yet to be animated; and until then, may indeed excite admiration, but it will be of no use:—from the people it must receive its spirit, and by them be quickened. Let virtue, honor, the love of liberty and science be, and remain, the soul of our present constitution, and it must, it will become the source of great and extensive happiness to this and future generations.

Vice, ignorance, and the want of vigilance, will be the only enemies able to destroy it. Against this provide.

Every citizen of Liberia ought diligently to read and study the constitution of his country; and teach the rising generations to be free. By knowing their rights, they will sooner perceive when they are violated, and be the better prepared to defend and assert them.

This, gentlemen, is the first Legislature under the authority of our new constitution, and I sincerely hope that its proceedings will be such as to merit the approbation of the

friends, and avoid giving cause of censure to the enemies, of our present government.

I will now proceed, gentlemen, according to my constitutional duty, to give you such information respecting the state of the Republic as present circumstances will allow; and at the same time will recommend for your consideration such public measures, as appear to me necessary or expedient for your adoption.

When we assemble together, however, to consider the state of our country, and to adopt such measures as are calculated to advance her interests, and to increase the prosperity and happiness of her citizens,—our just attentions are first drawn to those pleasing circumstances which mark the goodness of that Being from whose favor all our blessings flow; and the large measure of thankfulness we owe for his bounty.

Another year has come around and finds us still in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace and friendship with the native tribes that surround us: and we have great reason to be thankful to our merciful Benefactor, that we have also at our command, and are permitted to enjoy, all the necessities and comforts, and many of the luxuries of life. During the past year, great success has attended the efforts of our farmers: in no year perhaps since our establishment here, have the crops been more abundant; and it is gratifying to witness the increased interest, on the part of our citizens, to that unfailing source of happiness and independence.

Our commercial prospects are also encouraging. Indeed, I have particular satisfaction in remarking, that every view we take of our country presents us with grateful proofs of its substantial and increasing prosperity.

I have the satisfaction of informing

you, gentlemen, that during the last year we have succeeded in extinguishing the native title to five tracts of country, lying between the extreme points of our jurisdiction. In July last, we obtained a title deed, from the rightful owner of the soil, for the north-west half of the Little Cape Mount territory: and in November we negotiated the purchase of four tracts, and obtained title deeds—viz., “Timbo,” “Zepay,” “Hourahzon” and the well known territory of “New Cess.”

No sooner however was it known, by the slavers established at this latter place, that the king and chief had ceded to this government their country, than they set to work to induce the chiefs to disavow the sale, and consent to receive from them, as a present, and for the privilege of continuing their slave establishment, as long as they pleased to remain in the country,—an amount equal to the price agreed on between this government and the chiefs.

Their efforts, however, as far as I am informed, have not been effectual. A few days ago, I received a communication from one Joze ———, the principal, I am told, of the slave establishment at New Cess—stating that the natives disclaim having sold the country to the Liberians; and demanding proof of our title to the territory. But with him, I conceived we had nothing to do, farther than to inform him of the fact that this Government had obtained, for a valuable consideration, a title to the country, and that the inhabitants had incorporated themselves with us, and are now citizens of this Republic, and that the laws of the Republic of Liberia will now extend over all persons and property within that territory; and that the slave trade there must now cease.

This information I have officially given him, and, at the same time,

emphatically apprised him that the majesty of the laws, particularly with respect to the slave trade, will be sustained at all hazards. Copies of these communications will be laid before you.

It will, of course, gentlemen, be among your first acts to fix and establish the boundaries of the Republic; and to adopt such measures as are necessary to carry into effect the laws and ordinances of the government, over all the territories within its jurisdiction. For this purpose, a small marine will be necessary; perhaps a single “Guada coasta,” well armed and manned, will be sufficient for the present.

We have extinguished the native title to all the lands lying between Grand Cape Mount, and the north-west boundary line of “Maryland in Liberia,” excepting six small tracts, comprising about forty miles of sea-coast; and of these, except two—the tribes are under engagements with us, that when they shall be disposed to sell their lands—and we have already commenced negotiations for two of them—they are to be sold only to this Government; and that until such sale the Government will protect them in the quiet enjoyment of their lands against all other persons or tribes. These tribes also acknowledge themselves under the protection of this Government, and no other power whatever. And no maxim of public law—relating to savage tribes occupying territories in the dominions of civilized nations—is more universally established, than that of suffering no interference of foreigners, or of a foreign power in the relations between the acknowledged sovereign of the territory, and the native tribes situated upon it.

I presume, therefore, you will find no difficulty in defining the present boundaries of the Republic: nor do

I apprehend that you will find it difficult to adopt such measures as will enable the Government to carry into effect, throughout its jurisdiction, all the laws of the State; and to give security to the native tribes that have placed themselves under its protection. As a means of raising funds for this purpose, I would recommend that a well regulated tariff be established to operate in every part of the State. In doing so we shall probably come in contact with the imaginary interests of foreign traders: I say imaginary, because I sincerely believe that under proper regulations, established by this Government, the trade of foreigners will not be diminished, but rather increased; and certainly their persons and property more secure than under the present system.

But, whatever may be their opinion in regard to it, we must be just to ourselves, and to the tribes inhabiting those territories, to whom we have promised protection, and among whom we are pledged to introduce the arts, the habits of civilization, and the Christian religion. And how are we to accomplish this, gentlemen, without the aid of money? It is also known that serious disputes frequently arise between neighboring tribes, which can only be settled by an appeal to arms, or by reference to this Government; and that the authorities here have been often called on to appoint and send commissioners among them to arrange and settle these difficulties. And to prevent the shedding of blood, and consequent horrors of African warfare, the Government here has always, when appealed to, and on some occasions at considerable expense, interposed its authority.

And ought not those tribes that are receiving such benefits, contribute something to the support of the Government that gives them protec-

tion? And in what respect ought such regulations to offend foreign traders, especially as they will be placed, so far as the trade is concerned, upon the same footing of our own citizens? And surely no nation will refuse to us the right of regulating commerce within our own ports, or jurisdiction. The propriety of adopting measures to regulate the commercial intercourse of strangers with the citizens of all parts of our dominions, must be obvious to every reflecting mind.

Gentlemen, it is in every point of view of such primary importance to carry the laws into prompt and faithful execution, and to render the administration of justice as convenient to the people as may consist with our present circumstances, that I cannot omit to recommend to your serious consideration the judiciary system of the Republic. No subject is more interesting than this to the public happiness, and to none can those improvements, which may have been suggested by experience, be more properly and beneficially applied.

It may happen, as heretofore, that numerous questions respecting the interpretation of the laws and the rights and duties of officers and citizens will arise. It is therefore of the first importance, that the laws should be stripped, as far as human sagacity can discern, of all ambiguity; and the rules of legal proceedings so simplified that every citizen can easily comprehend them.

I would also call your attention to our present militia system, which is obviously defective, and which, in my opinion, should be wholly remodeled. As it is the essential property of a free Government to depend on no other soldiery but its own citizens for its defence, so in all such Governments, every man, especially every freeholder, should be a soldier. A freeholder, who is not

exempt by law, that is no soldier, manifests but little regard for the security of his freedom, and the protection of his property; for if the same spirit were to become general, there would be no soldiery within the Government, and it must either cease to be defended, and secure in its freedom, or seek its defence in foreign assistance, and so be no longer an independent Government. Every man, therefore, who wishes to secure his own freedom, and thinks it his duty to defend that of his country, should, as he prides himself in being a free citizen, think it an honor to be a soldier citizen. And while it is the right and privilege of a citizen to bear arms in the service of his country, it is inexcusable in him not to be willing to do so. And on the other hand he who affects to bear arms and does not know or will not learn the use of them, is equally culpable.

Every man, therefore, that feels the least spark of virtue or freedom, and feels that it is an honor which he owes himself, and a duty which he owes his country, to bear arms, and who is willing with his life to bear and use them for his country—ought to learn his duty; and if once he is conscious that he ought to learn it, he will soon know it; for there is neither difficulty nor mystery in it. There are many things, to be sure, which a soldier, whose whole life is devoted to that service, may learn and acquire the practice of, that a militia cannot spare the time to learn, nor is it required of them. There are things, however, which a militia must learn to make them effective in the defence of the State. I know that many of our fellow citizens—indeed, they are generally expert in the use of the fire-lock; and many of them plead this in justification of their indifference to militia trainings—which is all well as

far as it goes—and if in action every man had to fight as a single person, I should wish every man to load and fire his own way—in that way which he has been accustomed to; and should think him the best soldier who could throw the most balls in the shortest time. But as in service, the whole is to act together as one united body, something more, and something different is required; for whatever method a man has of loading and firing by himself, when he acts in a body of men, it must be such as not to interfere with his neighbor, nor to interrupt his acting, or obstruct his arms, for in that case, the service of both would be lost, and so far as the obstruction of arms reached, so far would the service of all be lost. Every motion, therefore, that a soldier makes with his firelock, must of absolute necessity be right up and down directly before him, or in a direct line from front to rear, and in the space between him and his right hand man. The same is also absolutely necessary to be observed in every motion he makes with his bayonet, either while he is fixing it, or when it is fixed.

But further, when a number of men are acting together in a body, if one falls back to load, while another advances himself to fire, the consequences of such interfering will be, as has always been found to be, that they will wound and destroy more of one another than of the enemy. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the militia learn to load and fire at the same time, or as nearly together as possible; and also to learn to act together, that they may be able to march with different fronts, as the nature of the road or pass will permit; and be able without confusion, to take possession of their ground in different forms, as the nature of the ground requires; and be able to change and vary their form,

even in time of action, as the strength, position, or motions of the enemy might make it necessary. Whatever may be the opinion of some of us with respect to frequent militia trainings, one thing is certain, gentlemen, these things must be learned to make a militia effective in actual service. And I regret to find so much indifference manifested by many of our citizens in regard to this subject. Some among us appear to have lost all military ambition, and have not sufficient patriotism to induce them to give proper attention to this arm of public defence.

But as all male citizens, of sound health, from sixteen years of age to sixty, are considered as the component parts of the national defence and legal force of the country, it becomes your duty, gentlemen, to adopt such measures as will compel each citizen to contribute an equal portion of his time to the service of his country, and such as will make the militia of the Republic adequate to the national defence, and efficient in service.

I am happy to inform the Legislature that Fort Norris has been thoroughly and permanently repaired; and a battery of ten long guns mounted on it;—they are at present, however, only temporarily mounted, as the carriages for them, though in a forward state towards completion, are not yet finished. And, if not otherwise directed, I shall proceed to garrison the Fort, under the act of the Legislature of 1845, which provides for that purpose.

Gentlemen, the ways and means of producing a revenue adequate to the wants of the government, without oppressing the citizens, will of course claim your particular attention. I deem it quite unnecessary for me to say much, if any thing, here, in the way of recommendation to you, on

the subject. A plan, for raising a revenue, has been suggested by a member of your body; which plan has been before the public for several months; and, I believe, its merits have been fully discussed and digested: and it appears to me to be the only feasible method which can, at present, be adopted, that will produce a revenue equal to our necessities. And, I believe, a general conviction of the expediency of the measure prevails throughout the republic.

It is particularly your province and duty, gentlemen, to fix and establish a currency for the State; and I feel satisfied that you will place it upon such firm and solid bases, that the wants and wishes of the people will be fully met. It has been remarked, that "paper money is the only kind of money which cannot make unto itself wings and fly away." I am decidedly of opinion, however, that the emission of paper money, unless based on specie, and redeemable, on demand, at the Treasury Department, will operate seriously against the interests of a large number of our fellow citizens. When the currency of a country becomes so impaired as to allow merchants and others to speculate in it,—the government, and a large portion of the inhabitants must be the sufferers. The people of Liberia have already experienced too many inconveniences consequent upon the depreciation of paper currency. And I sincerely hope that the present Legislature will effectually put an end to this fraud upon the public, by placing the currency upon such a footing as to secure it against depreciation.

Gentlemen, a uniform standard of weights and measures is an object of importance, and will, I am persuaded, be attended to. Suitable provisions for the maintenance of public schools, and for the support of the poor, I am sure, will not escape your attention.

Nor need I remind you of the provisions necessary to be made, by the Legislature, to enable the executive to carry into effect, the letter and spirit of the 15th section of the 5th article of the Constitution.

To maintain among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature, and of nature's God, entitle them, the people of Liberia have assumed an independent national character; it therefore becomes your duty, gentlemen, to adopt measures, by which this fact can formally be announced to all civilized nations. And, as it is necessary that nations should treat for mutual advantage of their affairs; and especially to accommodate and terminate differences which may, from time to time, arise between them, I would recommend to the Legislature the propriety of soliciting immediately the acknowledgment of our independence; and of making proposals of friendly arrangements with foreign powers. And, I am fully persuaded, gentlemen, that we have no reason to conclude that our independence will not be acknowledged, or that friendly arrangements will be declined, or that advantage will be taken of our situation and circumstances to demand of us unreasonable terms.

Should the Legislature concur in this opinion, it will be necessary to constitute a commission for that purpose.

I would also remind you here, that according to the 16th section of the 5th article of the Constitution, you are required, at this meeting of the Legislature "to take measures to arrange the future relations between the American Colonization Society and this Republic."

Gentlemen, in fixing the pay of officers, and making appropriations for the ensuing year, you will, of course, be mindful of that economy, and plan of strict and rigid frugality,

now indispensably necessary in every department of the State.

The present crisis, gentlemen, imposes an obligation on all the departments of government to adopt an explicit and decided course: and as it is our indispensable duty, may it be our invariable aim, to exhibit to our constituents the brightest examples of disinterested love for the common weal; and, particularly, be inflexible in our resolutions—to know neither friend nor favorite, whenever his solicitations appear incompatible with the public good. In our public capacities, we ought to rise superior to all private attachment or resentment, and make the intrinsic merit of every candidate for an office our sole rule for his promotion. Let us, both by precept and practice, encourage a spirit of economy, industry, and patriotism; and that public integrity and righteousness which cannot fail to exalt a nation! May the foundation of our State be laid in virtue and the fear of God, and the superstructure will rise gloriously and endure for ages. Then may we humbly expect the blessings of "the Most High, who divides to the nations their inheritance and separates the sons of Adam." In fine, gentlemen, let us unitedly strive to approve ourselves master builders, by giving beauty, strength, and stability to our new government.

On my part, a most solemn oath has been taken for the faithful discharge of my duty; on yours a solemn assurance has been given to support me therein. Thus a public compact between us stands recorded. And you may rest assured, gentlemen, that I shall keep this oath ever in mind—the Constitution shall be the invariable rule of my conduct—my ears shall be always opened to the complaints of the injured, justice, in mercy, shall neither be denied, or delayed. Our laws and the liberties

of Liberia shall be maintained and defended, to the utmost of my power. I repose the most perfect confidence in your engagement. And, on my part, you may count on a cordial concurrence in every measure for the public good; and on all the information I possess which may enable you to discharge to advantage the high functions with which you are invested by your fellow citizens.

But above all, gentlemen, we have great reasons to rejoice, in view of

the confidence we are encouraged to feel in the guardianship and guidance of that Almighty Being, whose power regulates the destiny of nations, and whose blessings have been conspicuously dispensed to this infant Republic, and to whom we are bound to address our devout gratitude for the past, as well as our fervent supplications and best hopes for the future.

J. J. ROBERTS.

*Government House, Monrovia,
January 5th, 1848.*

[From Africa's Luminary.]

Report of the Committee on Agriculture.

In this number is to be found an agricultural report from the inhabitants of Bexley, Grand Bassa county, which we hope will not be uninteresting to the readers of this periodical. It is peculiarly gratifying to us, and will be no less so to the patrons of this Government, to learn that the attention of Liberia is being more generally directed to this business, especially those productions that take in foreign markets.

When Liberia was first settled,* it was hoped, by her numerous friends, that the greater part of her citizens would devote themselves to agriculture, the infallible support of nations; and no little blame has been merited by them for their neglect of this all-important and profitable avocation. But the amount of blame is lessened by the consideration, that nine-tenths of the colonists embarked to this country almost empty-handed, and, during their acclimation, the little they had was most generally, through a want of experience, expended: thus destitute, in an infant Government, itself poor, and dependent for its support, to a great degree, upon the charities of the mother country, and, consequently, unable to tender the necessary aid to its citizens, it is not to be

wondered that they have done so little. Few persons can accomplish much in this business, beyond their individual consumption, without means; and even with them, without a proper acquaintance with the business as carried on in this climate, little or nothing can be done, as the frequent attempts of persons, blessed with the means that could have assured success with these prerequisites, have demonstrated.

Now that this information, relating to the mode of farming in this country, is acquired, *means* are the only impediment in Liberia's progress in agriculture, supply which, and she can do as much comparatively as any other community. The report to which reference is made confirms us in this opinion. That report embraces an underrated statistical account of the operations of the inhabitants of the little settlement of Bexley: their farming, trafficking, husbanding operations, all in one; and while it shows that their attention, to a small extent, has been turned to traffic, that the profits arising therefrom might be appropriated to their agricultural operations, to which the report plainly shows their attention has been mostly di-

rected; it is plain that the amount of trading is small to the amount their productions would demand. A worthy example is being set in Bassa county, in this essential business. From the extract of a letter from Hon. S. A. Benson, published in the last number, we learn that the inhabitants of Bexley are not the only persons in that county whose attention is being so profitably directed to farming; not that no other portions of this government is employed in this operation, but the citizens in this place, tired of raising only for home consumption, begin to ascertain how certain articles will take in

foreign markets. We invite the attention of our friends, especially those who have been following this business, to a consideration of the wants of foreign markets, and an imitation of the friends at Bassa.

It is certainly time to begin in every point to cultivate something more than what is necessary for home consumption. We ought to enlarge our operations, so that such articles as foreigners want may be cultivated. Then will Liberia begin, when this is done, to aspire and advance in importance and in the estimation of her friends.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

New Cestas.

IMMEDIATELY that the intelligence of the purchase of New Cestas transpired, the British commander on this station, ordered the cruisers employed to watch that place, to proceed to some other ground. While we are not insensible to the concession and compliment involved in this act, we are nevertheless of the opinion that it is deeply to be regretted. The natives at that place, with their usual dexterity, are said to be playing a double game. They utterly deny to the slavers there, and to others too, that they have sold the place; encourage the Spaniards to remain, and pledge them their utmost support. For these assurances they obtain large presents. Perhaps the presents, or "dashes," since the news of the purchase first leaked out, have equalled, if not exceeded, the purchase consideration. These facts we have learned from reliable sources. Moreover, we have been informed by equally credible authority, that a newly arrived slaver has fixed himself with a large stock of goods directly in the rear from Trade Town,

whence the slaves will be sent to the depot at New Cestas; and that the natives there have manifested a determination to sustain him. It is clear, therefore, that the detestable traffic will, in that region, revive into active operation, unless vigorous measures be adopted to root it out. We have not so much as the shadow of naval force to prevent exportation, and the natives seem determined to support the trade on shore. To suffer the slaver to remain in peaceful pursuit of his trade, will subject us to a heavy charge, now that New Cestas is part and parcel of the Republic. He seems utterly disinclined to a peaceable recession, and especially while the natives, abnegate the sale of the country, accuse this Government with exercising authority unwarrantably assumed, and proffer their aid against any coercive measures. While the cruisers invested the place, the trade could not be carried on so briskly, for want of regular opportunities to ship the slaves; the business on shore in consequence languished. The pressure now off,

it may be expected to revive with unwonted vigor. But we hope for honor and humanity's sake, some means may be resorted to, to suppress it. What those measures are, which in the present circumstances of the Republic, can be made available and effectual, are not of course to be pointed out by us.

[From Africa's Luminary.]

Horrible—Inhuman Sacrifice.

Nor long ago, we are credibly informed, a famous Goulah Chief, named Selly, being engaged in the war which has been carried on between the Goulahs and Condoes with greater or less ardor for a number of years, applied to a priest of the Mohammedan profession, to know what he should do to be more successful in his expeditions against the Condoes. For some years after the commencement of this war, the Condoes were generally victorious, and made great havoc among the Goulahs, but since the death of king Boatwain, their arms have met with a serious reverse, and the Goulahs are achieving a series of victories, which seem to indicate the speedy subjugation of their once formidable foes. Selly's ambition to be principal in their subjugation, induced him to make this application. The priest inquired of him whether he was *able* to make the necessary sacrifice, to which he replied that he could make any sacrifice that could be named; upon this the nefarious imposter told him he must sacrifice his son! and, taking his dead body upon his shoulders, his feet swung around his neck, and his head hung behind him, in this manner advance before his troops to the contest, and victory would be his!!

It is hardly necessary to inform the reader that these sanguinary directions were complied with. Selly's *avowal*, in which his honor, or his name, as natives call it, was pledged, his ambition to win the laurels, and

confidence, peculiar to all the *carflee* (heathen, as the Mohammedans call those not of their profession) induce him to yield a ready compliance. Calling his son into a house, he caught him, deliberately tied him, and then with his own parental hand, he cut his throat!! Having offered this sacrifice, he and his troops prepared to advance toward the jurisdiction of their enemies; then was this inhuman father seen with his dead son on his back, in the manner directed, without any display of parental affection or any emotion, save that aroused in his barbarous breast by the confident expectation of victory.

He was successful in three subsequent engagements, and undoubtedly ascribes his victory to the costly sacrifice made to obtain it, which all enlightened and civilized persons will not believe; but it may be admitted that the courage with which *confidence*, in this sacrifice, had inspired him and his troops, with the effect so dreadful and horrid a spectacle must have had upon his adversaries, contributed to the achievement of these victories. Such exhibitions of barbarity are astonishing to many of the natives as well as to civilized persons; and show that their dispositions have undergone quite a change. This wicked and inhuman affair is attributed to one that converses as well about the Old Testament, or some parts of it, as most professors of Christianity! Did not such an imposture arise from the bottomless pit?

[From Africa's Luminary]

Desperation of Slavers.

It is reported that a very unpleasant affair took place not long since at Gallenas. An officer of the *Pene-lope*, one of Her Majesty's steamers on this station, having gone in a boat near the shore, to ascertain what was going on at that famous slave mart, and venturing to land on the beach in a canoe, while his boat and crew lay outside the surf, was met by a Spaniard with the air of one intending to exchange salutations of friendship, and was not suspected until he revealed himself to be an assassin by a desperate thrust at the throat of the officer which, fortunately, took effect upon his face only. The officer was not too severely wounded to retort upon the assassin; accordingly, with a spirit characteristic of the English and Americans, and by which they are distinguished from the pusillanimous Spaniards, the fellow was understood by something more than *words*, that he had encountered one whose spirit was raised instead of being sunken by his desperate thrust. At this exhibition of more than Spanish courage, he fled, but was overtaken and killed. In the course of the affair several of the empty barracoons were destroyed by the boat's crew which were subsequently landed.

The Spaniards or slave dealers on this coast are becoming desperately impudent. It may be *duck or no dinner* is their motto. Their business is certainly curtailed and unprofitable on this part of the coast. They buy slaves as usual, and are, to

some extent, furnished with merchandise by some peddling merchant vessels, but the difficulty is to ship them; they succeed in this sometimes, but so many of their vessels are picked up by the English and American men-of-war, that the business is rendered truly unprofitable. We feel quite sanguine that this traffic, so inhuman and revolting to the fine feelings of human nature, in a few years at most on this coast, will cease through the efficient operations of these squadrons and the influence of this Government, now that all that part of the coast, excepting Gallenas, in which it has been carried on, has become the lawful territory of this Republic.

The slaver at New Cesters, called by some Don, but not by us, because we apprehended the least that *Don* implies, is too much to be applied to that class of creatures whose adventurous lives lead them to this coast to buy Africans, this Jose has branched out into the oil trade, which yields him a small income, but which, while it shows the failing character of his main business, it is not a sufficient cloak to disguise him from the discerning eye; but the close of his business draws nigh. For the future, persons had better be careful not to venture unprepared among these inhuman adventurers, their infuriated and maddened hearts at the prospect of loosing that by which they have their living, will prompt them to the preparation of further deeds of desperation.

[From the Baltimore American.]

The Republic of Liberia:

A meeting was held a few days since at Pittsburgh, to express the public sentiment in relation to Afri-

can colonization and the newly-established Republic in Liberia. The Hon. WALTER FORWARD and

others spoke on the occasion. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the establishment of an independent republic in Western Africa ought to be regarded as a memorable epoch in the history of christian civilization.

Resolved, That the past influences of the Colony of Liberia have been such as to justify the hope that, by the progress of such influences, the slave trade of Africa and the barbarities connected with it may be overthrown.

Resolved, That the peace and order with which the affairs of Liberia have been conducted, and especially the moderation and regularity with which the people have lately reorganized their Government and become independent, are such as to reflect the highest honor and credit on their race, and affords promise of continued stability to their republic.

Resolved, That, while we sympathize with all the oppressed nations struggling for free institutions, our past and present relations to the African race demand especial efforts for the encouragement of the Liberia Democratic Government.

Resolved, That the increasing number of emigrants, who seek a passage to Liberia, call for increased and continued contributions to the Colonization Treasury.

Resolved, That the unexampled success of the Colonization enterprise, under a benevolent Providence, has been such as should stimulate the pious, the humane, and philanthropic

colonizationists to redoubled effort; and it is sincerely to be hoped that a cause so important to humanity may continue in public favor.

The silent progress of this most interesting experiment of self-government attracts comparatively but little notice amid the stirring events which now fill all Europe and the world with their din: It is perhaps better that slowly and in silence the process of African Colonization and of republican self-government in Africa should go on. The growth of sound and well domesticated institutions in Liberia will be the more sure, the more healthy, and the better matured by such gradual advances as will allow each infusion from time to time into the original stock to become well assimilated both with the nature of the new country and with the social and political elements of the new republic.

At the same time, however, there is urgent occasion, now and always, for such judicious aid as the friends of Colonization and of the colored race in the United States may supply, by promoting the emigration of industrious worthy persons to Liberia, and by furnishing the Colonists with useful articles and the means of education. There has been for many years a strong interest felt in Maryland in behalf of this remarkable enterprise, as her own policy in establishing a colony at Cape Palmas shows, and as the flourishing success of that settlement abundantly justifies.

Equal Suffrage in Connecticut.

THE proposition to abolish the distinction between colored people and whites in respect to the right of suffrage, was rejected by the people of Connecticut. As far as heard from, the votes stand—for the proposition, 2,712—against it, 7,562.

The Hartford Times gives the results of the town elections in 37 towns, and makes a net democratic gain of three towns, (Middletown, Marlboro, and Litchfield,) compared with last year.

Latest from Liberia.—Letters from Dr. Lugenbeel.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,
March 14, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 17th December was received on the 12th instant, per barque "Nehemiah Rich," which vessel arrived at this place on that day; having on board *one hundred and twenty-nine immigrants*; about ninety of whom will be sent to Sinoe, agreeably to your directions. And, in compliance with your request, I shall accompany them to that place, to remain as long as circumstances may require my presence and assistance. We shall probably leave for Sinoe to-morrow, or the next day.

Those persons of this company of immigrants who will remain in this part of the Republic, and who will be located on the St. Paul's river, will probably not require much, if any, medical attention, before the time of the arrival of Dr. Roberts in the Liberia Packet. And, if the immigrants by that vessel shall also be located on the St. Paul's river, he will be able to attend to all of them.

Since the date of my last letter to you, none of the immigrants who arrived in November, have died, except a youth named Rufus Drew. All the rest are getting along tolerably comfortably at present; and I think they have nearly passed through the acclimating process.

On the 23d of January, we had another specimen of cannonading on the holy Sabbath. The U. S. ship "Jamestown" was lying at anchor in our harbor; and Her Majesty's ship Amphitrite came in on the afternoon of that day. The British man-of-war first fired a salute to the American commodore; and the U. S. man-of-war, in turn, saluted the British commander; immediately after which, a regular national salute was fired on board the Amphitrite, in honor of the Republic

of Liberia; even before the commander had ascertained whether it would be returned. All of this booming of big guns occurred—yes—tell it not in the interior of Africa—publish it not to the unenlightened inhabitants of other parts of the heathen world—on that day which is professedly set apart in all Christian communities for the public worship of the Creator and Upholder of all things. Of course, the salute from the British man-of-war, in honor of this little Republic, was not returned on that day.

I was particularly and forcibly struck with the remarkable contrast between the operations in our little quiet village, and those on board the two men-of-war in the harbor, on that beautiful Sabbath afternoon. The saluting took place while our afternoon Sunday school was in operation; composed of fifty or sixty native children and youths; most of whom were liberated Africans from the slave ship "Pons;" and several of whom are consistent members of the Christian church. While the representatives of the two most enlightened and most powerful nations in the world were engaged in firing instruments of human destruction, a considerable number of the rescued victims of avarice and warfare were receiving instruction in the school of Christ—of Him who came into our world to establish a system of religion, which in its purity, is always characterized by universal benevolence—peace on earth, and good will to all mankind.

I shall leave this letter at this place, to go by the brig Montgomery, which vessel will probably sail from this port for the United States about the first proximo.

Yours, truly,

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Rev. W. McLAIN,

Sec. and Tr. Am. Col. Soc.

GREENVILLE, LIBERIA,
March 24, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—By this you will perceive that I have arrived at this place. I came down in the barque "Nehemiah Rich;" which vessel arrived here on the 21st instant, having on board *ninety-one* immigrants; comprising the Patterson families from Louisiana, the Ross families from Mississippi, and the Witherspoon families from Alabama. All the immigrants, with their luggage, have been safely landed; and they are now tolerably comfortably located for the present at this place. They all appear to be much pleased with their new home. I have heard several of them express themselves as being agreeably disappointed; and I have not heard one of them say a word, which would lead me to believe that they are not all perfectly satisfied. I never saw new comers more willing to go to the place of their destination, than the two companies by the Nehemiah Rich and the Amazon. Nearly all of those who stopped at Monrovia very willingly went up the St. Paul's river; and those who came to this place cheerfully remained on board the vessel, while she lay at anchor off Monrovia. Several of them went ashore, by permission, to see the town; but they were all on board before we were ready to sail.

They all speak in terms of glowing gratitude and praise of Captain Carlton; who, I think, has merited the thanks and confidence of all the friends of colonization, for his kindness and attention to the people who were placed under his care, during the voyage across the Atlantic.

I left two or three hastily written letters for you with President Roberts at Monrovia, to go by the first opportunity which may be presented. Probably this sheet may accompany the others.

In reference to the location of a part of this company on the Blue

Barre side of the Sinoe river, I cannot write to you very definitely at present. Mr. Murray can and will give you more particular information on this subject; and he is much better able to judge of the practicability or impracticability of such a course, at present, than I am. I have conversed with several of the prominent and most intelligent citizens of this place on the subject; and they are all decided in their opinion of the inexpediency of attempting to form a settlement at present on the Blue Barre point or cape; especially by new immigrants. The principal reason which they assign is, the uncommon treachery, barbarity, and thievish propensity of the Blue Barre natives, who are pretty numerous, and who I know are generally a cruel, roguish set of unprincipled desperadoes—much more so than the natives in the vicinity of any of the other settlements in Liberia. The Greenville people say they are not yet strong enough numerically to defend a young settlement at Blue Barre, and I think so too. For the present, of course, the new immigrants must of necessity remain at this place, as did those by the "Lime Rock," in 1844, who were subsequently located on the river, about six miles above this place; and most of whom are now pretty comfortably situated.

It is possible that a new settlement may be formed on the Blue Barre side of the river, a few miles above the point; provided we shall find, on further consideration, that it will be totally inexpedient to form one on the cape. You may rest assured that Mr. Murray will do all in his power to carry out your wishes, and those of our friends in Louisiana. A better man than Mr. M. cannot be found in Liberia to take the general superintendency of affairs at this place. You may rely on any statement he may make.

The time of my sojourn at this place will depend on circumstances, as I stated to you in one of my other letters. And the time of my exile in Africa will also depend on circumstances. Although my prescribed time of service has already expired by the return of Dr. Roberts; yet, though a first rate opportunity is now afforded, by which I might return to my distant home and family, I will not take my departure under existing circumstances. New comers must have proper medical attention; and, while I can enjoy sufficient health to be able to give them my attention, I will endeavor to remain, at least for a few months longer. You are aware, however, that I did not come to Africa to die; and if there shall be any probability of such an event occurring, in consequence of my protracted sojourn in the "grave yard of pale faces," as there was two years ago, I shall do as I then did—up anchor and be off for a more salubrious climate. I have not the least desire to have the posthumous glorification of a martyr in Africa, or any where else. If possible, I must leave for the States in time to arrive before the cold weather shall have set in. If circumstances will admit, you may look out for me in the *Liberia Packet*. But in this world of change and circumstances, I do not make any positive calculation relative to the future. Consequently, I am never much disappointed. If, in my own opinion, circumstances shall render it practicable, and absolutely necessary that I should remain in Liberia during the whole of this year, or until next spring, I will endeavor to meet the exigency.

You are aware that I have already spent four years of the prime of my manhood in laboring and suffering for the prosperity of the colonization cause, and the good of Liberia; and I am quite satisfied that the time

of my earthly pilgrimage has been considerably curtailed by my residence in this country.

The little settlement of Greenville has improved considerably during the last two or three years. I regard it as one of the most—perhaps the very most healthy settlements in Liberia. The natives in the vicinity are more tractable than they were some years ago. And as the numerical strength of this part of the Republic is considerably increased by the late company of immigrants, I think the contiguous native tribes will be sufficiently overawed to prevent so many depredations in future, as have heretofore been committed by them. Perhaps the idea herein expressed may not meet the views of some of the super-sentimental friends of the missionary enterprise in the United States. But, the fact is, the true character of the aborigines of Africa cannot be fully understood by any persons, except by those who know them in their own country. And, in the proper treatment of them, for their own good, as well as for the good of those who come to settle quietly and peaceably among them, sternness is sometimes necessary—decision always.

For information respecting the political affairs of the Republic, I must refer you to other sources: simply remarking here, that since the little ship of state was launched, she has been gliding along smoothly and quietly. No raging storm has yet arisen, to try her strength, or the skill of her officers. The only warlike sound which has been heard, was the booming of cannons from several floating fortresses—not in battle array, but in honor of an infant Republic, "self-poised and erect," on the western coast of Africa. Yours, truly,

J. W. LUGENBEE.

Rev. W. McLAIN,

Sec. and Tr. Am. Col. Soc.

Letter from Gen. Lewis.

MONROVIA, March 30, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I wrote you under date of 22d inst. by the U. S. brig Boxer, informing you of the arrival of the barque "Nehemiah Rich," with emigrants from New Orleans, and of the brig Amazon, from Baltimore. The first had a passage of 64 days, and the latter 37 days. I also informed you that the barque had landed a portion of her cargo here, with the emigrants for this place, and had been dispatched to Sinou to land the remaining cargo and emigrants directed to be landed there. She has not yet returned to this place; her stay here will be very limited, only long enough to receive her passengers.

I informed you that the emigrants by the "Amazon" were not sent to Bexley as you directed, but presumed that the reasons of Dr. Lugenbeel will be satisfactory; as he thought it, under all the circumstances, advisable for them to remain here, as he had no physician to accompany them, and he felt it his duty to proceed to Sinou with those by the "N. Rich."

The four copies of Dr. Alexander's History we have received, and I beg to tender to you our most respectful thanks for presenting us such handsome copies. The two intended for the Departments will be placed as you have directed.

I am teased by the people living at Marshall to urge upon you to send a vessel load of emigrants to that place. And if it can be done conveniently, I beg to back them in requesting that emigrants should be sent there. It is certainly a very healthy location, and now as colonization seems to be going ahead rapidly in the United States, a company of 60 or 100 might be sent to

Marshall without materially interfering with your arrangements. If you think of sending any to that place, a short notice might be given to enable houses to be had ready by the time they arrive.

We are sorry to hear that complaints are made about the Herald not coming regularly to hand. I feel quite sure that they are regularly put up and directed with the subscribers' proper names. You have our thanks for the trouble you have taken in trying to beg a new set of type for the Herald. The establishment is considerably in debt, and we don't know how to go about getting new type. I hope you will persevere in your efforts to help us.

April 2d.—The Nehemiah Rich has just returned from Sinou. The emigrants and cargo were landed there without delay. I am pleased to find that the provisions held out better than I had any reason to suppose, after receiving the Captain's estimate as to the consumption of the emigrants on the voyage. I was apprehensive that the bread stuff would be hardly sufficient to carry the emigrants through the six months; and as there is a scarcity of rice in the neighborhood of Sinou, I was not sure that it would not be necessary to purchase a lot of rice and send it down. My fears on this head are now destroyed: Mr. Murray having received considerable more bread stuff than I had any reason to suppose was on board, according to the Captain's estimate. Dr. Lugenbeel writes me, "that the landing was done better than he expected." The emigrants were kindly and joyfully received; they appeared perfectly contented and well pleased with the appearance of the country.

The Economy left here the 1st March on a mission for territory. We have heard from the commissioners once since they left. They have succeeded, we are informed, in purchasing a part of Little Colah, and the remainder of the Grand Colah territory; they are expected home in about 20 days.

My clerk being one of the commissioners, makes it very heavy duty on me to attend to the location of the emigrants, and to give them the other necessary attendance; but I never hesitate to adopt any course that will lessen the expense of the Society. In consequence of his absence, the quarter's accounts cannot now be made up. Excepting the rough plastering of the house used as the Secretary's office, and for the office of Dr. Lugenbeel, and a little repair which must be done to the Government House to keep it from falling, no other expenses will be made of any importance, unless directed by you.

I thank you for your kind invitation to me to visit the U. States, and I have lately thought very strongly of doing so; but the fact is, I have been obliged from stern necessity to permit Mrs. Lewis to make a foreign visit, instead of doing so myself. My health, which has, within the last twelve months, been very feeble, is now pretty well restored, and the physicians so strongly urge the propriety of Mrs. L. leaving the coun-

try for a few months to recruit her system, which is now very much exhausted, that I have, notwithstanding the narrowness of my means, concluded to let her take passage in the Nehemiah Rich. The President and his lady and daughter, and several of our gentlemen, will take passage in this vessel, and they will, no doubt, take great pleasure in giving you correct information on all of our affairs. I shall hold myself to be under many obligations to you, for any little civilities you may extend to Mrs. Lewis.

I must apologize to you for the hasty manner which I have written this letter,—the frequent interruptions that I am continually subjected to, from foreigners and others, will I hope be sufficient excuse for any omissions I may be guilty of.

The U. S. ship Decatur is here, and will be employed for the next three months in cruising in the neighborhood of this place. As the officers are very much pleased with every thing they see, the best part of their time will, no doubt, be spent here.

Invoices of provisions, &c., landed here and at Sinou from the barque are enclosed.

Very respectfully,

Yours, &c., &c.,

J. N. LEWIS.

Rev. WM. McLAIN,

Sec. & Tr. Am. Col. Soc.,

Washington City, U. S. A.

Arrival of Emigrants in Liberia.

On the 12th instant, the American barque Nehemiah Rich arrived in our harbor, after a passage of 64 days from New Orleans, with 149 emigrants for this Republic, among whom are Messrs. Stephen Letcher, Jesse Meriwethers, and Henry Youse, who come under the patronage of the

Kentucky auxiliary Colonization Society, for the purpose of surveying the country, as far as practicable, for the better information of those of their brethren who are desirous of emigrating to this country.—*Liberia Herald.*

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Letter from Dr. Hodgkin to Mr. Cresson.

9 LOWER BROOK STREET,
24, 4 Mo., 1848.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I have to thank thee for two acceptable letters, the second of which I received yesterday. It is certainly a subject of rejoicing and congratulation that Liberia, after barely 30 years existence, should, notwithstanding the difficulties which have attended its infancy, be able to stand alone and proclaim itself an independent nation. I remember well that about this period, in the year 1817, when I was living with W. Allen, and was assisting him in some of his philanthropical objects, delegates from the newly formed Colonization Society came to London on their way to the coast of Africa, where they intended to select and obtain a spot for the future settlement of your free colored people. It seemed a principal object of the delegates to consult with Thomas Clarkson, who was then staying in Plough Court, but I have no doubt that William Allen was also an attraction to them as he was well known as a zealous friend of the African race, and notwithstanding his numerous engagements, was acting as the London agent and banker to an association of colored merchants at Sierra Leone. The object of the Colonization Society excited a most gratifying and lively interest, and I may consider myself as amongst the first laborers in the cause, inasmuch as I was Thomas Clarkson's penman in the preparation of the instructions and recommendations which he furnished to the delegates. He recommended the Sherbro, but in this his choice was not a happy one, as shown by the unsuccessful attempt which I think was there made. Then, and for some time after, the inten-

tions and proceedings of the Colonization Society received nothing but unqualified approbation and patronage from our friends in this country, and it must at least have been two or three years afterwards that I heard it warmly commended in our yearly meeting without a dissentient voice being raised. If my recollection does not deceive me that the first breath of doubt on the subject reached this country from the anti-slavery party in America which has ever since acted the part of Sanballat and his friends at the second founding of Jerusalem. It is interesting to take a glance at the various difficulties arising from this animosity and from various other causes with which this most interesting colony has had to contend, and against which it has successfully struggled, until, in the lifetime of its founders, it is able to reward their disinterested exertions by proclaiming its prosperity and independence. A very few days ago I saw W. F. Cooper, the step-son of Lord Palmerston, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty. He spoke to me with evident pleasure of the recognition of the independence of Liberia, and of the enrolment of its national flag. The presence of a Liberian agent would at this moment be most opportune. It would not only be favorable to the interest of the new Republic, but it would powerfully assist the efforts of those who are trying to counteract the projects for emigration from the coast of Africa to the West Indies. I quite acquit our Government of any improper feelings and designs in the encouragement which they have hitherto given to this expedient; but they find themselves in a difficult position. They are bound to free-

trade principles, the practical operation of which has been to ruin the West Indian planter, and throw many estates out of cultivation. They are beset by the West Indians, many of whom are blindly attached to obsolete opinions and practices, and call for a supply of labor as the panacea for their evils. I need not stop to demonstrate to thee the monstrous fallacy under which they are laboring. The urgency of their demands has impelled the Government to take the steps which it has done for the encouragement of African emigration to the West Indies, against which we have repeatedly and strongly remonstrated. These remonstrances are, however, counteracted by the broad assertions and plausible representations of parties who profess to have had many years experience of the coast of Africa, and who state that an almost unlimited amount of free emigrant laborers may be obtained there. I have had some share in bringing evidence before two parliamentary committees engaged in inquiries strongly bearing on this subject. They have not yet brought up their reports, but I anticipate some favorable results.

I believe the evils to which thou hast alluded in the impediment to the introduction of United States produce into our colonies are already very much removed as respects this country. It is in the colonial legislatures that reform in this respect is chiefly needed; and it will be a powerful means for bringing this about, to promote the emigration of some of your colored people to the British

West Indies, to which I alluded in my last letter. Such persons are well appreciated in the West Indies, where, if they possess energy and industry, they are almost certain to get on. Their example would do good, and they could scarcely fail to increase the intercourse between the United States and the West Indies to reciprocal advantage. As I before stated, it appears to me, that the encouragement of this outlet would do more to silence the opposition of the anti-slavery party than any other measure; and, instead of injuring Liberia, would prove a great advantage to it. I some time since accompanied a deputation, chiefly composed of West Indians, to our colonial minister, Lord Grey. He held out no hope of a differential duty in favor of the West Indians, but gave them a lesson on political economy, and particularly insisted on the impolicy of taxing the articles on which the laboring population subsists. In this, thou wilt see that he is quite of thy mind. I differ most widely from him in his feeling as respects the aborigines of our colonies, but he is extremely liberal in relation to the colonists, and their power of self-government.

I believe that Hill Coolie emigration may be already considered as at an end. Its own inherent and flagrant vices, and the ruinous condition of Mauritius to which it was chiefly directed, have mainly effected this. Our remonstrances were directed against it more than nine years ago.

Appeal in behalf of African Colonization.

[BY THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.]

WHEN we look at the subversions of the governments and the fearful agitations of the people of Europe, which threaten still further revolu-

tions, and which have already brought war in their train, how deep ought to be our feeling of gratitude, as citizens of the United States, to a benign

Providence for exemption from these anxieties and troubles. Together with the enjoyment of the largest measure of freedom which men have ever acquired, we possess also the power not only to maintain our own independence, but to insist on an observance of the equitable principles of international law by all other people. Secure in our own strength, we can calmly contemplate distant dangers, and freely offer an asylum to the distressed from every land.

But amidst all this prosperity and gladness, and consciousness of our lofty position in the scale of nations, is there no legitimate cause of uneasiness in the body politic, no great wrong, no signal breach of public morals to be atoned for? Is there not a large body of our fellow beings, living among us, who have strong claims on our sympathies, and still more on our justice? Free ourselves, can we look with indifference on the servitude, from generation to generation, of millions of human beings of a different complexion from our own standard? Are we justified in the nominal freedom accorded to hundreds of thousands of others of the same race, who are depressed by tyrannous usage without a reasonable prospect of material amendment or reform? These are questions often propounded and variously answered, according as benevolence, Christian ethics, or cruel selfishness, predominates. Even they who feel the evil, and most deplore it, long despaired of a remedy. Some are content now, as they have been heretofore, with indulging themselves in general denunciations and abstract propositions, but without being able to suggest any practical mode of relief.

Happily, however, for humanity, for justice, and for religion, the difficult problem is now being solved. The several parties begin to understand each other's position, responsibilities, and difficulties. Both mas-

ters and slaves see that something more is required to atone for former wrongs and injustice, than simple emancipation, a mere severance of ties by which they were mutually and compulsorily, although in different degrees, bound. Freedom without instruction is no boon. It is not enough to offer to men the use of their faculties without a field for their exercise, and some habits of prior training. At this time, in nearly all the States in which slavery exists, the masters feel their obligations to give or to procure religious instruction for their slaves. Many of them follow this up with emancipation, and encourage the newly made free-men to emigrate to Liberia in Western Africa.

There is a new home, an independent republic, the inhabitants of which, once slaves like themselves, offer to them with friendly greetings, a portion of their new ample domain, and participation in their political and social privileges—in fine, all those advantages to which, in equity, they are entitled, but which, in fact, they never can obtain here. In place of slavery for the mass, or, at most, sufference for the nominally free, and it may be hollow courtesy to a few of these, the people of this unfortunate race will find in Liberia real equality, wide scope for agricultural and commercial industry, and every encouragement to a successful prosecution of the mechanic arts. Churches and schools in all directions insure for the emigrants and their children spiritual aid and comfort, and the acquisition of useful knowledge.

But, while our fellow citizens of the South and West point the way to this new exodus for those whom they have manumitted, shall we of the North content ourselves with being mere spectators, or think that we have discharged our duty by expressions of our abhorrence of slavery,

and eloquent denunciations of the practice? A more obvious practical obligation is imposed on us. The test of our sincerity must consist in deeds, not words. Hundreds of slaves, and their number with adequate assistance from us would soon be increased to thousands, are only prevented from the full enjoyment simultaneously of emancipation, and of the privileges of citizenship in Liberia, by the want of money to pay for their passage and outfit. Their masters cheerfully give them up, on the sole condition that they shall be suitably cared for. It is for us to make the gift of freedom available for their future good, and their elevation in the social and political scale.

The American Colonization Society requires fifty thousand dollars for this year, to enable it to meet the engagements already contracted, and to carry out others of equally imminent necessity; all having for their immediate object a procurement of the means of passage and requisite outfit for those who are about to be confided to its charge. Pennsylvania, ever energetic in the support of all plans of practical benevolence, has, hitherto, borne explicit testimony in favor of colonization on the Western coast of Africa. Will not her voice be potential in her churches and kindred religious assemblages, at the approaching anniversary of national independence, in favor of the oppressed and unfortunate? With words of sympathy, will there not be also provision made, by collections and individual offerings, for carrying out the objects here sketched?

Colonization and missionary enterprises go hand in hand in ameliorating, enlightening and bringing up

to the standard of Christian morals, the many millions who are spread over Central Africa, and whose lot it has been hitherto to enslave, or to be enslaved. They have been victims, in succession, of Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Moor, and Turk, from the West and the North, and alas! worse than all, of the so-called Christian people of modern Europe and their American descendants, invading their western confines. Their cause seemed to be hopeless, and they were regarded as a doomed race, incapable of receiving civilization, and of contributing ought to the common stock, for the advancement of the species. But a new era is opened. For the first time in the history of the world, is the united influence of Christianity and Colonization, with the trial by jury, and the representative system of government, brought to bear on this unfortunate race. Already, as an earnest of still greater things, the Pagan altars for human sacrifices, the accursed marts for trade in human beings, have been replaced by churches and Sunday schools, and flourishing communities of civilized and Christian people in Liberia. What a glorious future is now opened by American benevolence, and what admirable machinery for the regeneration and redemption of the whole African race!

JOS. R. INGERSOLL,
President.

Money collected in the churches, or otherwise contributed, may be remitted to Paul T. Jones, Esq., Treasurer, office of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, Walnut street, fifth door above Sixth, Philadelphia.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Sympathy meeting in Philadelphia.

ONE of the most gratifying sights which I have ever seen, occurred during the recent public demonstration of sympathy for liberty in Europe, held on the 24th April, in this city, in good old Independence

Square, the "head quarters" of freedom in the United States.

While the vast assemblages were gathered around the various stands, listening to the strains of eloquence that fell from the lips of many of our most able and acceptable speakers, a large number of colored people organized themselves into a meeting at the south gate on Walnut street, by appointing one of their number chairman; and several gave utterance to their feelings in language and manner that would have done no discredit to many of higher pretensions. The conduct of the French Republic in freeing 300,000 slaves in her colonies was a favorite subject with all the orators; and the listeners, who before long had increased till the number of both colored and white gathered around was as great as at any of the other stands, became much excited and their cheers were loud and boisterous. A resolution was passed for the appointment of a committee of five to prepare an address to the people of France from the colored persons of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Much as I was aware of the rapid growth of the healthful and conservative influence of your noble society of late years, still I was agreeably surprised to find that not a soul present attempted to insult or to disturb them, and that every thing passed off quietly, and with satisfaction to all.

W. C.

Apropos of these remarks of our intelligent correspondent, we would invite the attention of our colored brethren to the following very appropriate strictures in the *Maryland Colonization Journal* on their neglect of an event more pregnant with good to them than the establishment of republican Governments in all the countries of Europe.

Is it not a little surprising, that no

action is taken by the colored people in this country, we might say of this city, upon the event of the "Declaration of Independence by the colonies of Liberia." All around us, we hear the sounds of rejoicing over the birth of the new French Republic, by all classes, and by those of all nations; our naturalized Europeans—Germans, Swiss, English, and Irish, vie with each other in manifestations of joy over the important event; and even our amiable abolition friends of no nation or country, (having repudiated their own) intersperse their wailings with occasional expressions of delight at the French emancipation. But nothing is said of the African Republic, the Christian Republic of Liberia. A few months since, and we could not open an abolition print, without finding some allusion to *base* and *craven* Liberians, submitting tamely to the dictates of the Colonization Society, etc. Now comes virtual, formal manifesto from Liberia, declaring its independence of all foreign control or interference, and do we hear any response from those friends of the colored man,—*fraternising* with the free Liberian? No, scoffs and sneers instead. Better, we expected not, from party abolitionists, from popularity seeking *would-be* philanthropists; but from candid, intelligent colored people; especially from many of our acquaintances in this city, we *did* expect something better; we *did* expect from them, some *general*, if not *public* manifestation of their joy at the birth of this new, independent Republic. Although, from principles to which we have often alluded, opposed to general colonization in Africa, yet we cannot see any reason why they should not feel and give public demonstrations of joy and gratification at an event that must have so favorable an effect upon their own destiny.

The existence of the Colony or Commonwealth of Liberia, crowned by her last act of independence, has done more, a thousandfold, to establish the claims of the colored race to full stature of MANHOOD, in its broadest sense, than all the pompous declamations and arrogant pretensions of a few upstarts, who so loudly claim *equality of rights, social and political*.

We candidly ask the intelligent

colored people of this city and elsewhere, if it is not their plain duty to congratulate their Liberian brethren on the importance of the movement they have recently made, and to extend to them their cordial sympathy, to *fraternise* with them, and thus uphold their hands now in the time of their great effort? Let the question be fairly considered, honestly answered, and promptly acted upon.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Letter from Mr. Tupper.

ALBURY, GUILFORD, ENGLAND,
April 20, 1848.

To Mr. Elliott Cresson of Philadelphia:

SIR:—From time to time I have been favored with copies of the Colonization Herald, and as the last number had your card enclosed, I take leave to write and thank you for your courtesy. It is always very pleasant to me to receive communications from my numerous unseen friends in the United States, and I cannot pretend to be ignorant that my writings have gained for me much love from your cordial people; to respond to them with a note of thanks is only a matter of delightful duty.

With respect to slavery and its cure, it seems to me, unless I am deceived by fair appearances, that your society has "hit the blot." We with the best intentions, have utterly blundered the whole business; we have ruined our West Indies by unprepared emancipation, and waste millions annually on the absurdity of attempting to blockade a continent; moreover, through our ill-judged efforts the horrors of the passage are increased ten-fold, and poor Africa groans under the additional burdens laid on her by the dull zeal of her would-be liberator England.

The idea of re-establishing the ransomed slave in his own country under a free self-government, appears to me to combine all the requirements of probable success. May America (our child) succeed, where her parent's effort is a failure. I have just written off a national song for Liberia on the spur of the moment; you are at liberty to print it, with this letter and the qualifying "Note" at foot, in your Herald. May it help to make many a poor African's heart leap for joy, gratitude and patriotism.

I am, sir, your faithful servant,
MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER.

A National Anthem for
LIBERIA IN AFRICA.

*Being a Freewill Offering to the cause of
Wise Emancipation.*

BY MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER, D. C. L., F. R. S.

Author of "Proverbial Philosophy, &c."

Praise ye the Lord, for this new-born Star,
On the blue firmament blazing afar!
Bless ye the Lord!—our souls to cheer
"The love of liberty brought us here!"

Hail to Liberia's beacon bright
Luring us home with its silver light,
Where we may sing without peril or fear
"The love of liberty brought us here!"

Hail! new home on the dear old shore
Where Ham's dark sons dwelt ever of yore,
Thou shalt be unto us doubly dear,
For "love of liberty brought us here!"

Come ye children of Africa, come!
Bring hither the viol, the pipe, and the
drum,
To herald this Star on its bright career,
For "love of liberty brought us here!"

Come,—with peace and to all good will;
Yet ready to combat for insult or ill,—
Come with the trumpet, the sword and the
spear,
For "love of liberty brought us here!"

Thanks unto God! who hath broken the
chain
That bound us as slaves on the Western
main;
Thanks, white brothers! Oh, thanks sin-
cere,
Whose "love of liberty brought us here!"

Yes,—ye have rescued us as from the grave,
And a freeman made of the desperate slave,
That ye may call him both brother and peer,
For "love of liberty brought us here!"

Thanks! O raise that shout once more,—
Thanks! let it thrill Liberia's shore,—
Thanks! while we our standard rear,
"The love of liberty brought us here!"

Thine, Columbia, thine was the hand
That set us again on our own dear land,
We will remember thee far or near,
For "love of liberty brought us here!"

Yes, Liberia! freemen gave
Freedom and Thee to the ransomed slave;
Then out with a shout both loud and clear,
"Love of liberty brought us here!"

NOTE.—The Colonization Societies of America have purchased a large tract of country on the western coast of Africa, to which the free people of color are gratuitously exported; their emancipation having been first secured by means of voluntary subscription. The country thus liberally restored to the ransomed African has been constituted "The Independent Republic of Liberia:" with a national flag, seal, and motto: the latter is in the line so often repeated above; and "one white star on a square blueground" is the most poetical and appropriate feature of the former. Without pretending to subscribe to every article in the published "Declaration of Rights," of this new Republic, the writer may venture generally to express his approbation of so rational and human an experiment, and his hope that it may be the dawn of a better day to Africa.

M. F. T.

Albury, Guilford, England, April 20, 1848.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

A remarkable and candid Declaration.

WE took occasion in the February number of this journal to state the acknowledged true issue between the abolitionists and colonizationists, or rather the true grounds of the opposition of the former to the latter, quoting in confirmation thereof, an article from the North Star, a leading abolition paper, edited by that remarkable man, Frederick Douglass. The issue is briefly this; the colonizationist does not believe that the two races can exist in contact, on terms of equality, consequently, advocates the removal of the least numerous and most feeble, beyond the influence of the other. The abolitionist entertains the contrary opinion, and, of course, opposes the measures of the colonizationists. This being the admitted faith of the

two parties, great was our surprise, on finding, in an abolition paper, the following admission or declaration by the colored members of the Methodist Episcopal church in this city, a part of which we have printed as we found it, in italics. The following questions at once occur to us, viz: Is this document genuine? Does it contain the true sentiments of the petitioners? If so, what hopes can they entertain of *social and political* equality, who, to use their own language, "*have no expectation that the ministers, the descendants of Africa, will ever be admitted to seats and votes in the conferences of their white brethren, however well they may be qualified for the work of the ministry.*"

"It is well known that the good

Lord has greatly enlarged our membership since that never-to-be-forgotten period, by owning the labors of our colored preachers in conjunction with those of the white, in the conversion of many thousands of the colored race; and quite a large number of colored preachers among us, some of whom, all things considered, had, and still possess respectable talents, and have done much good in their local capacity; but hitherto they have been quite limited in their sphere of operations, having had no opportunity of being extensively useful, they being generally poor men, and no provision having been made for them to go forth and dispense the bread of life to their perishing fellow men, their usefulness has, in consequence, been greatly hindered; and our colored fellow men have thereby been deprived of those blessings Almighty God would have granted through their instrumentality. And now, reverend fathers and brethren, your memorialists would say that it does seem clear to them

that the time has come when something should be done for the prosperity of the ministry among our colored brethren; and the question arises how shall or can this desirable object be accomplished? *For we have no expectation that the ministers, the descendants of Africa, will ever be admitted to seats and votes in the Conferences of their white brethren, however well they may be qualified for the work of the ministry; nor do we desire to unite with any of the existing colored connections. Therefore, our colored brethren in the city of Baltimore, after due prayerful consideration, have been led to the conclusion, for the reasons already mentioned, and others which might be mentioned, that a far greater amount of good would of necessity result from our being placed in a condition so that colored ministers should have the pastoral oversight of all the colored people in connection with the Methodist church in all places in the United States where the laws and usages do not forbid."*

Items of Intelligence from the Liberia Herald.

THE oil season has not yet commenced. The Africans are busily engaged about their farms, and will continue to be so, until the middle of April, when the time for making oil will fairly commence, until then but very little can be done in trading. It is yet to be ascertained what portion of the oil will come into our market, as our coast is pretty well lined with foreign traders, waiting to purchase it as fast as it is made.

THE immigrants by the late arrivals, were well received by all classes of the people; and we feel confident when we assert that there never was so general a manifestation of joy and satisfaction by any immigrants on their first landing in Liberia, as there

was with the immigrants by the Nehemiah Rich and the Amazon. —They are loud in their praise of the beautiful appearance of the country, and the fineness of the soil for cultivation, and are willing and anxious to look to the soil for their support. Lands are now being surveyed and laid off for their accommodation, and will soon be assigned them.

OUR readers will please pardon us for the paucity of our editorial department this month. Other very important duties claimed our attention, and which we could not well overlook. We will try to make amends hereafter.

Arrival from Liberia.

Arrival of the President of Liberia in Boston.—His Excellency J. J. Roberts, the President of the new Republic of Liberia, with his wife and daughter, arrived at Boston Friday morning of last week, in the barque Nehemiah Rich, Capt. Carl-

ton, from Liberia April 21, via St. Thomas and Turks Island. He is accompanied by the Revs. R. B. Wilson, J. J. Paine, and A. F. Russell, Mrs. J. N. Lewis, S. Harris and lady, and Mrs. M. Morse.

New York Agency.

Our friends in the State of New York will please to observe the change of Agency in that State, noticed on the last page of the cover. All communications on the subject generally should be addressed to the Rev. J. B. Pinney, Colonization Office, Brick Chapel, New York city.

In our last we inserted the circular of that Society, and we understand that it has been sent to all the clergymen of the State. We trust that it will command their universal attention, and that many collections will be made and that much money will be remitted to Mr. Pinney in consequence.

We would in this connection also call attention to the appeal of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, in another column, and as there is no regular agent operating in that State, we trust our friends will exert themselves to raise some money for our present necessities.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of May, to the 20th of June, 1848.

MAINE.

By Rev. Charles Soule:

Portland—Nath'l Blanchard, Isaac Ilsley, each \$5; Jos. P. Chamberlain, cash, each \$1.....

12 00

Bridgton—A few friends, \$2 03, Dixey Stone, \$1.....

3 03

Waterford—Wm. Kingman, \$1, Wm. Kingman, Jr., Widow E. Howell, each 25 cts.; Dea. E. Carlton, 50 cents, a friend, \$1, Mrs. Dr. Gage, 50 cts., David Stone, 25 cts.....

3 75

Otisfield—Wyat Turner, Esq., 50 cts., Silas Blake, M. D., \$2, Benjamin F. Holden, 25 cts...

2 75

Oxford—Horace Baker, 25 cts., E. F. Cushman, \$1, Charles Durell, 25 cts.....

1 50

Lewiston Falls—E. Little, Esq., \$5, Friend, \$1, cash, cash, E. P. Tobie, each 25 cts.; Friend, cash, each \$1; cash, cash, Friend, each 25 cts.; Friend,

cash, each \$1; cash, cash, Friend, each 25 cts.; Friend, Nathaniel French, each \$1, cash, Friend, each 25 cents.; Charles Clarke, Friend, each \$1; Friend, 50 cts., H. Clarke, Esq., \$1, David Strout, 50 cts., cash, 25 cts., Friend, 25 cts., Rev. J. Drummond, \$1, Contribution, \$3 45.....

20 95

Durham—Cash.....

25

Topsham—Major N. Perkins, \$1, Nathaniel C. Green, 25 cts., cash, J. P. Tebbets, each 50 cts.; cash, 25 cts.....

2 50

Augusta—L. W. Lithgow, \$5, John Dorr, \$3, L. Leonard, \$1, J. O. Means, Esq., Capt. Pope, U. S. Navy, Rev. J. H. Ingraham, and G. H. Jones, each \$2..

17 00

Norway—A. Wilkins, Esq., Clark True, each \$1.....

2 00

Brunswick—PRESIDENT WOODS, \$3, Prof. Upham, \$5, Prof. Peaslee, \$3, Professor Packard,

\$2, Prof. Boody, Tutor Craig, each \$1; Friend, \$2, Benjamin Furbush, \$2, Robert Bowker, 75 cts., cash, 50 cts., cash, cash, each \$1; Wm. Baker, 50 cts.....	23 75	<i>Savannah</i> —From a Friend.....	1 00
<i>Richmond</i> —M. S. Hagar, Esq. \$5, Rev. B. F. Barnard, 75 cts., Mary Hobart, 25 cts.....	6 00		122 00
<i>Gardiner</i> —R. H. Gardiner, Esq., \$5, Friend, \$1, Friend, \$2, Capt. N. Kimball, Capt. Wm. B. Grant, R. M. Gay, N. W. Bradstreet, each \$1; J. V. Van-nah, 25 cts.....	14 25	KENTUCKY.	
<i>Pittston</i> —George Williamson, \$1, Captain James Bailey, 50 cts., Friend, 40 cts., Friend, Friend, each 50 cts.....	2 90	By Rev. Alexander M. Cowan:—	
<i>Hallowell</i> —P. Morton, \$1, Wm. M. Vaugh, \$2, C. Spalding, \$1, B. F. Melvin, cash, cash, J. F. Nason, C. B. Mudgett, Wm. Woodbridge, each 25 cts.; cash, \$1, A. Masters, Esq., \$5.	11 50	<i>Mason County</i> —John A. Mc-Clung, James Claybrook, each \$5.....	10 00
	124 13	<i>Nicholas County</i> —Thomas Clark, James Quiett, L. H. Arnold, each \$5, Henry Thompson, Alex. McClintock, each \$3, Nathan Powel, \$2, David R. Boardman, Dav. Allen, Milton Brown, A. T. Allen, Mrs. E. Quiett, Luther S. Waugh, A. S. Waugh, John Davidson, W. H. Fritts, John Shannon, Rev. Jas. Matthews, Mrs. P. A. McMil-len, each \$1; E. F. Chappel, J. T. Metcalf, H. Pickrell, J. W. Huggart, Samuel Thomp-son, each 50 cents; H. Stewart, 25 cents.....	27 75
CONNECTICUT.		<i>Bourbon county</i> —Col. Henry Clay, \$20, Henry Clay, jr. \$10, Je-remiah Duncan, D. P. Bedinger, John Hedges, Alger'n S. Smith, S. D. Talbatt, William Kenney, Mrs. H. Bedinger, each \$5; John Clay, Sam'l McKee, each \$2; Dr. W. Steel. Mrs. Jane Steel, Mrs. John Fleming, each \$1.....	72 00
<i>South Windsor</i> —From the First Cong. Society, by Charles Sey-mour, Esq.....	18 86	<i>Bath county</i> —James Hill. \$33 to constitute Charles C. Whaley a life-member of the A. C. S.; Rev. G. Gordon, W. Berry, James Moffit, each \$5, Charles C. Whaley, \$2, James Berry, \$2 90, Mrs. Jane R. Hill, Rev. R. F. Caldwell, each \$1, Miss Eliza Russell, 50 cents.....	55 40
VIRGINIA.		<i>Scott countu</i> —Rev. Dr. H. Mal-colm, Milton Birch, Mrs. Mary Offutt, John McMeeken, Ezra Offutt, Dr. B. Keen, Rev. F. J. Strahan, Dr. H. Craig, each \$5; Rev. S. J. Baird, \$3, Dr. J. S. Offutt, S. R. Botts, Ben. B. Ford, Rev. D. K. Campbell, each \$2, Gen. J. T. Pratt, \$2 50, James M. Pratt, E. Stevenson, Rev. Mr. Swift, Dr. A. Cone, Dr. J. D. Winston, cash, Miss Mary Caldwell, each \$1, Rev. J. T. Johnson, 95 cents, H. H. Cawley, Mrs. Jane J. Baird, Miss Harriet McLaughlin, J. Seward, W. Watkins, J. M. Staughton, each 50 cts., cash, 30 cts., cash, 25 cts.....	65 00
<i>Nelson County</i> —Collection in Nelson Parish, Episcopal church, by Rev. F. D. Goodwin.....	6 00	<i>Clark county</i> —R. S. Taylor, G. T. Fishback, each \$5.....	10 00
<i>Roanoke County</i> —Col. Elijah Mc-Clanahan, on account of annu-al subscription.....	20 00		
<i>Lexington</i> —Dr. A. Leyburn, \$5, Wm. L. Alexander, \$2 50, by Wm. H. Ruffner.....	7 50		
	33 50		
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
By Rev. Thomas C. Benning:			
<i>Charleston</i> —From Mr. J. M., Sen., \$25, Mr. J. A., Jr., \$25.....	50 00		
GEORGIA.			
By Rev. Thomas C. Benning:			
<i>Athens</i> —Prof. C. F. McCay, Rev. Dr. A. Church, F. Bishop, each \$5; Mrs. Camak, \$10, A. Chase, \$2 50, Hon. A. Hull, S. Field, Mr. Goodman, each \$1.....	30 50		
<i>Columbus</i> —From Geo. Hargroves, Jr., \$20, Judge G. E. Thomas, \$10, a Friend, \$10, Dr. Stewart, \$5, Col. Banks, \$5, L. T. Downing, \$5, Mr. Gray, Mrs. Hudson, Mr. Tunuitini, Mr. Bardi, each \$1; Dr. Pond, \$2, Dr. A. M. Walker, to con-stitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Society, \$30....	91 00		

Fayette county—Robert Marshall, O. D. Winn, Jo n D. Lyle, Mrs. Patsey Carr, each \$5, Ed. Bullock, \$3 93, found 10 cents.... 24 05
Jessamine county—Re N M. Gordon, \$5, Mrs. Mary Wood, \$2, Mrs. Sarah Sellers, \$2.... 9 00
Boyle county—D. A. Russell, J. S. Hopkins, each \$20, Mrs. Lucinda Yiezer, Col. Joseph McDowell, each \$10, Charles Henderson, Miss E. Cowan, Charles Caldwell, James L. Crawford, Mrs. M. Mitchell, each \$5, Rev. W. M. Scott, \$4 85, Jacob Parsons, \$3, Mrs. D. Carpenter, \$1..... 93 85

OHIO.

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Greene Springs—Prof. Henry Tutwiler..... 10 00

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Washington County—Asa Smith, Esq., per Rev Alexander M. Cowan..... 5 00

MICHIGAN.

Nankin—From the Nankin and Livonia Colonization Society, per Warren Tuttle, Esq., secretary..... 12 00

Total Contributions.....\$935 34

FOR REPOSITORY.

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Total Repository..... 121 50

Total Contributions..... 985 54

Aggregate Amount.....\$1,107 04

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WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 1848.

[No. 8.

Seventh Annual Report

Of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society—presented at the Annual Meeting, May 31, 1848.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Massachusetts Colonization Society held its Seventh Annual Meeting, according to appointment, at the Tremont Temple, in Boston, May 31, 1848, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The President being absent on account of ill health, the Rev. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D., one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair, and after prayer by the Rev. Dr. WATERBURY, of Boston, opened the meeting with appropriate remarks.

Extracts from the Annual Report were read by the Secretary.

The Rev. WILLIAM McLAIN, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, then delivered an eloquent address in support of the claims of Colonization on Christians and Philanthropists.

After the benediction by the Rev. G. W. BLAGDEN, the members of the society were called to order for business.

The Treasurer's Report was presented and accepted.

The Report of the Board of Managers, of which extracts had been read, was accepted, and ordered to

be printed under the direction of the Board.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz :

President—Hon. Simon Greenleaf.—*Vice Presidents*—Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D., Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D., R. A. Chapman, Esq., Rev. William M. Rogers, Rev. William Hague, Rev. Charles Brooks, Rev. B. B. Edwards, D. D.

Secretary, General Agent, and Treasurer—Rev. Joseph Tracy.—*Auditor*—Eliphalet Kimball.—*Managers*—Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D., Rev. G. W. Blagden, Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Henry Edwards, Albert Fearing, T. R. Marvin, James Hayward, James C. Dunn, Hon. Abraham R. Thompson.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the great cause of Colonization, generally, the year now ending has been a season of unexampled prosperity. To this auxiliary society it has been a time of affliction, and of embarrassment. Early in the year, it pleased God to take from us our excellent agent, the Rev. CALKB J. TENNEY, D. D., who, on the 28th of September, after a short illness, was removed to a better world. His agency for the American Coloniza-

tion Society commenced in 1840, while engaged in other agencies. His commission from this Society was dated June 11, 1843; and from that date, he devoted himself exclusively to our service. It is not too much to say that during his term of service, and in a great measure by the influence of his labors, public sentiment in respect to Colonization was revolutionized; from being decidedly adverse, it became favorable; and that not only in Massachusetts, but extensively in other States. His laborious faithfulness, his sound judgment, and his truly Christian spirit, are well known; but few know the amount of his silent influence in disarming prejudice, in extricating our cause from controversies in which it ought never to have been engaged, and inducing men to consider it in the light of its own merits. In this respect, his example, advice, and influence in various forms were beneficially felt throughout the nation; and the result has been a degree of favorable opinion and kind feeling otherwise unattainable. Among his last labors, was his attendance on the annual meeting of the "General Association of Massachusetts," where he was cordially received, and where, at their session on the 23d of June, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, the American Colonization Society has established, on the western coast of Africa, the colony of Liberia, which, notwithstanding some errors of management and some unavoidable calamities, has been, on the whole, successful and useful, furnishing a satisfactory home to several thousands of free colored people and emancipated slaves, excluding slavery from the soil which it occupies, expelling the slave trade from several hundred miles of coast, preventing wars, and promoting the extension of civilization and Christianity among the natives.

"And whereas, though the free people of color in the United States have an undoubted right to remain in this their native land, and to receive kind, courteous, and Christian treatment, yet, as their actual condition is in many respects disadvantageous, and, notwithstanding all that they or we can do, is likely to remain so for an indefinite time to come, while such of them as are of suitable character may improve their condition, and increase their usefulness by emigrating to the land of their fathers—

"*Resolved*, That such of them as desire to emigrate ought to be encouraged, and, if they need it, aided in their enterprise.

"And whereas we are informed that several hundreds of slaves have the offer of freedom on condition of emigrating to Liberia, and that the said slaves are desirous to avail themselves of that offer—

"*Resolved*, That while we reaffirm all that we have said in former years, condemning the institution of slavery, and deprecating its continuance; and while we do not admit that any condition ought to be annexed to the offer of freedom; yet, in the judgment of this Association, such slaves as have the said conditional offer, and choose to accept it, ought to receive such assistance as they need for that purpose.

"*Resolved*, That it be suggested, as heretofore, to pastors and churches friendly to this work, to aid it by taking up collections in behalf of the funds of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, on or near the anniversary of our National Independence, or in such other way, or at such other time, as each may find most convenient."

The Board were not long in selecting the Rev. M. G. WHEELER as successor to Dr. Tenney; but it was some months before he could so far release himself from other engage-

ments as to accept the appointment, and not until after the close of our financial year, that he was able to enter fully upon the duties of his office. Thus, except for about one quarter, which, for various reasons, might be expected to be the least productive portion of the year, we have had no collecting agent. Owing to this deficiency; to the severe pecuniary pressure, which, for several months, has diminished the ability of our friends to give; and to the delay in the settlement of the estate of Oliver Smith, which has made it impracticable yet to realize his last subscription of \$500; the whole amount of our available means for eleven months, ending on the last day of April, was only \$2,449 32. The financial year commencing on the first of the present month, has opened upon us with brighter prospects. During the last half of the month, Mr. Wheeler has collected about \$300. From \$100 to \$200 is known to be in the hands of local agents and auxiliaries. The \$500 due from the estate of Oliver Smith will probably be paid during the year. A legacy of \$1,000 will also become due, of the payment of which there is no doubt. We have already, therefore, in cash and available claims, nearly \$2,000 towards the next annual account. We have also in our favor, the results of another year's influence on public sentiment, increasing, by at least 100 per cent. the amount of desire in the community to afford us effectual support.

Meanwhile, there have been changes in the affairs of the Parent Society, and of Liberia, which demand and encourage a great increase of effort.

The fund of \$20,000 for the purchase of territory having been previously raised, the negotiations for purchase have been carried forward with energy, and with gratifying success. The Grand Cape Mount

territory, the northernmost which we wish to acquire, has not yet been secured. All the rest has been purchased, except six small tracts, belonging to different tribes, and amounting in all to about forty miles of coast. Of these six tribes, four have, by treaty, put themselves under the protection of the Republic; and with two of them, negotiations for the purchase of their lands are in progress. Among the last purchases was New Sesters, the only remaining slave mart on more than 400 miles of coast. Notwithstanding all the costly vigilance of the British and American cruisers, hundreds of slaves had been shipped from that port within a year. A thousand dollars a month would not pay the expense of blockading the port with the smallest vessel in our squadron. By the payment of two thousand dollars, we have extinguished the slave trade there forever.

The slave traders here, however, though they profess to have given up the traffic, appear to be acting with bad faith. In the latter part of March, a cargo, estimated at 450, was shipped from Tradetown, doubtless by these very men. Tradetown is a place yet unpurchased, only five or six miles south of New Sesters. It was formerly a notorious slave mart; but it is not known that any slaves have been shipped there for more than twelve years, till now. The British sloop *Rapid* had for some time been blockading this port, and had three times driven away this very schooner, and when the schooner sailed with the slaves on board, she was so near that she received information of the fact, and sailed in pursuit in about three hours. These facts are instructive. They show that slavers can elude any blockade that is likely to be established, and that the natives will trade with them whenever they can. And

they can do it, wherever the restraining influence of Liberia does not prevent. These traders had been allowed to remain at New Sesters, to settle their affairs, on condition of abstaining from the slave trade. They will now be broken up, and Tradetown must be brought under Liberian jurisdiction.

But the great event of the year has been, the organization of the **REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA** under its new constitution. Of the measures leading to this result, and the reasons for them, an account has been given in former reports. On the 26th of July, after a laborious session of 21 days, the convention chosen for that purpose completed and signed the new constitution of the Republic, and a declaration of national independence; and on the 24th of August, the flag of the Republic was raised, with appropriate religious ceremonies and public rejoicings. On the 3d of January, 1848, the Legislature elected under the new constitution convened; His Excellency J. J. Roberts, who had been Governor for six years under the former constitution, delivered his inaugural address as first President of the Republic, and the new Government was fully organized.

We have looked forward to this event with some solicitude, but without fear as to the final result. The Government being human, will doubtless commit errors, and involve the nation in difficulties. The errors of Government will produce suffering among the people, and that suffering will lead to their correction. That they know enough to govern themselves, has been proved by experience. For the last seven years, under their former constitution, they did govern themselves, making and executing all their own laws; and though the directors of the Colonization Society had a legal right to

veto all their acts, it was not found necessary to exercise that right in a single instance. They are numerous enough to constitute a nation. There are in Germany eighteen sovereign States, neither of which has so large a population, and four sovereign States which, all put together, have only about the same number of inhabitants.

The religious condition of Liberia is highly encouraging. According to the census of 1843, there were then in the colony 1,483 communicants, of whom 116 were recaptured Africans, and 353 other converted natives. Of these last, 224 were at the Methodist missionary stations at Heddington and Robertsville, where there had recently been a very general religious excitement. The greater part of these had since fallen away; and the Methodist brethren there have become convinced that many of them were admitted prematurely and injudiciously. This gave rise to the statement, which has been somewhat extensively circulated, that the accounts of the conversion of natives had been found to be false. It does not appear, however, that the apostacy extended to the other Methodist congregations, or to the Baptist churches, nearly all of which had some native members. Some two or three years ago, the Baptist churches, especially in Bassa county, were considerably strengthened by the addition of new converts. And since last September, an interesting revival has been going on, as the result of which 123 members were added to six Baptist churches in five months. The number added to the Methodist and Presbyterian churches has not yet been reported to us, but is probably equally great. Among these converts are many of the "Recaptives" of the slave ship "Pons." We have no doubt, therefore, that without counting the increase of pious

persons by immigration since the census, the number of communicants is now greater than in 1843; and the accounts which have reached us, indicate greater caution than formerly in the admission of converts, and thus encourage the hope that fewer of them will fall away.

As these recaptives do not constitute a heathen community by themselves, but are individual inmates of Christian families, the labor that has resulted in their conversion will not be counted by some as "missionary labor." But, by whatever name it may be called, it is labor that extends the good influence of Christianity, that increase the number of Christians, and diminishes the number of heathens in the world. It is a kind of labor which must increase and spread as the work of Colonization advances, and which, if carried far enough, must in the end Christianize all Africa.

The emigrants sent out during the year have been 450. Of these, 40 sailed from Baltimore in the Liberia Packet, September 3, 1847; 129 from New Orleans, in the Nehemiah Rich, January 7, 1848; in the Amazon, from Baltimore, February 5, 44; in the Liberia Packet, from Baltimore, April 11, 138; and in the Col. Howard, from Savannah, May 6, 99. Of these, about 350 were slaves, emancipated for colonization.

Thirty-five of them were emancipated by Henry Patterson, Esq., of Baltimore, who not only gave them their freedom, but paid the expense of their emigration. To most of the others, freedom had been bequeathed on condition of their emigrating, with some provision for the expense of their emigration and settlement in Liberia. But in respect to the greater part of them, the provision has proved insufficient, or has been absorbed in lawsuits, or otherwise squandered by those who had charge of the es-

tates, and the burden has been mostly or wholly thrown upon the Society.

It will be seen that nearly all this expense has been incurred by the Parent Society since the commencement of this present year, 1848; and there are 285 others, to whom a passage is promised before its close. These are nearly all slaves, whose freedom depends on emigration. About 200 of them have been entitled to their freedom, and to have all the expense of their emigration and settlement in Africa paid, for more than ten years; but they have been kept out of it till the present time, and the property which should have defrayed their expenses is irrecoverably gone.

There are nearly 300 others, to whom freedom has been bequeathed, but who are detained in like manner by lawsuits, and for whom the Society is liable to be called upon to provide at any time. And it is highly probable that other demands for aid will be presented before the close of the year.

The emigration of emancipated slaves for the year 1848, counting only those already gone, and those to whom a passage has been promised, will be much greater than that of any former year. This arises, in part, from the release of about 230, who have long been maintained by litigation. But leaving those out of the account, the number is still greater than that of any former year, and will doubtless be increased before the year ends. There is evidently, among masters who regard colonization with any favor, an increased disposition to emancipate. This is not only indicated by the facts already stated, but is conclusively proved by numerous other facts which are in our possession, but which would be out of place in this report. Among the causes of

this change in the South, is the information they have received of a change in favor of colonization at the North. The impression has been extensively made, that if a southern man, instead of selling a slave for three or four or five hundred dollars will give him his freedom, the North will do its part towards raising fifty dollars, to be expended in placing him where freedom will be more valuable to him than any where else on earth. There are many who do not *feel* able after giving up all their slaves, to give also the cost of colonizing them; and there are some whose whole property is not enough to defray that expense. There are others, whose hearts are moved by learning that some friends of freedom at the North are willing to do a tenth part as much as they ask the slave holder to do. Other causes, we know, are in operation; but we know that this new born expectation of help from the North has had an important influence. The correspondence concerning some of those sent out this year, proves it. But for the increased favor shown to Colonization at the North, they would still have been slaves.

If the emancipation of all slaves is so desirable as every northern man believes it to be, the emancipation of 500 or 1,000 a year is in itself a great good. It is worth 500 or 1,000 times as much as the freedom of one man; or rather of one man and his posterity. This great good we achieve, not by force, or by stealth, or by any method which excites malignant passions. The slave gets possession of his freedom by the free act of the master; and whether the master, in bestowing it, acts from his sense of justice, or from the impulses of generosity, or from both combined, the transaction is well adapted to establish amicable relations between them—to excite in

both, feelings which will make them better men. It violates no law, just or unjust. It interferes with no rights, real or pretended. Occurring in the midst of slave holders, it presents emancipation before them as an act in every way amiable and of happy tendency. It does this 500 or 1,000 times over annually. The North and the South unite in doing it, and are thereby put into better relations to each other. In every way, and on all parties, its influence is beneficial; and though it accomplishes but a small part of the work that ought to be done, yet that small part is of vast importance in itself, and a state of feeling is promoted highly favorable to the best accomplishment of the whole.

It is of the first importance, that this growing spirit of emancipation be not checked by discouragement. These expectations of help from the North must not be disappointed. The Society must be enabled to fulfil its promise to the hundreds of slaves, whose freedom must be secured or lost before the end of this year. To them, the question, what we shall contribute, is a question of unspeakable importance.—Their freedom is in our hands, and they await our decision. If we enable the Society to redeem its pledges, they will be free, and a state of mind will be sustained and nourished at the South, which will ensure the cheerful emancipation of other hundreds and thousands.

Who will decide this question in favor of the perpetual, hopeless slavery of these suppliants? Who will force the Society to forfeit its pledge, and from the stern necessity of a bankrupt treasury, to look on and see them sold at auction to settle up estates? Who will throw a death-chill over the kind thoughts tending to emancipation in the heart of the master, by telling him to keep his slaves,

for we will not help to better their condition? Master and slave both ask our aid; and our duty is the same as it would be, if both were personally before us, and we heard

the master's offer of freedom with our own ears, and with our own eyes saw the anxious countenance and falling tear of the supplicating slave.

Colonization and Missions.

1. *Missionary Statistics.*

DURING the late anniversaries, the number of communicants in churches in Western Africa has been stated at about 8,000, which is probably very near the truth. In a "Survey of African Missions," published in the *Missionary Herald*, about a year since, the following numbers are given:

<i>Missions.</i>	<i>Communicants.</i>
English Church, -	- 1,648
" Wesleyan, -	- 4,425
" Baptist, -	- 79
American Board, -	- 8
" Episcopal, -	- 50
" Baptist, -	- 18
" Methodist -	- 95
Total - - -	- 6,323

The first two numbers in this table amount to 6,073. Of these, 5,322 are in the British colonies at Sierra Leone and on the Gambia, and are mostly emancipated slaves, Africans recaptured from slave ships, or their descendants. If these are counted, we ought also, on the same principle, to add at least 1,500 communicants in the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches in Liberia Proper and Cape Palmas; making a total of 7,823. Allowing for the increase since these numbers were taken, 8,000 seems a fair and moderate estimate.

Of this whole number, 7,823, no less than 6,832 were in the British and American colonies of emancipated slaves and recaptured Africans; leaving 1,001 for all other places. Of these, 751 are in the

British settlements between Cape Palmas and the Bight of Benin; all connected with the Wesleyan missions. All these stations are offshoots of the Wesleyan mission at Sierra Leone. A considerable part of these communicants are recaptured Africans, who were carried to Sierra Leone, were converted there, and have since removed to this coast. This 751, added to 6,822, make 7,573, out of 7,853, to whose conversion colonization has contributed.

Of the remaining 520, there are, according to the table, 50 connected with the Episcopal mission at Cape Palmas, and 18 with the Baptist and 95 with the Methodist missions in Liberia Proper. These amount to 163, leaving 87 still to be accounted for.

Of these 87 there are 8 in connection with the mission of the American Board at the Gaboon River. This mission was commenced at Cape Palmas, early in 1835. In April, 1837, it had "four or five" candidates for admission to the communion. In 1838, eight were admitted. At the close of 1839, it had eleven native communicants. At the close of 1840, it had twelve. During the next year one was added. In 1842, the mission was removed to the Gaboon, taking with it "six or eight" of its best pupils from Cape Palmas. July 21, 1843, a church was organized, containing seven native members, most of whom were from Cape Palmas, and, so far as appears, none of them natives of the Gaboon country. According to the last report of the

Board, the native converts from among the Gaboon people were only two. If both had become communicants, which is not stated, then six out of the eight are indebted to colonization; and considering where the mission had its origin, and gained its first strength, the other two may very well acknowledge a similar obligation.

The remaining 79 are, or were, in connection with the English Baptist mission at Clarence, on the Island of Fernando Po. This mission was commenced January 1, 1841. In 1844, it was strengthened by the arrival of 42 colored people from the British West Indies, of whom eight were male assistant missionaries. Whether any of these were counted in making up the number of 79 communicants, we are not informed. At the close of 1845, this mission had established three stations on the opposite coast of the continent, but reports no communicants at either of them. Early in 1846, the mission was suppressed by the Spanish authorities of Fernando Po.

From these facts, the reader can judge how much missions have accomplished in Western Africa, independently of colonization.

2. *White Missionaries and Colored Missionaries.*

The Rev. J. B. Benham, Superintendent of Methodist Missions in Liberia, wrote to the Corresponding Secretary of his Society, April 1, 1847:

"Of the thirteen white missionaries who have labored in connection with the Liberia Conference, six have died, six have returned to America, and one remains here: whereas, of the thirty-one colored missionaries who have labored in the same field, only seven have died natural deaths; one who was drowned, one murdered, two expelled, one located, three have been

discontinued, one is superannuated, one is supernumerary, and fourteen remain in active service. * * *

With the exception of Brother Seys, Brother Burton, and Brother Goheen, the white missionaries have been able to do little more than take care of themselves.

Some parts of the coast are less fatal to the white man; while others are decidedly more so.

3. *The best Fields for Missionary Labor.*

About the time of the removal of the mission of the American Board from Cape Palmas, the Episcopal Mission, being involved in "difficulties with the colony," began to withdraw its efforts from the immediate neighborhood of the colonial settlements, and to extend them on stations in the more remote part of the Maryland territory, and even beyond it. In 1843, their more distant stations were broken up by wars; but were afterwards resumed. In 1847, the missionaries received instructions to withdraw from their remote stations, and concentrate their labors within the territory of the colony. The Rev. J. Payne, in his reply, dated October 26, 1847, says:

"The Mission are unanimously of the opinion, that Cavalla, Cape Palmas, and Fishtown, or Rocktown, are the points on which the energies of the mission should be concentrated. It is a consideration which has long oppressed us all, that besides the opening for usefulness in the colony, (where within eight months the number of our communicants has doubled,) the native population of Cape Palmas, the largest in the Grebo tribe, has been left for six years without any effort, deserving the name, having been made for their conversion."

The places mentioned by Mr. Payne are all within the Colonial territory.

4. *Value of Colonies, as furnishing Missionary Laborers.*

The Rev. J. Payne, in the letter just quoted, writes as follows :

"We fully agree with your committee, that one or more of our number should, as soon as practicable, give our attention to the education of the most promising native scholars in our schools, with a view of training them for teachers and ministers. While, however, we think there are materials in our schools for preparing several teachers of moderate abilities within the coming few years, we are of opinion that there are only two, or at most three, of whose fitness for the ministry, even in Africa, there is any reasonable hope. * * *

While, however, the prospect of a native ministry appears to be remote, we beg leave respectfully to suggest, that the attainment of our great desideratum, a ministry inured to the climate, is not so; and in our opinion, it is to the colony at Cape Palmas that we are to look for the chief means of attaining our end. * * *

It is true, the character of the colonists is not equal to that of those from whom they have received the blessings which they enjoy; for how should it be? But, at the most moderate estimate, it is a generation in advance of the heathen; and, if this be so, then we should conclude *a priori*, that such instruments as we need could be raised up just so much earlier from amongst the former than the latter.

"Now it so happens, that actual experience has justified such anticipations. When our primary school was opened at Mt. Vaughan, according to the original design of the mission, approved by the Foreign Committee, a small number of colonist youths were taken, in connection with many natives, to be qualified for teachers. In consequence of dif-

ficulties with the Colony, as it is understood, (I was in the United States at the time,) all the colonist boys, with one exception, were dismissed. This one is Mr. Joseph Gibson, who, during the past six years, has sustained the school at this station, now acts in the capacity of lay reader at Mt. Vaughan on Sundays, is prosecuting the study of the Latin language under me, and is altogether a promising young man. Of the many native scholars connected with Mt. Vaughan school, amounting in all to nearly one hundred, not one male is now a teacher in the mission. * * *

"In view of these facts, we would earnestly urge, for the consideration and action of the Foreign Committee, the expediency of embracing, in the operations of Mt. Vaughan, when that station shall be again occupied, a high school, exclusively for the education of a small number of promising colonist boys, to be selected by the Mission for that purpose."

5. *Influence of Pious Families on the Heathen.*

The Superintendent of Methodist Missions, in remarking on a general revival, in which there had been a "sweeping reformation" at Caldwell, 52 new members at Millsburgh, "many souls converted" at New Georgia, and native converts in several other places, says :

"Though some of our native converts are *right out of the bush*, yet many of them are individuals who have been residing in the families of the colonists, have been taught by them the knowledge of the Christian's God, have witnessed their pious examples, which have proved to them savors of life unto life, and owe, in a great measure, their salvation to them as instruments in the hand of God. Away, then, with the notion that the colonization scheme does nothing for the native African—

that the missionary enterprise is confined to the emigrants, and that the natives benefit nothing by it. Let me stop the mouths of these gainsayers by proclaiming the names of Johnson, Williams, Davis, Devany, Phillips, Tulliver, White, Willis, &c., American colonists, in whose families native boys and girls have grown up under godly instruction and pious example, and are now converted to Christianity, and members of Christian churches in Liberia."

6. *Conversion of Recaptured Africans.*

Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, U. S. Agent for Recaptured Africans, wrote from Monrovia, October 27, 1847 :

"The change which has been effected in the condition of the captives by the Pons, since they were landed at this place on the 16th of December, 1845, is truly gratifying to the feelings of humanity and Christian benevolence. When I received these poor, naked, degraded, and starving creatures from on board the slave-ship, although I felt satisfied that their condition in Liberia would be infinitely better than it ever had been, and better than it would have been if the vessel had not been captured, yet I must confess that I had some fears respecting the future comfort and welfare of so large a number of grossly ignorant and deeply degraded human beings, thus suddenly thrown into this community. Little did I think that, in less than two years, so great a change would be produced in their social, intellectual, and moral condition. Little did I think that, in so short a time, most of them would be able to understand and appreciate the transcendent blessings of the Gospel

of Christ, and many of them be earnestly engaged in seeking the pearl of great price. Little did I think that I should so soon witness satisfactory evidence of heart-felt conviction of sin, in many of these victims of slavery and degradation, and see tears of penitential sorrow streaming down their cheeks, or hear the pleasing story of gratitude and praise bursting from the full hearts of those who have experienced the renovating influences of the Holy Spirit. But so it is ; and so I trust the benign influences of our holy Christianity may continue to spread throughout the length and breadth of this vast peninsula, until all the scattered tribes of Africa shall be disenthralled, redeemed, and brought home to God."

7. *Recent Additions to the Churches.*

The baptism of 52 at Millsburgh, by the Methodists, has been already mentioned. At Caldwell, December 19, 1847, 43 were baptised, of whom 33 were recaptives of the Pons, of whom Dr. Lugenbeel speaks in the letter just quoted. There have been additions at most of the other Methodist stations, and to the Presbyterian church at Monrovia. The Liberia Herald of February 25, 1848, has the following article :

"*Additions to Baptist churches in the last five months.*—Fifty-one have been baptised by F. S. James ; 61 by H. Teage ; 8 by John Day, and 2 by A. P. Davis. Of these, 47 have been added to the church in Monrovia ; 37 to the church in New Georgia ; 8 to the church in Louisiana ; 21 to the church in Virginia ; 2 to the church at Bassa Cove ; and 8 to the church in Bexley ; making a total of 123."

[From the Indiana State Journal.]

Appeal to the Humane.

THE officers of the Indiana Colonization Society wished to remind the Ministers and churches throughout the State, that the time appropri-

ated by custom for taking up an annual collection on behalf of African colonization is at hand. On a Sabbath near to the approaching 4th of July it is desired and recommended that the claims of this noble enterprise be laid before the churches, and an opportunity given them to contribute to its support.

The history of Liberia during the past year has been marked by events of peculiar interest and encouragement. The governmental connection of the colony with the American Colonization Society has been dissolved. A Convention has been called; a Constitution formed, submitted to the people, and adopted by them; and a new government on a free republican basis has been organized under the most promising auspices, and is now in full and successful operation. This is a spectacle which may well challenge the admiration of the world. It promises incalculable good to Africa, and awakens a hope that a brighter destiny is in reserve for her depressed and scattered children in every clime.

The bare existence of a free, enlightened, independent and prosperous nation of colored men on the coast of Africa, creates a strong public sentiment adverse to their enslavement; it fosters emancipation,—and is the most effectual preparative the world has ever seen, for the civil, social, and religious elevation of the entire colored race. In this confidence, which is strengthened by the events of every revolving year, let the friends of colonization go forward with greatly augmented zeal and liberality. It is cheering to contemplate especially the encouraging events of the past year, in the continued good order and elevated morality of the Colony: its peaceful and happy organization as a free Republic—its increased suppression of the

slave trade by the purchase of New Cesters, the only remaining slave factory in its proximity; and the enlarged interest in the cause among the colored population of our country manifested in the augmented numbers of bond and free desiring to emigrate.

This increasing prosperity of the cause calls for more lively gratitude on the part of its friends, and for larger pecuniary contributions as the best fruit and evidence of such gratitude. How appropriate the consecration of the anniversary of our own Jubilee of Liberty, or some Sabbath near to it, to the noble work of aiding that rising Republic, which Christian philanthropy has planted, and God's own hand has so wonderfully preserved and prospered on the western coast of Africa.

Let it be remembered that hundreds of emigrants are ready to embark for Liberia, and that funds are needed immediately to send them to their destination. *We are notified that several families of colored persons contemplate emigrating from the Wabash in this State to Liberia, as soon as means can be raised for their voyage and settlement.*

The estimable Elliott Cresson, in a late appeal on behalf of this noble enterprise, states that not less than four expeditions are now afloat, bearing nearly 500 emancipated emigrants to Liberia—and that an equal number anxiously await the ability of the Society to send them. He adds, that *nearly 200 slaves are to be liberated on one estate, but that they must be sent speedily to prevent the forfeiture of their offered freedom.*

The estimated expense of the voyage and settlement of each emigrant is \$50. If all, who are gratified with the past results, will contribute even a moderate sum in aid of the contemplated collection, *many chains will*

be broken, and many oppressed will go free.

Collections may be forwarded to Dr. Isaac Coe, Treasurer of the State Society, Indianapolis; and the African Repository will be sent gratuit-

ously to every Clergyman taking such collection.

ISAAC BLACKFORD,
President.

JAMES M. RAY, *Secretary.*
Indianapolis, June 15th, 1848.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

Republic of Liberia.

It is not one of the least striking and impressive signs of the times, that a republican government should at this moment be in full operation on the Coast of Africa, the darkest part of the world. Africa has heretofore been a kind of mysterious land, chiefly known as a mart for the sale of men and women,—a quarry of human flesh, to be worked by men in whose breasts conscience was a petrification, and humanity a blank. To the tribunal of infinite justice these enemies of their kind are finally responsible; for whatever might have been the benevolence of Las Casas, or the philanthropic reasoning of Sir John Hawkins, it is certain that the *sacra fames auri*, the accursed lust of gold has been the predominating principle which has actuated them. It is true indeed that along with these scenes of progressive guilt, a beneficent law of Providence has been operating, by which the highest good is often educed from the deepest and darkest evil; but not less flagrant is the criminality of those who dared to be the authors of that evil. All the priceless blessings which in this land of their captivity have met the descendants of the African captives, especially that crowning blessing, the Light of Life, would, but for their transportation hither, have been shut out from them. To see, as we have seen, a thousand black communicants stand up in the Church of God, and raise high their voices

in praise of the true God, till the walls seemed almost to tremble with the energy of the echo,—this would teach the most obtuse mind, that not in vain were even Africans cast upon this continent. If millions have in the succession of centuries been subjected to American bondage, hundreds of thousands have been “redeemed” from sin, and made heirs of “the kingdom.” The temporary sufferings of this mortal state are lighter than a feather when compared with such a reversion.

Nevertheless, the position of this fragmentary portion of the African race is a false one. Violence brought them here, and by violence has their captivity been perpetuated. Their position here seems to be a continual infraction of some law of Providence. Now, if in the physical world, there is for every poison a counteracting remedy, to be discovered and applied by the industry, ingenuity and skill of men, so in the moral world we must believe there is an antidote for every bane, and it is the duty of man to find it. When the midnight of the middle ages had oppressed the human mind, till it cried out for relief, the light of the PRESS,—a new sun in the moral firmament, dawned upon mankind; and to this hour has been augmenting its power and brightness. That light has even shone upon Africa. Think of a printing press in Africa!

The want of commerce among the nations of the earth, a real evil

when contemplated from the middle of the nineteenth century, was supplied by the discovery of the mariner's compass, the immense influence of which discovery is itself a study. The absurdity, equalled only by the effrontery of certain practices at the commencement of the sixteenth century, first provoked the spirit of reformation, which, rising with the exigences of the times, gathered strength as it rose, and burst the shackles that had so long bound the noble powers of man. The destitution and misery of human beings in prisons and dungeons first awoke the benevolent spirit of Howard, who went forth under the smile of heaven to "take the gauge and dimension" of human suffering.—The severity and oppression of a foreign government roused the spirit of resistance in the colonies, and a new nation sprang into being with full powers of self government, and with a charter that seems destined to cover with its broad provisions the wants and the rights of the human race.

So the enormities of the slave trade cried aloud for redress. They found a response in gentle and generous bosoms. Public opinion has been progressive on this great subject to this hour. From the time that FINLEY conceived the idea of Colonization, it has never slumbered. The

star of hope stood indeed for a long time just above that horizon, but it is now in the ascendant. Liberia is a free and independent nation, and unlike most of the nations of the earth, unstained with the blood of the slave. She has spread her banner to the breeze, inscribing on it, "THE LOVE OF LIBERTY BROUGHT US HERE," and under its folds millions shall find protection. Behold that land of the sun—so beautiful in its verdure—so abundant in its fertility—with scenery that might surpass the creations of romance itself, and a soil repaying a hundred fold the hand of culture; with golden fruits that might realize the fancies even of an Arabian tale, and physical resources that are capable of changing the condition of the world; especially look upon those millions of MINDS instinct with immortality, and yet to be excited to high and noble action. "THE LOVE OF LIBERTY TAKES US THERE," was inscribed on the white flag that floated from the mast head of the last emigrant ship that left this country, sailing from Savannah with a hundred emigrants, while a crowd of admiring citizens looked on the scene. Will not every American citizen give something, in this month of July, to help other hundreds that are waiting to go to the land of promise?

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.]

New York Colonization Society.

A meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday evening in the Tabernacle, to afford an opportunity for Rev. Messrs. Payne, Russell, and Wilson, clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia, Mr. Harris, a farmer in that Republic, and its president, Mr. Roberts, to give plain statements of the present condition of Liberia, and their own individ-

ual pursuits, prospects, and feelings. The attendance, on the part of the public, was thin, a heavy storm passing over the city at the hour for which the meeting was convened, and deterring those resident at a distance from the place of meeting from attending its interesting exercises.

Rev. Dr. De Wit was called to the chair, and the meeting was opened

with prayer by Rev. Mr. M'Lain. The corresponding secretary of the society, Rev. J. B. Pinney, after a few remarks to the effect that the meeting was convened principally for the sake of showing the practical effects of the society's labor, introduced the Rev. Mr. Payne, who gave, in substance, the following narrative of his connection with the late colony and now Republic of Liberia:—

In 1828 his father, a laboring man without any trade, having a large family whom he could not educate here as he wished, resolved upon emigrating to Liberia, from Virginia, after first thinking of Ohio. Several others accompanied him, President Roberts among them. Soon after their arrival the speaker's father died of the acclimating fever. The disease is not now near so fatal, its treatment being better understood. The oldest son also died, and the mother with a large family was left comparatively unprovided for. The mother died in 1840, possessed of considerable property, and all her children educated and well provided for. The speaker had been engaged eight years in preaching the Gospel, one of his brothers three years, and three other brothers were engaged in mercantile transactions, one of them to a large amount.

Since the speaker arrived here, he had been making observations upon the condition of his race in this country. He had found some of talent and education, who, if they were placed in any situation where they could be encouraged in the requisite exertion, would have been well able to support themselves and families in respectability and influence. Circumstanced as they were, they could do nothing of the kind. Had the speaker, and those who were with him from Liberia, remained here, they would have been still performing menial service, blacking shoes, or perchance aspiring to the honor of

driving a carriage. Nothing better could they have done. Now the case was different. They had competence, and respectability, and influence, at home, and were freemen, and their children were free, which was best of all.

It was the colony at Liberia which had secured him and others these blessings, and he warmly thanked the Colonization Society for enabling him to go thither. So far from being dissatisfied, or wishing to return to America, were he offered fortune and elevated position, he would not do it. Liberia was his home, and the home of the colored race. The climate was not bad, as many represented. The sun did not burn the people up, or the speaker had not remained to this day. He had never found it so warm in Liberia as he had in New York that day.

He had had considerable intercourse with the natives—had labored with them, conversed with them on religion, and, though, like all heathens, they were averse to embracing religion, still the missionaries had met with great success. He had seen many conversions, and he left at Monrovia a goodly number of church members who were "walking in all of the commandments of the Lord, blameless." Especially was there a strong desire to have their children educated. The Sunday school at Monrovia was crowded with native children.

Rev. Mr. Russell next spoke. He said he loved Liberia, just for the same reasons that Americans loved America. He was there a free man, upon soil that belonged to him; there he could worship God without fear or molestation, which thousands of his race here could not do—it was next to death for them to open the Bible at all. There the people made their own laws, and whatever could make a man love his country was to be found there. How different the state of things there now to what it

was a few years ago. Kidnapping and slave-selling, and rapine and plunder were unknown now, and instead of learning savage warfare, men learned agriculture and civilized trades. So much had the Colonization Society done on the Western Coast of Africa.

The soil there was rich. Everything that grows in the West Indies, grows in Liberia, more abundantly and of better quality, the bread tree excepted. In the West Indies they plant the sugar cane every year; in Liberia every five years. The coffee tree in the West Indies yields from two to three pounds the tree; in Liberia the average is from twelve to fourteen. In all other fruits there is equal superiority. Ten men could not be found in Liberia who could be persuaded to return to these United States. You could not find ten who did not possess land of their own, and there was room enough for the population of a continent as large as this. A hundred acres, as good land as could be, might be bought for a dollar an acre. The natives now understood the character of the Liberians, and for a small consideration would give them peaceable possession of as much land as they wished to possess.

If his colored brethren knew what he knew, they would go to Liberia, and leave their children there in freedom and happiness. What were the 500,000 of them in these free States doing? How were they circumstanced? Were they fulfilling their destiny? Here they were raised without any of the superstitions of their race, comparatively enlightened, and having the knowledge and experience acquired by long residence in a civilized, Christian country. What good might they not effect, in addition to the promotion of their personal happiness, by removing to Liberia? If five thousand such had wrought so great

a blessing, had effected so much good in Liberia, what might not another ten thousand effect? Thousands there were *waiting* to be converted and civilized. That country would yet become the Heaven-favored home where colored people could enjoy all the blessings God designed they should enjoy.

The speaker knew men in Liberia who would weep tears of bitterest sorrow if they believed they would have to come back to America. There was true happiness, and they would be unwilling to leave it.

Rev. Mr. Wilson next addressed the meeting. He went out from Virginia in 1833; was born of free parents, and was himself free, but found nevertheless insurmountable obstacles to advancement. He could not *enjoy* his freedom. Seeing how he and his parents suffered under a ban, he often thought what would become of his children. For their sakes he went to Liberia, and sincerely thanked God that he ever took that step; and he also thanked the Colonization Society for what they had done for him.

Before he went to Liberia he went through the different States to see what his free colored brethren were doing. He visited Philadelphia and New York, and corresponded with his people in other parts of the Union. In Liberia he remained fourteen months, before he returned for his family. He believed the Colonization Society to be designed of God. No one could think how proud he felt, when, by its kindness, he became settled in Liberia, and called it *his home*. There his race could enjoy freedom, and could worship God, none daring to make them afraid. He urged his colored brethren here to *educate their children for Liberia*. The climate was just adapted to them. It was as pleasant as life itself. The soil was as good as men could ask Heaven to

give. They could live as safely as in any country of the world, and in greater happiness. The republic required a little more strength and a little more head: these would come; but in the meantime the republic was prospering.

He had traveled far into the interior. Christianity and civilization were making wonderful strides. There were millions yet degraded, but the work of reformation was begun; opposition was giving way, and darkness was receding before the spreading light of Christian truth. Last year on his mission station he baptized fourteen with his own hands, and to this day they give good evidence of sound conversion to God. Africa was to be redeemed; star must be added to star, till the bright constellation became a proud sign in the heavens. The little one shall yet become a great nation. He loved Liberia because it was his own land; and much as he loved America also, because it was a Christian country,

if he had thought he should die here he certainly would not have come. He wished to end his days in Liberia.

President Roberts addressed the meeting. He had had twenty years experience in Liberia, and he had lost all doubts as to its certain prosperity. The colony and republic there has done more to suppress and root out the slave trade than the combined efforts of the navies of France and England. He gave some facts in illustration of this, which have already been published in the periodicals of the Colonization Society.

Mr. Harris, a farmer in Liberia, next spoke. His remarks were principally confined to a narrative of the attack upon Rev. Mr. Brown's house by two hundred and fifty natives, and its gallant and successful defence by the speaker, as aforetime published in the *Christian Advocate and Journal*. At the close of his address, the highly gratified audience was dismissed with the benediction.

Colonization Society in Barbados.

BARBADOS, 16th May, 1848.

To His Excellency President Roberts,
President of the Republic of Liberia, &c. &c.

WE, the Barbados Colonization Society for assisting in the suppression of the Slave Trade, and the introduction of civilization into Africa,

Feel happy in having this opportunity of presenting your Excellency with an address, wherein we heartily congratulate you on your safe arrival at Barbados, but more especially at a time when a large portion of our brethren, inhabitants of this Island, have formed themselves into a Society for the purpose of emigrating to the Western coast of Africa; with intention of forming a settlement in the land of our forefathers, and

for assisting, as far as in our power lies, the great work of the moral regeneration of Africa; already commenced by the British Government, under which we have the happiness to live, by the friends of the African race in England, and by a colony such as yours, from which under God we expect the happiest results.

We request your Excellency to accept our assurance that we have received the intelligence of the formation of your settlement, the progress you have made under many difficulties, and the establishment of your independence with inexpressible joy! as another demonstration to the world, that the descendants of Africa, when placed in a fair position, are not inferior in civilization, religion, and

morality, to those nations, amongst whom it was their lot to be cast for a given time.

In conclusion, we now take leave of your Excellency, and at the same time present you with a copy of our resolutions, trusting that we exchange reciprocal feelings, when we state that, bound to each other by the ties of our common origin, and feeling the same deep interest in the enlightenment and civilization of our fatherland, you will afford us such information and advice from the results of your experience, as may assist us in our labor of love, and occasion us to hail with joy! the day when Ethiopia may emphatically be said to stretch forth her hands to God.

With best wishes for your Excellency's future success and the health and happiness of your Excellency and family, we have the honor to remain,

Your Excellency's

Very humble servants,

ANTHONY BARCLAY, *Chairman.*

JOHN A. BLACHMAN, *Vice Ch.*

CHARLES PHIPPS, *Secretary.*

SAMUEL DONORAN, *Treasurer.*

CONRAD REEVES,

HENRY DAYRELL,

JOHN SHEAFE,

SAMUEL SANDIFORD,

JOHN S. GASKIN.

Resolutions unanimously passed by the Committee of the Barbados Colonization Society for assisting in the suppression of the slave trade and the introduction of Christianity into Africa.

First. Resolved, That this meeting have, for some years past, watched with deep anxiety the efforts of Her Majesty's Government to suppress the slave trade, put down slavery, and civilize the untutored inhabitants of the continent of Africa.

Second. That although these efforts have not altogether been crown-

ed with success, owing in some measure, to the generally received opinion, that the climate of that portion of the continent, to which Great Britain has directed her attention, is pernicious to the constitution of the inhabitants of Europe, yet there is room for the hope, that Her Majesty's government have not abandoned their original designs, but will continue to employ those means, which occasionally present themselves, of attaining their object, and which are now abundantly offered by the capacity and disposition of the descendants of Africa, inhabitants of the British West India colonies.

Third. That the philanthropic objects which Her Majesty's Government have in view, and the measures which they have adopted for the carrying out of the same, have, for some time, engaged the attention of a considerable portion of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in the Island of Barbados, and awakened in them, not only a deep feeling of gratitude for the great measure of emancipation, whereby their brethren in bondage were generally raised from a state of abject slavery to the proud position of British freemen, but also a disinclination to remain passive spectators of the great work of moral regeneration already commenced for the benefit of their brethren on the continent of Africa, to whom they are closely bound by the ties of consanguinity, affection and sympathy.

Fourth. That whilst this meeting deeply deplore the wrongs that are continually inflicted on the helpless inhabitants of Africa, the atrocities which are daily perpetrated on them by the continuance of the slave trade as well as the dark clouds of ignorance and superstition which overspread the land, they cannot but conceive it a duty which they owe to God! the British Government and

themselves to make a voluntary offer of their personal efforts, to advance as far as in their power lies, the grand work of the moral regeneration and civilization of Africa, by proceeding with the assistance of the Government to the scene of action, by planting a colony, or settling a district in the Colony of Fernando Po, or on any other or more suitable spot which the Government might select, by introducing amongst the inhabitants our manners and customs, by studying the language of the surrounding nations, by making known to them the folly and wickedness of continuing the slave trade, by establishing schools of general instruction, by instilling into their minds the knowledge of the benefits to be derived from the cultivation of their lands, by introducing systematic culture, by endeavoring to establish the most friendly relations with the native tribes, by opening a mart for British commerce, and by our examples, moral, religious, and social, to form a nucleus from which instruction may be radiated around, and the well disposed be induced to amalgamate with us.

Fifth. That under the protection, and with the assistance of the British Government and people, we are of opinion that success will attend our efforts, because we are certain that if liberal grants of land be made, proper encouragement given to industry, and a regular communication be opened between the western coast of Africa and the British West India colonies; but more especially with the Island of Barbados, a stream of emigration will commence to flow hence to Africa of numberless persons who are already civilized, and who will carry with them their various trades and professions, and their capabilities of every degree of instruction necessary for the formation of a newly settled colony.

Sixth. That emigration from this Island cannot at all interfere with the measures of Government now in progress for facilitating emigration from Africa to the colonies in the West Indies, inasmuch as the want of labor is not known here, this country being over stocked with inhabitants, who are increasing in such a degree, that it will be morally impossible, in a short time, for them to find adequate employment; in fact, in the present depressed state of the Island, there are hundreds who are in this predicament, and who could well be spared; and, therefore, in the event of our meeting with attention in the proper quarter, through which alone, under God, success can attend our efforts, the said emigrants must ultimately benefit themselves as well as others, as the means will thus be afforded of effecting a mutual interchange of the already civilized to a place where civilization and industry are required, and of the uncivilized to already civilized countries.

Seventh. That for all the foregoing important considerations, we forthwith form ourselves into a committee for the purpose of addressing a memorial to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the colonies, through the medium of His Excellency Governor Reid, therein stating our wants, wishes, and suggestions, and earnestly and sincerely offering ourselves a devoted band (considering no sacrifice too great) to proceed to the continent of Africa, for the accomplishment of the object of our wishes, the British Government assisting us, and Providence being our guide.

On behalf of the Committee.

ANTHONY BARCLAY, *Chairman.*

CHARLES PHIPPS, } *Sec's.*

EDWARD W. ARCHER, }

BARBADOS, April 12, 1848.

Extract of a letter from a Clergyman in North Carolina.

MOUNTAIN HOME,

May 22, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Sometime since a communication was received from you, and with it a copy of the *African Repository*. Your proposal was to send the "*Repository*" one year gratis, &c. You also urged the importance of sustaining the Colonization Society, &c. Now I thank you, my dear sir, for sending the paper—for had you not sent it, in all probability, I should have been as ignorant as ever upon the subject. I knew that there was such a Society in existence, and that was nearly the amount of what I did know.

To my mind, the organization of

a Republican Government by the colored people on the shores of Africa is the most grand event of the nineteenth century. I see in it something more grand and *prospectively* glorious than I see in the revolution in France. I see in this the little cloud, like a man's hand—not a cloud to merely darken the heavens or to devastate the earth by its angry contents,—but a little cloud, big with mercy drops, which is destined to spread and increase until that whole land, which has been doomed by the God of all wisdom and all goodness to blackness and degradation, shall blossom as the rose, and become as the garden of the Lord.

Letter from a Colored Man, Alphonso M. Sumner.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1848.

REV. MR. McLAIN.—Sir, having determined to visit Liberia, Cape Palmas and some other parts of Africa, if found practicable, for the purpose of collecting such tangible and incontestible evidence as shall enable me to work effectually in the advocacy of truth in opposition to the prejudices of my brethren entertained so generally against emigrating to Africa, I have been advised by a number of the distinguished clergymen and gentlemen of Philadelphia to come to this city to solicit aid. I have been for many years familiar with the views and feelings of the colored people in the free States, and have recently made myself acquainted with the sentiments of the free colored people of the southern States.

The more intelligent among them in both sections are greatly divided—a respectable minority at least are strongly inclined to emigrate beyond the limits of the United States,

believing (as I do) that unrestricted freedom, political, and social elevation cannot be attained here. I am strongly inclined to the opinion, that at the present time at least, Liberia and colonization present the only tangible prospect. The question therefore with them is, can we emigrate there with a reasonable prospect of living. It being under the tropical sun, you will say, sir, I doubt not, that they have abundance of proof. But I would respectfully reply, that we have had the most exaggerated statements upon both sides, and been forced into opposite extremes; many have gone in search of an *El Dorado*—came back disappointed, and represented the colony as a "Grave yard." While others still maintain that there is no place on earth so blessed.

Unfortunately, every thing is attributed to interested colonists or persons favorable to banishing the free colored people from the United States, that slavery may be made

more permanent. I unhesitatingly confess that the latter is the opinion entertained by the humble writer for many years, an opinion formed from hearing the speeches of eminent agents; and the only legitimate one deducible from what I was in the habit of hearing, urged as reasons for supporting the scheme where I resided.

But I have been led to examine the subject in connection with that of emigrating to Canada and the West Indies, and have come to the conclusion above indicated. I believe also, that the success of colonization promises the only reasonable hope of civilization and Christianizing the natives; and that the abolition of the slave trade cannot be hoped for upon any other ground, while a market exists in any country.

I have thought proper to be thus particular, sir, in order to inform you precisely what I aim at, as I am seeking to obtain your approbation and patronage. My design is, to go to Africa as soon as practicable, and remain there a sufficient time to obtain whatever information shall be deemed attainable and necessary; and then return to the United States for the purpose of disseminating the useful information. I have for some time published a small weekly pa-

per at Cincinnati, Ohio, devoted to the elevation of colored people, which will be used as the channel of communication, should I live to return.

In addition to the letters I have, I would respectfully refer to the fact, that I have the confidence of a number of distinguished friends of humanity, as will be seen from my subscription paper, among whom are the Rev. J. B. Durbin, D. D., Rev. J. Parker, D. D., Rev. A. Potter, D. D., Rev. J. W. McDowell, D. D., Rev. J. H. Kennard, Rev. T. L. Janeway, Rev. R. B. Dales, D. D., Rev. E. W. Gilbert, D. D., Hon. J. Jones, Messrs. P. T. Jones, J. Hazellhurst, R. B. Davidson, W. Wurts, esq., and Drs. John Bell and S. P. Gebbard, M. D., of Philadelphia. Also, Messrs. R. and W. Lennmons and S. Sands, Rev. T. B. Sargent, J. A. Collins, and Rev. Mr. Morgan, of Baltimore.

The gentlemen whom I have consulted, advise me to call upon you, sir, believing that should I be able to secure your confidence and approbation, I might succeed in obtaining considerable aid in this city.

In the hope of meeting with your approval and patronage, I remain your humble servant,

ALPHONSO M. SUMNER.

Late Intelligence from Liberia.

By the arrival of the *Madonna* at New York, from Monrovia, we have received files of the *Liberia Herald* and *Africa's Luminary* to May 10, from which we make the following extracts:

[From the *Liberia Herald*.]

THE DEPARTURE.—On the evening of the 4th inst., the American bark "*Nehemiah Rich*," Daniel L. Carlton, master, left our harbor for the United

States, via West Indies. The following named persons took passage in her—President Roberts, lady and daughter; and Mrs. John N. Lewis—and Messrs. B. R. Wilson, James S. Payne, A. F. Russell, Zion Harris, and lady, and Mrs. Ralph Moore. The President and family, and Mrs. Lewis, will go from the United States to England.

We do not remember having witnessed before, the departure of so

many of our distinguished and interesting citizens, at any one time: and we feel confident, that on no similar occasion, has there been such a manifestation of interest and feeling by the citizens at large, as was openly shown on the afternoon of the 4th. Hundreds of friends and spectators of both sexes crowded the wharf, to wish the travelers a pleasant and interesting visit to foreign lands: and many a silent tear was seen to trickle down the fair cheek, when the affectionate adieu was hastily given and received.

The French brigs of war, "Bougainville," Captain Chaigneau, and "Dupetit Thours," Captain Protot, remained in port some two or three days, for the ostensible purpose of escorting the President and his friends on board the bark, and it was with no ordinary degree of pleasure that we noticed the enlarged arrangements made by these accomplished officers, to show respect to the President of the Republic, and his distinguished friends. They had six boats in waiting, decorated with the flags and pennants of their country, and the party set off in them from the wharf about half past four of the clock.

The boats had scarcely left the wharf, before the firing of a national salute commenced at Fort Norris, under the direction of Colonel Yates.

After the passengers had reached the bark, the President made a short visit to each of the brigs of war, and was received on board with honors becoming his rank. Several of our prominent citizens accompanied the President to the bark, and returned to the shore after night fall, in a large and comfortable barge, placed at their disposal for the occasion, by Captain Chaigneau.

Captains Chaigneau and Protot, are entitled to our highest gratitude for the honor they have thus shown the Republic through its chief Magistrate.

MONROVIA.—Our town is rapidly improving. For the last two years, a spirit of industry and enterprise seems to have taken possession of our people: and though the song of "hard times" continues to be heard on every side, the improvements of the last two years in buildings, of a durable and costly character, far exceed in number and comfortableness, those of any other period. It is really gratifying to us, to notice the rapid strides that are now being made by all classes of the people, to make themselves comfortable. We counted a few days ago, thirty-four new buildings, many of them of brick and stone, and in a forward state of completion: and arrangements are in progress for the building of as many more. Our young men are not behind the spirit of the times. Many of them are honorably exerting themselves to get into their own houses. We would suggest to our young ladies, the propriety of giving a direct and unequivocal refusal to any young man who offered proposals of marriage, unless he could lay claim to a comfortable dwelling, and otherwise well improved premises.

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RICE.—Rice is becoming quite scarce, and its price is advancing up to the old tune of two dollars per bushel. We had more than a sufficiency for our own consumption, but we spared it to others who were in want of it more than we were. Considerable quantities have been carried to Sinoe and Cape Palmas. We have nothing to fear, however, as our supply of potatoes and cassada is more than sufficient for the wants of the people. Some of our farmers on the St. Paul's will in a very short time commence to harvest their early crops of rice: large fields of it are now heading and ready to cut.

THE TRAP.—We have often mentioned, how the unprincipled British traders on our coast invented measures to prevent the government obtaining from the natives possession of a few points of coast in our jurisdiction; and how impudently some of them have laid claim to certain points of coast as their property, by pretended purchases of the chiefs. Our knowledge of the African character, has in every instance, caused us to doubt that any of the chiefs ever made any such sales to traders: and we have heard from many of the chiefs themselves, that they would never sell their lands to them—they say that purchases of lands belong to governments, and traders for produce have no business with such matters. We have just received a letter from a gentleman, stating in what a confused state he left the natives of Settra Kroo. One David Murray, a London trader, has for several years past been engaged in trading on this part of the coast, and made several times large offers to the people of Settra Kroo for their country; they have invariably refused to sell it to him, but permitted him to trade with them in common with other traders. Murray having ascertained that the chiefs had concluded to sell their country to this government, notwithstanding the many obstacles he had interposed to prevent it, immediately formed a plan whereby he hoped to become the purchaser. This was to call the chiefs together, and to thank them for the trade they had given him and to make them large presents. Of course the natives readily met and received the presents. A day or two afterwards, Murray told the chiefs, that as he had made them large presents, it was proper that they should sign him a receipt, and he had accordingly prepared one for them to sign—they unhesitatingly refused to sign it—and notwithstanding all the

coaxing, manœuvring and intriguing of this wily Captain Murray, he is likely to fail in this attempt to defraud the natives of their country. For several days he had been urging and insisting upon their signing of the receipt as he called it, but it was nothing less than a regular purchase deed for the entire Settra Kroo country. The chiefs told Murray that, “they never since their mammy born them, see any country man sign book for dash side,” and that they would not do it. This same David Murray has played at this game before, and apparently with a little better success. He claims a part of Tradetown and Little Colah, but takes good care not to contend for any such claims before the chiefs of either of the places. The Prince of Tradetown accosted him one day, and told him that he had been informed that he had reported abroad that he had purchased his country:—after considerable equivocation, Murray told the Prince that he had purchased his country. The Prince immediately drew his sword and would have killed him on the spot, if the spectators had not interfered. He was very glad to escape with his life, and made no delay whatever, in getting on board his ship. This nice captain will receive at Little Colah the same unceremonious attention should he trust himself on shore at that place.

This last attempt at fraud at Settra Kroo, may give us some insight as to the validity of his claims, on Tradetown and Little Colah. This Murray is about a fair specimen of the English traders on our coast; can it be wondered at then, that we have had difficulties with them?

—
OUR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Until the return of President Roberts, our expectations will be as various as the wind. He left our shores clothed with certain powers, the amicable

arrangement of which, in the United States, England, and with other powers, will raise our spirits and infuse new energies into every citizen. The Legislature knowing full well the importance of having at the earliest day, foreign governments to acknowledge the independence of the Republic, and at the same time having no available resources wherewith to send commissioners to foreign courts for the purpose, found itself in rather an awkward position. Many plans were proposed for carrying out these important measures, but they were abandoned nearly as soon as they were introduced. While in a state of uncertainty as to the most practicable course to be adopted, under these untoward circumstances, it was intimated that the President intended to make a foreign visit for the benefit of the health of his family. This seemed to open a way, whereby a portion of our most important affairs might be attended to; but then there was a delicacy attending the bringing of the subject before the President; it being pretty generally known that he had expressed a desire more than 15 months before that time, to retire for a while from public affairs; and it was only at the most urgent solicitations of many of our most prominent citizens from all parts of the Republic, that he consented to be a candidate for the Presidency. But there was very little time for parleying, and it was proposed by some of the members of each branch of the Legislature, to seek an early opportunity of introducing the subject to the President, and if possible, obtain his consent to attend to our foreign affairs while abroad, should the Legislature be inclined to clothe him with the necessary authority to do so. The interview took place, and the President, though disposed to do all in his power to forward the affairs of the State,

was unwilling to be burdened with matters of so much importance, when his object in going abroad was to seek health. But he was not permitted to have his own way in this respect, without being further importuned, and accordingly other gentlemen not members of the Legislature, but high in the confidence of the people, and immediately identified with every interest of the State, joined their voices with those who first waited on the President, and after considerable reasoning, the President said "that he would no longer consider himself at liberty to decline performing any duty, however arduous, that the representatives of the people might be inclined to authorize him to attend to." No delay took place before the Legislature passed resolutions clothing him with such authority, and it must be gratifying to the members of the Legislature to hear the favorable opinions coming from all parts of the State, as to their action in this respect. It is the decided opinion of nearly every person who have expressed their views on the subject, that the Legislature could not have adopted a more feasible plan to bring our Government before the notice of foreign powers. President Roberts is intimately acquainted with every particular of our affairs, more so than any other person. For the last seven years he has been the Chief Executive officer of Liberia, and as such, has been obliged to carry on correspondence with the representatives of the Government of Great Britain, of a very important character, and which to us, seemed to wear a very threatening aspect.

And it is not improbable that some of the subjects embraced in that correspondence, may be forced up for discussion in England, when that Government is called upon to acknowledge our independence. It is from that government more than any

other, that we expect the most friendly assurances, &c., &c.

AN ADDITION TO OUR MARINE.—

We take great pleasure in noticing the departure of the fine new schooner lately built by our fellow townsman, William Draper, Esq. She is called the "Susannah." On the 19th instant, she left our port on her first voyage with a flowing breeze, in charge of G. Ammons, one of our most experienced masters; ere this we hope she has reached some of the trading points, and found a profitable business. It is supposed she will carry at least 25 tons. This schooner has been carefully built, and is well found in every respect. Foreigners speak of her as being a perfect piece of workmanship, and cordially congratulate our friend Draper on his enlarged improvement in boat building.

In a few weeks we hope to have the gratification of recording the departure of another new craft; having noticed a few days ago, one of respectable size, nearly ready to be launched; and we are assured that materials are being collected for the building of another considerably larger than the Susannah.

DIED.—In this town on the 2d instant, Juliann, daughter of Mr. E. J. Roye, after a short illness.

At Bexley, in Grand Bassa County, on the 3d instant, Mrs. Seymour, consort of G. L. Seymour.

At Marshall, on the 8th instant, Mrs. Eliza Tucker, after a long and lingering illness.

In this town, on the 28th instant, Miss Martha Tann, after a severe illness.

Naval Department.

ARRIVALS.

April 12. United States Ship Decatur, Captain E. Byrne, from the leeward.

April 14. H. M. C. M. brig Bougainville, Captain P. Chaigneau, from the leeward.

DEPARTURES.

April 1. United States Ship Decatur, Captain E. Byrne, for the leeward.

April 5. H. M. C. M. brigs Bougainville, Captain P. Chaigneau, and Dupetit Thours, Captain Protot, both for the leeward.

April 14. United States ship Decatur, Capt. E. Byrne, for the leeward.

April 15. H. M. C. M. brig Bougainville, Captain P. Chaigneau, for France via Cape de Verd Islands.

Marine list—Port of Monrovia.

ARRIVALS.

April 2. American barque Nehemiah Rich, Carlton, master, from Sinoe.

April 2. Liberian schooner Teazer, Jones, master, from the leeward.

April 3. American barque Montgomery, Hooper, master, from Cape Palmas.

April 5. Liberian schooner Perseverance, Boston, master, from the leeward.

April 6. Liberian schooner Hannah, Barbour, master, from Marshall, passenger J. J. Powell, Esq.

April 6. Liberian sloop Fidelity, Marshall, master, from Grand Bassa.

April 8. Liberian Cutter Catharine, Vicks, master, from the windward.

April 15. Americanship Madonna, Lawlin, master, from the leeward; passengers from Settra Kroo, Rev. Mr. Conley, lady and child, and Miss L. Coke.

April 15. Liberian schooner Hannah, Madison, master, from Marshall; passenger, J. H. Paxton.

April 15. Liberian cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, master, from Marshall.

April 16. American barque Nile, Stott, master, from Cape Palmas.

April 18. Liberian cutter Star,

Davis, master, from Cape Palmas ; passenger, Mr. R. S. McGill.

April 22. Hamburg brig 'Therese, ———, from Sierra Leone.

April 24. Liberian schooner Hannah, Madison, master, from Marshall.

April 26. Liberian schooner Perseverance, Boston, master, from the leeward.

April 26. Liberian schooner Teazer, Jones, master, from the leeward.

DEPARTURES.

April 1. American barque Nile, Stott, master, for the leeward.

April 2. Liberian schooner Hannah, Barbour, master, for the leeward.

April 4. American barque Nehemiah Rich, Carlton, master, for New York, via West Indies ; the passengers' names are mentioned in an editorial article.

April 5. Bremen brig Felecie, Hollman, master, for the leeward.

April 6. American barque Montgomery, Hooper, master, for New York ; passengers, Rev. I. Clark, lady and son, and Mr. J. H. Archibald.

April 6. Liberian schooner Teazer, Jones, master, for the leeward.

April 8. Liberian schooner Hannah, Madison, master, for Marshall ; passengers, J. J. Powell, Esq., and Mr. J. H. Paxton.

April 8. Liberian cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, master, for Marshall ; passengers, Mrs. Mary Ann Minor and Miss Georgiana E. Minor.

April 8. Liberian sloop Fidelity, Marshall, master, for Grand Bassa ; passenger, Mrs. M. Washington.

April 11. Liberian schooner Perseverance, Boston, master, for the leeward.

April 19. American barque Nile, Stott, master, for the leeward.

April 19. Liberian schooner Susanah, Ammons, master, for the leeward.

April 19. Liberian cutter Star, Davis, master, for Cape Palmas ; passenger, Mr. R. S. McGill.

April 20. Liberian schooner Hannah, Madison, master, for Marshall.

April 22. Liberian cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, master, for the leeward.

April 22. Liberian sloop Nathan Bangs, Hart, master, for the leeward.

[From Africa's Luminary.]

A SKETCH OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF MARSHALL.—Our readers abroad, if not at home, no doubt would like to hear something about Marshall—its improvement and influence over the adjacent native tribes.

The town of Marshall is situated on the northwest side of the Junk River. The situation of the town may be thought by some to be located in an advantageous place ; but we are inclined to think to the contrary. Had the town been planted about a mile further up the river, in all probability it would have been the means of inducing many of the inhabitants of the different settlements to have removed there. Many of the inhabitants of the town have been obliged to leave, and settle permanently on their farms, some six or eight miles up the river, where they can through all the seasons of the year reap the fruits of their labor.

The town is situated upon a sandy part of the country, near the beach, and during the summer the heat being so intense, the parching sand will not admit any of the kitchen vegetables to thrive, therefore to raise any of the common garden vegetables, they are obliged to shelter them from the overpowering influence of the sun.

The inhabitants of Marshall live principally in thatched houses, the basements of them are plastered very well, and have quite a respectable appearance. The cause of this is obvious, from the fact, that there are but few sawyers in the place, and they having witnessed the bad effect

produced by working in the *swamp*, have desisted from such a course of occupation, and turned their attention exclusively to farming. There are many peculiar circumstances connected with this settlement, but taking into consideration many of the almost insurmountable barriers, we think the inhabitants of Marshall have done well. And if we should be guided by what we have seen, and learned from others, she has improved much, and bids fair to be of great advantage to this Republic. Though without any help through the tide of immigration, yet many individuals have found it to their advantage to remove from this, and the adjoining settlements, to Marshall, where they can in their estimation more easily obtain that sustenance which nature demands.

There has been imported from Marshall to this place during this year, two thousand bushels of lime, besides a considerable quantity of *oysters*, and other staple products. The people in general live quite independently, for they have no dealing with foreigners—most every thing in the *eating* line is produced by their own labor—oysters excepted, and these you can easily obtain in great abundance from the rivers in that vicinity.

The adjacent native tribes seem to be more subject to the laws of this Government than we have ever known them, and are becoming so inured to civilized customs, that when they have any disputes among themselves, as a general thing, they come to a Magistrate to settle their difficulties. Such an influence has long been desired by this Government, and we hope inducements will be held out to them, that by some means, yet unknown to us, our influence may be exerted so far as to bring about effectually, a total abolition of the slave trade, which is carried on so

extensively among them. The day is not far distant, we hope, when we shall see the light of science, and the influence of Christianity disseminated among them. To witness scenes characteristic of the native Africans, there are objects presented to us in their nature appalling. We hope, however, that the influence that will be exerted by this Government, may bring about a speedy reformation.

In a measure we have already witnessed the salutary effect produced by the progress of civilization in this country. It would, indeed, be a pleasing sight to those true hearted friends of other countries, who have spent time and talent for the advancement of the great colonization scheme, to witness on the Sabbath the many scores of native children and youth, crowding to the different religious institutions opened for their benefit. We are inclined to think that they would acknowledge that their hopes were already realized.

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SLAVE TRADE AT LITTLE CAPE MOUNT.—We learn from an authentic source, that the *slave trade* is carried on quite extensively at or near Little Cape Mount, (distant about forty miles) by a Krooman named *Do*; employed, as we are informed, by that notorious slave dealer at New Cess. He has now on hand about seventy slaves for market. Cannot there be a stop put to this nefarious traffic within the limits of this Republic? We hope there will be some prominent measures taken by this Government that will bring the rebels to justice. This, indeed, is greivous, and corroding to the feelings of all true philanthropists.

Some few months ago there was a similar establishment at King Gray's town, (distant about sixteen miles,)

and a goodly number of the citizens volunteered their services to go and rescue the poor victims, doomed to undergo the severity of their inhuman masters, if some immediate assistance was not afforded. Is there not left a spark of that spirit in the bosom of our citizens that would arouse their feelings to such a loud call of humanity!

Remember, fellow citizens, that we came to this country for the ostensible purpose of stopping the progress of this accursed traffic; therefore we must endeavor to exert our influence in such a manner, that it may be instrumental whether directly, or indirectly, in benefiting the sable sons of Africa.

A SLAVER CAPTURED.—About two weeks since a Brazilian schooner, prize to H. B. M. ship *Fire Fly*, went into Sierra Leone, with two hundred and thirty-five slaves. She was taken off Gaboon—when taken, she had on board two hundred and seventy. These were crowded into a vessel of such small dimensions, that in the space of twenty days, thirty-five of these perished. If these pirates would only have vessels large enough to preserve the lives of the poor

creatures, it would perhaps render their traffic somewhat less horrible on the score of humanity, if indeed there can be any modified grade to a crime so high and heinous in the sight of God and man.

HEALTH OF THE LATE IMMIGRANTS.

Mr. Editor:—I take this opportunity to inform you of the health of the late immigrants under my medical care at the settlements of Virginia and Monrovia. The company by the Amazon, and twenty-nine of the company per Barque Nehemiah Rich, from Kentucky, numbering in all about seventy-five, all of whom have been attacked with the acclimating fever, and nearly all may now be considered convalescent. I have lost one, who died, however, not of fever, for he had been attacked, and was in a degree convalescent, but while yet in a debilitated state from the effects of the fever, was taken with an attack of *cholera morbus*, which prostrated him at once, and he sunk in state of collapse.

H. J. ROBERTS, M. D.,
Attendant Physician.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
Monrovia, May 10, 1848.

Late Despatches from Liberia.

MONROVIA, May 12, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—The “Maddonna,” Captain Lawlin, is hourly expected in our port from Cape Palmas, on her way to New York, and though I have nothing very interesting to communicate, I cannot permit the opportunity to pass without informing you that our affairs are going on smoothly.

President Roberts left here in the “Nehemiah Rich,” on the 4th April, in company with several of our gentlemen, on a visit to the United States

via West Indies. Before this reaches you, I hope they have safely arrived. From the President and others by the N. Rich, you will be minutely informed of all our affairs.

The commissioners for the purchase of territory have returned home, without, however, having effected the purchase of the remainder of the unpurchased tracts of country, comprehended in our boundary. They succeeded in purchasing the southern half of Little Colah territory, the remainder of the Grand Colah territo-

ry and the River Cesters territory. We had hoped that Settra Kroo and Grand Cess would have been purchased, but they were not. The chiefs of the former place had consented to sell, and promised the commissioners that they would perfect the sale of their country on their return from Grand Cess. On the return of the commissioners from Grand Cess, a new obstacle presented itself. A Captain David Murray, an Englishman, who has for several years been engaged trading on this part of the coast, had in the absence of the commissioners, gathered the chiefs together and made them large presents, in return, he told them, for their kindness in trading so liberally with him. A day or two afterwards, he called on the same chiefs, and asked them to sign a receipt for the presents he had given them. This they peremptorily refused to do. Murray was earnestly insisting for a receipt, when the commissioners returned, and so great was the confusion in consequence of what they (the chiefs) called so unreasonable a request, that the commissioners found it impracticable to effect any thing at that time. The chiefs said they had never before been called on to sign a receipt for "*dashes*," and that they would not do it in this instance. Though Murray had some of the principal men of the place in his favor, it is not at all probable that he will effect his purpose. What Murray called a receipt was nothing less than a bill of sale for the whole of the Settra Kroo country. The chiefs of Grand Cess would not agree to sell their country, they may hereafter sell it to us.

The immigrants by the N. Rich and Amazon are doing well. Nearly all of them have had one or more attacks of fever, and excepting "a little sickly, delicate child, with worms" at Sinou, none have died.

I before informed you of my having directed Mr. Murray to locate the immigrants by the N. Rich on the Blue Barre side of the river, and presumed he would have acted accordingly—but in a letter from Dr. Lugenbeel of 18th ultimo, he says: "It will be totally impracticable for a settlement to be made on Blue Barre point, or even on the Blue Barre side of the river, at present, on several accounts. The fact is, you know the Blue Barre territory has not yet been paid for. We have concluded to locate all the late immigrants on a good tract of land, about two miles inland from Greenville. For convenience sake I have called the new settlement 'Louisiana.' My principal desire is, and I think our principal object ought to be, to locate new immigrants as comfortably as circumstances will admit, and with due regard to their probable future prospects."

Blue Barre not having been paid for, should not, I think, be an objection to forming a settlement there. You will remember that Sinou is not entirely paid for, nor can the chiefs be induced to receive at one time the balance due on it—they prefer it remaining in our hands, and to take such portions of it, at such times as may suit them. So with the chiefs of Blue Barre; they do not wish to receive their pay now—the arrangements for that country were made under the administration of Governor Buchanan—we have made payments to them, and they fully comprehend, that though they have not been paid for the country, it is our property, and we have a right to make what disposition of it we think proper. The commissioners when there last month waited some six days in the hope of getting the chiefs together, and concluding a final settlement; but they were not ready to do so, and in consequence did not meet the commissioners. I regret exceedingly that

the immigrants are not located as you desired, because your reasons for making such a direction seem to be proper, and was intended to influence considerably the cause of colonization in Louisiana. If your directions to me had not been so very explicit and direct, to consign the immigrants to Mr. Murray, I would have gone down myself and seen them located as you desired. Dr. Lugenebeel will, I presume, write you more fully on the subject, and I doubt not but that his reasons will be sufficiently satisfactory. His being on the spot, gives him better opportunities for arriving at correct conclusions as to the propriety of settling Blue Barre. Should you still desire a settlement on the Blue Barre side or point, send out further instructions, and I dare say that the settlement will be made. Notice of a few months would be very desirable to enable houses of African construction to be made ready for the people to go in, or you might send out a large frame for a building with all the necessary building materials, which could be put up at once for the reception of the immigrants should you prefer their not being landed on the Sinou side, until the necessary preparations, under ordinary circumstances, could be made for their reception.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

J. N. LEWIS.

Rev. WM. McLAIN,

Sec. & Tr. Am. Col. Soc.,

Washington City, U. S. A.

MONROVIA, May 17, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I had the

pleasure of receiving your favor of 10th April last, by the "Liberia Packet," which anchored in our harbor yesterday afternoon, after a pleasant passage of 32 days, with her 140 immigrants in good health. The Packet will leave this in a few days for Grand Bassa, with the emigrants, as you have directed. I shall not omit to do all in my power to render the visit of Messrs. Ball and Walker as agreeable as possible.

I am much gratified that these immigrants are to go to Bassa—that place is much in want of population, and this large company will be quite an addition to its strength and importance; there will no doubt be considerable rejoicing with the people at that place on the arrival of these emigrants.

This will make the second letter I have written to you to go by this vessel. Since writing the first, I have received further communications from Dr. Lugenebeel, informing me of other deaths among the immigrants. Under date 11th instant, he writes: "Three more of the immigrants have died—one a poor skeleton of a woman, who has been perfectly *helpless and idiotic* from her infancy—one a sickly, delicate girl, and the other a boy." Making the total number of deaths *five*. The rest of the immigrants he represents to be in a favorable condition. One of the company by the Amazon has died from other causes, says Dr. Roberts, than the African fever.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

J. N. LEWIS.

Rev. WM. McLAIN,

Sec. & Tr. Am. Col. Soc.

Washington City.

Death of Judge Wilkeson.

WE have learned with deep regret that our friend and former associate S. Wilkeson, Esq., departed this life on the 7th ultimo. The only notice of his death which we have seen is the following, which appeared in the Journal of Commerce:

A correspondent, writing [from the banks of the Tennessee River, says: "On arriving at Kingston, at 9 P. M. of the 7th, I was requested to see a dying stranger, Judge Samuel Wilkeson, of Buffalo, New York. As an enterprising citizen, whose conduct had been marked with great benevolence, I had heard of him. He had a

daughter with him on their way to visit his married daughter at Zelico Plains, 40 miles from this. The latter arrived to attend his funeral at 6 o'clock this evening, the 9th. Bronchial Erisipilas of two years standing had caused gouty and rheumatic neuralgia in the lumbar and sciatic nerves, with other constitutional derangement. He was conscious of his approaching dissolution, and met it with the most perfect calmness and submission. On asking for water, he found he could not swallow it, and turning over, said he would 'drink of the springs of living waters.' Intently examining his benumbed limbs with his hands and piercing blue eyes, he said submissively and assentingly, 'Well! Well!!' Having forgotten words to express himself, his brain was actively thinking for 12 or 14 hours, when its powers suddenly sinking, he passed from life like one quietly reposing in sleep, not moving one muscle nor suffering any distress. Truly his seemed to be the death of the Christian, necessary for passing the screen that conceals future life from our view. He was an active promoter of the colonization cause years ago, and had long been an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church. His form and appearance

strikingly resembled Gen. Jackson. He was 67 years of age."

The Board of Directors while in session in New York, on the 20th ultimo, passed the following minute, having at the time just heard of the afflicting event:

The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, at its sessions in New York, 20th July, 1848, having received intelligence of the death of the Hon. Samuel Wilkeson, for many years the able and efficient President of this Board, and the unfailing advocate and generous patron of African Colonization, do express their heart-felt sorrow at the fall of so prominent a standard bearer in our cause. His generous endeavors in its behalf during a season of critical financial embarrassment, and his successful appeals to the humane and benevolent for relief, attest the sincerity of his professions, and suggest this tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That the condolence of this Board be tendered to the surviving members of his family, with their due acknowledgment of his worth as a Christian and a Philanthropist, and of his services as an officer and member of this Society.

Great Colonization Meeting.

THE Journal of Commerce gives the following notice of a highly interesting meeting held in New York, on Tuesday evening, the 18th ultimo:

A large and highly respectable auditory filled the tabernacle, attracted more particularly by the announcement that Governor Roberts, of Liberia, was to address the meeting, but he was unfortunately prevented by temporary indisposition, though present. The Rev. Mr. Russel, Mr. Payne, and Rev. Mr. Wilson, all of Liberia, and colored, addressed the audience. They were unanimous in the opinion that the founding of a republic on the coast of Africa, was doing more for the regeneration of her benighted sons, and also for the eventual manumission of the enthralled of our own land, than any other agency that could possibly be adopted, besides furnishing an asylum for all oppressed who may choose to fly thither from any land. In the course of their remarks, they forcibly contrasted the former condition of the natives of the coast in their vicinity, benighted and degraded, with their present, enumerating the various forms of error which have prevailed there. The doctrine of transmigration had been generally believed, and also a belief in the existence of a kind of demon, who was considered the author of all disease, accidents, and evil. They had had recourse to *gree grees*, or charms, with

which they literally covered their bodies, in some instances. At present, the foundation of a republican empire is laid there, entire religious and political freedom is enjoyed, the necessities of life are easily acquired, the climate healthful, and from that centre, the elements of Christianity are being widely diffused, giving hopes that at a future day, they will work the entire renovation of Africa. The laws respecting the slave trade are very stringent, and the government is determined to eradicate slave factories from all territories within its jurisdiction, whenever they may be instituted. In conclusion, the speakers made urgent appeals to the colored people, to induce a more general emigration. Four hundred have been sent out during the past year, and as many more are anxious to go immediately, but the Society is prevented from sending them by a deficiency of means.

Mr. Pinney, a former Governor of the colony, stated that a gentleman of New Orleans had already sent out 85 slaves, and is preparing to manumit others. That gentleman's wealth amounts to several millions, all of which it is understood he is endeavoring to secure to the Liberian Republic upon his decease, by preparing proper documents.

Its population is now about 80,000, of whom 4,135, are from the United States.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of June, to the 20th of July, 1848.

MAINE.		
By Capt. George Barker:—		
Bangor—John Ham, Esq.....	3 00	
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Springfield—From Mrs. Prudence Howard.....	3 00	
Newburyport—Captain Micajah Lunt, \$10, John Harrod, \$10, Wm. B. Bannister, \$5.....	25 00	
Falmouth—Collection in the Rev. H. B. Hooker's Society.....	10 00	
	38 00	
RHODE ISLAND.		
By Capt. George Barker:—		
Providence—Dr. John Mason, \$5, Mrs. Jenkins, \$5 50, cash \$1, cash \$10, cash \$10, Hon. Thos. M. Burgess, \$10, H. N. Slater, Esq., \$25, Joseph Carpenter, \$5, Thos. Harkness, \$10, Benjamin White, \$5, Z. Allen, \$5, cash \$2, Moses P. Ives, \$20, John Oldfield, \$3.....	116 50	
Bristol—Rev. J. Bristed, \$10, Robert Rogers, \$10, cash \$1, cash \$1, cash \$1 50, Mrs. C. Gibbs, \$3, Mrs. DeWolf, \$2, Mr. Fales, \$5, Moses B. Wood, \$5, Jacob Babbitt, jr., \$5, Isaac G. Peck, \$3.....	46 50	
Newport—Samuel Engs, \$5, Mrs. M. P. Hazard, \$5, cash \$3, H. Sessions, \$2, cash \$1.....	16 00	
Portsmouth—Thomas R. Hazard, Esq.....	25 00	
	204 00	
CONNECTICUT.		
By Rev. James Ely:—		
Andover—Rv. Alpha Miller, Mary R. Burnap, each \$5, Wm. R. Reed, Lydia R. Reed, Gurley Phelps, each \$1, J. N. Sill, 50cts.	13 50	
Poquonock—Rainbow Society contribution.....	2 00	
East Windsor—Dan'l Phelps, \$3, Dan'l Chapin, \$2, Rev. S. Bartlett, Joshua Wells, Sol. Wells, Jon. Wells, J. Bissell, Ira Wells, Israel Potwine, N. S. Osborn, Hezekiah Bissel, A. C. Styles, Jabez Allen, John Bancroft, Gains Booth, Emily Booth, each \$1, Hezekiah Wells, S. W. Bartlett, F. P. Blodget, H. Watson, C. Ellsworth, H. D. Allen, Mrs. Boyd, Abigail Allen, Mrs.		
G. Barber, Henry Barber, S. Barber, Mrs. S. Barber, Mrs. L. Phelps, Thomas Potwin, J. W. Stoughton, Dea. Roe, John Buckland, each 50 cents, S. T. Doane, Daniel C. Allen, each 25 cents, Widow Tyler, 6 cts..	28 06	
South Windsor—Contribution in the Rev. Mr. Smith's church, \$18 86, B. Tyler, E. W. Hooker, each \$1, Wm. Thompson, \$2, Jesse Charlton, 50 cents..	23 36	
New Britain—S. S. North, \$15, Henry North, \$5, Henry Stanley, \$5, A. North, H. Butler, each \$3, Gad Stanley, W. W. North, each \$2, C. W. Lewis, O. S. North, E. Peck, J. W. Humphrey, each \$1, Wm. Start, 25 cents.....	39 25	
Hartford—Sally Williams.....	50	
Weathersfield—Rev. M. Tucker, \$3, C. Buckley, Mrs. J. Williams, Samuel Hanmer, Horace Wolcott, each \$2, Dr. Cook, Capt. Johnson, J. Goodrich, Romanta Wells, Huldah Woolcott, H. Savage, Robert Robbins, each \$1, Henry Robbins, \$1 25, Sally Deming, Harriet Woodhouse, William Hanmer, R. Clapp, N. Kelley, H. Butler, each 50 cents, Thomas Havens, 35 cents, Lucy Wells, Samuel R. Wells, each 25 cents.....	23 10	
Glastenbury—Norman Hubbard, \$3, George Plummer, \$5, Oliver Hale, \$2, B. Taylor, cash, J. Post, each \$1.....	18 00	
Fairfield—From Mrs. Elizabeth Sherman, to constitute Miss Charlotte M. Johnson, of Branford, Ct., a life member of the Am. Col. Society, per Rev. Lyman H. Atwater.....	30 00	
	177 77	
NEW YORK.		
Hamilton—Prof. A. C. Kendrick.	50	
New York—Z. A	500 00	
Vernon—Collection, by Rev. Israel Brainard.....	5 00	
	595 50	
NEW JERSEY.		
Fairfield—From Rev. Ethan Osborn.....	10 00	

PENNSYLVANIA.		FOR REPOSITORY.	
<i>Philadelphia</i> —Contribution, by "a Lady," per Rev. A. Con- veyer, \$12, From Penn. Col. Society, by Paul T. Jones, Esq., Treasurer, \$1,000.....	1,012 00	NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Plymouth</i> — Miss Lucia T. Murdock to 22 July, 1848.....	2 00
DELAWARE.		MASSACHUSETTS.—By Capt. Geo. Barker:— <i>Newburyport</i> —Wm. Gunnison, for '47 and '48, \$3, Thomas Buntin, for '47 and '48, \$3. <i>North Brookfield</i> —Thos. Snell, Jr. to July '48, per Rev. Joseph Tracy.....	7 50
<i>Wilmington</i> —Collection in Wil- mington.....	50 00	RHODE ISLAND.—By Capt. Geo. Barker:— <i>Providence</i> —Charles Dyer, Esq., for '47 and 48, \$3, Moses Brown, Esq., to March, '49, \$4 50, Hon. Thos. Bur- gess, to September, '49, \$3, Re- solved Waterman, to January, '50, \$3, Wm. Whitaker, to Jan- uary, '50, \$3, R. J. Arnold, to September, '48, \$3, Shubael Hutchens, to January, '49, \$3, A. Durcan, to December, '49, \$3. <i>Bristol</i> —Rev. Thos. Shep- ard, to January '50, \$2, Benja- min Hall, to January 7, '49, \$6, John Pearce, to July, '50, \$3, William B. Spooner, to July, '49, \$3. <i>Newport</i> —Edward W. Lawton, to September, '49, \$3, George Jones, to '48, \$6, Hen- ry Middleton, to '49, \$7 50, George Bower, to September, '49, \$3.....	59 00
MARYLAND.		NEW YORK.— <i>Hamilton</i> —Rev. Amos Crocker, for '48, \$1 50. <i>Rochester</i> —Thomas H. Roches- ter, Esq., to September, '49, \$6. <i>Hamilton</i> —Pierce and Cobb, to July, '49, \$1 50, Nelson Fair- child, to July, '49, \$1 50.....	10 50
<i>Turkstown</i> —4th July collection..	54	MARYLAND.—— <i>Baltimore</i> —Wm. Wierman, Esq., for '48,.....	1 50
<i>Sharpsburg</i> —4th July collection.	1 17	VIRGINIA.— <i>Prince Edward C.</i> <i>H.</i> —Mrs. Anne S. Rice, to Au- gust, '49.....	5 00
<i>Boonsborough</i> —4th July collection, per Rev. G. G. Brook..	2 29	GEORGIA.— <i>Savannah</i> —Joseph Cummings's estate in full, to 1st January, '48, per Rev. Thomas C. Benning.....	4 00
	4 00	KENTUCKY.— <i>Elkton</i> —Leroy Ta- liaferro, to January, '50, \$3, by Wm. R. Bean, Esq.....	3 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		ILLINOIS.— <i>Woodburn</i> —Rev. J. S. Graves, to July, '48.....	3 75
<i>Washington City</i> —From Mr. Jas. Moore and family, 4th of July offering.....	5 00	MISSOURI.— <i>Harrisonville</i> —Mr. James, to May '48.....	2 00
VIRGINIA.		Total Repository.....	98 25
By Rev. J. N. Danforth:		Total Contributions.....	2,167 18
<i>Alexandria</i> —W. Gregory, \$3, J. C. Vowell, \$10, S. Miller, \$3, J. Green, R. Jamieson, J. Lead- beater, W. N. McVeigh, L. McKenzie, S. Shinn, Ann Ramsay, each \$2, A. C. Ca- zenove, W. W. Harper, P. H. Grimes, J. M. Stewart, R. Bell, J. H. McVeigh, R. W. Wheat, J. A. Dixon, W. N. Berley, G. Bayne, J. R. Pier- pont, J. B. McNair, J. T. Creighton, J. Vansant, B. Wheat, each \$1, Dr. Murphy, \$5, cash 50 cents, collected on the Sabbath, \$6 16.....	56 66	Aggregate Amount.....	\$2,265 43
<i>Milford Mills</i> —From "a Friend".	50 00		
	106 66		
NORTH CAROLINA.			
<i>Waynesborough</i> —Contribution, by Friends at their monthly meet- ing, July 1, '48, per Th. Kennedy,	10 00		
GEORGIA.			
<i>Savannah</i> —Miss Robertson, per Rev. Thomas C. Benning.....	3 00		
OHIO.			
<i>Columbus</i> —From the Ladies' Col. Society, per N. H. Sawyer....	27 00		
<i>Chillicothe</i> —4th of July offering of some of the members of St. Paul's church, per Rev. James B. Briton.....	5 00		
	32 00		
ILLINOIS.			
<i>Woodburn</i> —From Rev. J. S. Graves.....	1 25		
<i>Cherry Grove</i> —4th of July collec- tions, by Rev John Crawford...	5 00		
	6 25		
Total Contributions.....	\$2,167 18		

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXIV.]

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1848.

[No. 9.]

Relations between the American Colonization Society and the Republic of Liberia.

MUCH anxiety has been felt on this subject, since the Declaration of Independence. Many of our friends and patrons have feared that something would arise to interfere with the regular operations of this Society. Many of the colored people have feared that their prospects were rather dark; that some policy would be adopted, which would cut them off from the privileges which past emigrants to Liberia have enjoyed. We have had many letters of inquiry and remonstrance on the subject. To some of these we have given satisfactory answers; to others we have given assurances that there was nothing to fear; that the grand interests of this Society and Liberia were one, and that all matters would ultimately be settled in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

It is now our pleasure to inform our readers that this is in a fair way of being accomplished.

On the 12th ult. a delegation from the Executive Committee met the

Commissioners from the Republic of Liberia, in the city of New York, and continued their deliberations until the 18th, when the Board of Directors met, and received the Report of the Executive Committee, and heard in person the Commissioners, and after three days deliberation, adopted unanimously a plan of union, which received the hearty concurrence of the Commissioners, and also of President Roberts, who was present on the occasion. The articles of agreement are yet subject to the approval of the Legislature of Liberia, before they are finally ratified and binding. We presume there is no doubt but that they will meet with the full and hearty assent of every true Liberian.

We therefore lay them, at once, before our readers, for their information and satisfaction, believing that we shall thereby allay many anxious fears, and awaken a new interest in Colonization:—

“Articles of agreement between the Republic of Liberia and the American

Colonization Society, entered into by the Directors of the Society and the Commissioners of the Republic, in the city of New York, on the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1848; and which, if ratified by the Government of Liberia, within the space of twelve months from this date, shall be binding both on the Society and the Republic:

"Article I. The Society hereby cedes all its public lands within the limits of Liberia to the said Republic subject to the following provisions, viz:

"1. The Government shall allow to emigrants the quantity of land heretofore allowed them by existing regulations, out of any unoccupied or unsold lands; and when the Government sells any of the public lands, every alternate lot, or farm, or section, or square mile or miles, shall be left unsold, to be assigned to emigrants.

"2. All sales shall be at public auction to the highest bidder. Lands after having been offered at auction and unsold, may be sold at private sale not below a price to be fixed by law.

"3. The tracts reserved for emigrants may, with the assent of the Society, be exchanged for others of equal value; or sold, and the proceeds devoted to the purposes of education.

"4. The Government of Liberia shall appropriate at least ten per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to school or educational purposes.

"5. The Government of Liberia

shall hold the land heretofore appropriated to the Kentucky Society for the occupancy of emigrants from said State; and the land heretofore assigned to the Mississippi Society shall be held for emigrants from that State; and the Blue Barre territory shall be assigned to emigrants from the State of Louisiana; it being understood that all these lands are to be held by the Republic on the same terms and provisions as the other public lands.

"6. The Society shall retain the right of locating emigrants in any of the present settlements.

"7. New settlements are to be formed by the concurrence and agreement of the Government of Liberia and the Society.

"8. The lands held by the Republic for the occupancy of emigrants shall be exempt from taxation.

"9. The Society shall retain possession of one hundred acres of land around the United States building for recaptured Africans, for the use of the United States Government.

"10. The Society shall retain the public farm, the colonial store and lot and wharf; also the lot in Greenville; and if requested the Government shall deed to the Society a lot in Bassa county, and a lot of suitable size in each of the new settlements formed on the coast; which property and all the improvements which the Society shall make on it, shall be exempt from taxation: but the Society shall take such care of said lots as the citizens are required to take of theirs,

in order to prevent their becoming nuisances; and in case of neglect, the town authorities shall be authorized to abate such nuisances at the expense of the Society.

"Article II. The Society shall have the privilege of introducing and selling in the Republic any and all the articles included in the monopoly of said Republic, the proceeds to be appropriated to the support of emigrants after their arrival in Liberia.

"Article III. The Government shall allow the Society to introduce all its stores, provisions, and furniture, for the support and use of emigrants, free of duty; and the vessels chartered by the Society and carrying emigrants, shall be free from light house and anchorage duties.

"Article IV. Recaptured Africans shall be admitted as heretofore, the United States Government making provision for their support.

"Article V. The Society shall give to the Republic of Liberia the Government House, furniture, and public offices, Fort Johnson, and such munitions of war now in Liberia as were presented by the Government of the United States to the Society.

"Article VI. These articles may be altered at any time by the mutual agreement of the Directors of the American Colonization Society and the Government of Liberia.

"Article VII. It is hereby agreed, that after the said Republic shall have acted upon and duly ratified the foregoing articles, as herein provided for, and shall have furnished the Society with the duly authenticated evidence thereof, the Society shall be bound, and hereby binds itself to execute and transmit to the said Republic such instrument of writing or deed as shall be by said Republic deemed necessary fully to confirm, convey and vest in said Republic the title in fee simple to all the said lands, subject only to the conditions and reservations herein contained.

"In testimony whereof, the commissioners of the said Republic, and the chairman and secretary of the Board of Directors, and secretary of the Society duly authorized to sign the foregoing agreement, have respectively set their hands and seals in duplicate."

BEVERLY R. WILSON,	[SEAL]	} Com'rs
JAMES S. PAYNE,	[SEAL]	
JOHN MACLEAN,	[SEAL]	
<i>Chairman of Board of Directors.</i>		
JOSEPH TRACY,	[SEAL]	
<i>Secretary of the Board.</i>		
W. McLAIN,	[SEAL]	
<i>Sec'y Am. Col. Soc.</i>		

Signed, sealed and delivered in our presence,

M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE,
ELLIOTT CRESSON,
JOHN N. MCLEOD,
PAUL T. JONES,
JOHN B. PINNEY.

Citizens of Liberia in the United States.

THERE are at the present time upwards of a dozen citizens of Liberia in the United States. Some of them came on their own private business,

and some on the business of the Government. It has been our privilege to be with them, to see and to hear them in various circumstances and situations. And suffice it to say, that the favorable opinions which we had previously formed of them, have not been in any manner changed. We attended several public meetings, at which they delivered addresses. The impression was uniformly good. The Editor of the *N. Y. Recorder* makes the following remarks on the subject:

"We were present at the Rev. Mr. Jacobus' church in Brooklyn last week, at the meeting which was addressed by President Roberts and his associates. It is difficult to allude to the tone and bearing of the addresses made on the occasion, with any hope of conveying to others the impression made upon our own mind, for the reason that we saw the African race under a totally new aspect, and witnessed developments of its powers in the reality of which we could not have believed before seeing them. A gentleman was with us whose long Southern residence had made him familiar with the race as it exists in this country, and he declared it difficult to believe the evidence of his senses, so great were the changes which a different and better condition had wrought in these sons of Ham. The tone of conscious inferiority and servility, so universally and so naturally characteristic of the race here, had given place to a manly bearing which at once commanded respect. It would be difficult to collect a more intelligent or respectable audience, and upon such an audience they made a most favorable impression. It added to the interest of the occasion that the speakers had been long residents of

Liberia—one of them from ten years of age. His education had been, therefore, wholly Liberian."

We may truthfully say that these men have fairly brought *Liberia* before the audiences whom they have addressed. None could hear them, without feeling that he was called to look at and decide upon a question disconnected as it were from the Colonization Society. Has not the "Ruler of Nations" called the Liberians to a high commission? is not their influence to extend to the interior, unknown tribes? are not civilization, republicanism and Christianity to proceed from them over that vast continent? they may! why should they not? the Liberians themselves seem to have grasped the great idea, and to have incorporated it into the foundations of their Republic.

They are gathering strength and nerving themselves for the fulfilment of such a destiny!

We venture to say that there were but few persons present at their meetings, in whose minds thoughts similar to the above are not awakened.

Under such light and influence, we do not see how it is possible for the opposers of the Colonization Society longer to maintain any decent pretence for a justification of their course. The paper above quoted makes the following statement of the question:

"Independent of the Colonization Society, the Liberian republic ought not to share in the prejudices with which that Society has been hitherto,

and is now to some extent regarded. The question which now presents itself to the wise, the philanthropic and the good, is—not whether Colonization will abolish slavery; nor whether the Colonization Society was originated in good or bad motives; but, as facts now are, is the Liberian Republic worthy of sympathy, encouragement and patronage? Does it offer to the colored man a home where he may attain the inherent rights of his nature, and develop them unincumbered with a mountain weight of repugnance to his color and his race? Does it promise to facilitate the abolition of the nefarious slave trade, and to open the way to the civilization and Christianization of the degraded people of the African Continent? These are the real questions which now demand consideration."

And they are capable of a satisfactory answer. Who that heard the Liberians speak could doubt as to the facts!

We would therefore put this question, if the Republic of Liberia is worthy of sympathy, how should

that sympathy be shown? If it is the proper home of colored men, and there are many of them who are convinced of the fact, and anxious to go there, but have not the means, is there any thing which can and ought to be done to aid them? If the slave trade can be put down by colonies along the coast, how can colonies be planted there? If Africa can thus be Christianized, ought not the work to enlist in its aid liberal donations and fervent prayers? And without or apart from the *Colonization Society*, how is this great work to be carried on! Is there any other cheaper, speedier and successful means of doing it! Who can answer? The value of the Colonization Society thus far may be estimated by what Liberia now is and must become! Here, then, we are willing to rest the question, whether the Society is worthy of support. In such company we hazard nothing in leaving it. May the response come speedily!

Movements among the Colored People.

THE Rev. S. S. Ball, the delegate sent by the colored people of Illinois to Liberia, returned in the Liberia Packet, and spent several days in this city during the past month, and was treated with great respect and hospitality by the colored people. Large meetings were held in the Baptist Church in 21st street, in Asbury Chapel, and in first Colored Presbyterian Church, for the purpose of having his report about Liberia. He spoke about an hour and a half each

evening, giving a very minute account of the soil, climate, productions, citizens, laws, institutions and government of Liberia. He expressed himself as well pleased with the country. And it is his intention to endeavor to interest his brethren in Illinois and take with him a large emigration. His addresses in this city were well received by the colored people, among whom we do not know of any who are disposed to oppose Liberia, or deny its claims

to their attention, but it would be too much to say that they are disposed to emigrate themselves. Many of them are highly intelligent and educated, and would make excellent citizens of Liberia, were they so determined. That their condition would be greatly improved, we have not a doubt. If we are not mistaken many of them are of the same opinion. But there are minor difficulties in the way, which keep them in their nest at present, and probably will for a long time to come; there are some among them however who are determined to see Liberia for themselves and try their fortunes there. Of such we expect a small company to sail in the Packet on the 5th inst., and if we mistake not their metal we shall hear a good report of them hereafter.

We ought to have mentioned that Judge Benedict was in this city, and attended one of the meetings above alluded to, and made an address which was very creditable to him, and gave great satisfaction to the people.

We shall await the influence among the friends of the delegates who went out from Ohio, Ky. and Illinois, to Liberia, and returned in the Packet, with considerable anxiety. We have no doubt as to the character of the influence which they desire to exert; but we are in much uncertainty as to the *result* on the minds of the colored people. In many instances they have refused to hear "Moses and the Prophets" on the

subject. Whether any other influence can convince them, is yet to be determined.

While the Board of Directors were in session in New York, the Commissioners from Liberia, with President Roberts, were invited by the colored people to meet them and give them information about Liberia. We were present. There was a large assembly, the Anthony street Church being full. President Roberts, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Payne, and Mr. Russell all made addresses. After they were through, an opportunity was given to ask them questions. Several had them asked and satisfactorily answered; when a person came into the house and made his way up the aisle until he could get the attention of the chairman. With much self complacency, and with a manner and air which indicated that he was accustomed to control and manage his brethren, he commenced by saying "that he had just come into town, and was surprised to find his friends engaged in holding a colonization meeting. That question had been settled long ago! and the *Liberia Humbug*," at the utterance of these words, the audience raised a tremendous hissing; when his voice was next heard, he was saying "This is a free country,"—but the hissing and the cries of "hear him," were louder than his voice, and the house got into a general uproar, and the chairman threatened to leave the chair—and finding it utterly impossible to induce them to order, the meeting was

then adjourned and every one put his voice on the highest key, and the noise was tremendous. At length there was a clinching and scuffling up near the pulpit, and a cry of "a fight, a fight," and the women leaped over the tops of the pews and made for the doors, and the house was finally cleared. The impression was that *Morrill* (for such was his name) had come there on purpose to break up the meeting, and having accomplished his object he was too cunning to be found in the melee that followed.

A stronger demonstration of the goodness of the cause espoused by the Liberians could not have been made!

From the newspapers we learn that another meeting was held in New York before the commissioners left the city. The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following account of it:

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.—It is well known that the free colored people of this country have heretofore very generally opposed the Colonization enterprise—partly perhaps through a misapprehension of its objects. From what we see and hear we are convinced that they will soon be found among its most zealous friends. The following notice of a meeting of colored people in this city, is furnished us by one of the persons present, himself a colored man:

The colored citizens of New York

held a meeting on Monday evening, 31st ult., in Zion's Church, for the purpose of eliciting information respecting the Republic of Liberia. Rev. S. W. Chase was called to the chair, and T. Jennings was appointed Secretary. Prayer by the Rev. J. N. Gloucester. The Chairman stated that several distinguished citizens of the Independent Republic of Liberia being now on a visit to this city, and a large number of respectable citizens of New York having expressed a desire to hear verbal accounts of the Republic from those who had resided there, a respectful note had been addressed to them, inviting them to attend a public meeting for that purpose. They cordially accepted the invitation, and Rev. Messrs. Wilson and Russell were now present to answer any questions which might be proposed by the meeting.

On motion it was resolved that thirty minutes be allowed for the purpose of proposing questions, or handing them to the Secretary of the meeting. Whereupon Messrs. Vaniels, Van Ranslaer, Clark, Johnson, Rankins, and Rev. Mr. Monroe, asked about forty questions, respecting the government, climate, soil, products, health of emigrants, compensation to laborers, population, and many other topics, which were answered in a clear, precise, and highly satisfactory manner. The utmost harmony and good feeling pervaded the meeting to its close, which was near 11 o'clock. The impression produced upon the audience was most happy; and many are thinking seriously of emigrating to Liberia.

late Intelligence from Liberia.

GREENVILLE,
Sinou Co., Liberia,
June 16th, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—By the Li-

beria Packet, which arrived at this place on the 5th instant, I received your favor of the 10th of April, enclosing an invoice of medicines ship-

ed on board the Packet. I presume you have received my letters by the Nehemiah Rich,—the last of which was written at this place, the latter part of March. You will doubtless be informed by Mr. Benson, of the safe arrival at Bassa of the immigrants who were sent out in the Packet.

On the perusal of my letters by the Packet, I was for a short time at a loss to determine whether I ought to remain longer at this place, go to Bassa, or embark for the United States. Notwithstanding you had given me some intimation of the probable arrival of the other two companies, of immigrants within a few months after the arrival of the Nehemiah Rich and the Amazon; yet I confidently hoped that circumstances would not so urgently require my continuance in Liberia, longer than the time of the departure of the Packet for the United States, as to prevent me from embarking in that vessel. For months, I had been fondly cherishing the endearing idea of being permitted again to press the soil of my native land, and again to enjoy the society of loved ones on the other side of the deep, broad ocean; and you may rest assured, sir, that it required considerable mental effort for me to change my arithmetical calculations from days to months, to go back in my mental elaborations from the apparently lengthened diurnal revolutions of the earth, to the tardy pace of the nocturnal luminary, and suddenly to demolish the beautiful castles which, in both my waking and sleeping dreams, had arisen up before me, located, of course, on the bank of the lovely Potomac. You may depend on it, sir, that it is no inconsiderable consideration to be situated as I have been during the greater part of the last five years—not only an exile from my native land, but a resident

of a country which the Almighty has evidently interdicted to the white race, except at the expense of much physical suffering, and eventually, of premature death. But as I have not yet become entirely broken down, and as circumstances at present, seem to demand that I should continue a while longer in Liberia, I will endeavor to make myself contented, and do the best I can. As it was not expedient for Dr. Roberts to leave his charge on the St. Paul's river and at Monrovia, and to go to Bassa with the immigrants by the Packet, I should have determined to go to Bassa myself, in the Packet, on her return from Cape Palmas, had it not been for the assurance which you gave me in your letter of the embarkation of about one hundred immigrants for this place, within a few days after the time of the sailing of the Packet, which company I am daily expecting; and notwithstanding this, I think I should have determined to go to Bassa to attend the company landed at that place, had I not been informed that about half of the people are located at Bexley, and the other half at Bassa Cove. Of course, neither Dr. R. nor myself, could attend to them all, unless they were all in one place; consequently, I have concluded to remain at this place at least for several months longer. Besides, medical assistance can be more readily obtained at Bassa than at either this place or Monrovia, and Mr. Benson informs me that he will be able to get along with that company in the absence of Dr. R. and myself, if neither of us can give them our personal attention. It is probable that Dr. Roberts may go down to spend some time with them as soon as he can prudently leave his laborious and responsible charge in Montserrado county. I have requested him to do so if circumstances will admit. Of

the ninety-one immigrants with whom I came to this place last March, seven have died, one of whom was a poor skeleton of humanity, who had been a helpless idiot from her infancy, the daughter of Hannibal Ross. Another was a delicate girl named Catherine Witherspoon, and another, a youth, named Riley Ross, both of whom, according to the statement of their parents, had always been very sickly. The other four were small children, the oldest of whom was less than seven years. None of the adults have died, except the idiot woman. Several of the rest of this company have weakly constitutions, and some of them still require my daily and particular attention. The noble-hearted and generous Henry Patterson, Esq., of Baltimore, will doubtless be pleased to hear that none of the people who were sent to Liberia through his liberality, and for whose comfort he so generously provided, have died, except a child about five years old. The Patterson people all appear to be industrious and enterprising, and I have no doubt that they will do well in this country. The Witherspoon people, who also were sent to Liberia by the venerable sage of Ashland, generally exhibit a disposition to live by their industry, and I believe they will get along comfortably and independently. Indeed, I have sometimes been obliged to interpose my authority to prevent some of the men from exposing themselves so much by laboring in the rain, and some of them have suffered considerably in consequence of being thus exposed. Nearly all of these people have drawn land a little back from the Sinou river, about two miles from this place. The tract which the Ross people have, being separated from that of the Patterson and the Witherspoon people, by a small creek, the former

tract being sufficiently commodious to accommodate all the remaining people of the Ross families whenever they may arrive. The location of these people is decidedly preferable to that of Readsville; the land being perhaps equally arable, more elevated, and farther from the river, and not being liable to be everflown.

Mr. Murray will write to you respecting the proposed settlements on the Blue Barre side of the river, and as he knows more about the matter than I do, and is the person in authority in this part of Liberia, I must refer you to his statements. I believe that he will endeavor to comply with the wishes of the colonizationists of the State of Louisiana, and with your directions so far as circumstances will possibly admit, though it may not be altogether the most judicious course to endeavor to form a settlement, at present, among the Blue Barre people, yet, if possible, the company which we are daily expecting, or a portion of the people, will probably be located on that side of the river, you may rest assured that your expressed desire will be complied with if such compliance will not probably prove decidedly detrimental to the comfort and welfare of the immigrants. According to the last report of Dr. Roberts, to me, he has been more successful with his charge than I have been with mine. I have directed him to report directly to you respecting the state of the immigrants who have been under his medical care. Though my original number was rather greater than his, yet if his bill of mortality shall prove to be less than mine, he will be entitled to more than a proportionate amount of credit for his medical skill in the treatment of the acclimating fever. I hope that Mr. (Dr.) Smith, will be able to come out in the Packet, the next trip, if not before.

In conclusion, permit me to say that, if you should not see me in the United States in November, which is possible, though not very probable, you may expect me soon after the warm weather of the next year shall have set in, in your chilling and heating climate. I must leave for the United States in the Spring of 1849, if a comfortable conveyance shall be presented, if not before, whatever may be my future destiny in life, unless death may interpose an insuperable barrier.

Yours truly,

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Rev. Mm. McLAIN,
Secretary, &c.

GREENVILLE, Sinou Co.,
June 17, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your favor of the 11th April, containing the charming intelligence of the chartering of the "Col. Howard," to carry immigrants from Charleston and Savannah, to be landed at this place. I am truly rejoiced, it cheers my heart, and every preparation is being made to give them a friendly and comfortable reception. On their arrival, I will summon the Blue Barre Chieftains, and endeavor to arrange with them about the forming of a settlement on some part of the Blue Barre Territory, opposite Greenville. The Point is almost entirely occupied by fishermen. A settlement cannot be formed there unless they are removed, or a part of them. The Point is not the place to settle farmers; it will best suit merchants and traders, and if well laid off and properly built up, it will be the handsomest and best sea port town in Liberia.

The immigrants by the "Nehe-miah Rich" are doing pretty well; their settlement will be a very pretty one. They are clearing off the land quite fast, and they will soon have

a good portion of land cleared off and planted.

I assure you, sir, every effort will be made to have your wishes and instructions carried out as far as is practicable. I know it is the ardent desire of the Louisiana Colonization Society, to have a settlement on the opposite side of the river; every thing in my power will be done to effect it.

The Doctor and myself, are getting on pretty well. What I will do when he leaves, I know not. Greenville is certainly improving quite fast; the population is not quite as small as when I arrived here, May, 1844.

Accept my kind regards, and believe me,

Yours truly,

R E. MURRAY.

Rev. Wm. McLAIN.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA,

Monrovia, July 1, 1848.

REV. WM. McLAIN—*Dear Sir*:—The arrival of the "Col. Howard" with ninety-nine immigrants from Savannah, Georgia, brought to hand your favor of 3d May. I am glad to find the spirit of republicanism is becoming so diffused among the people of color in America.

The company by the Packet is at Bassa Cove and Bexley. On their arrival, the company under my charge had been out not *three* months—not feeling myself justifiable in leaving them, I concluded not to accompany them to their destination. For as relapses are much more severe in their consequences than the first attack, I deemed my continuance with my charge essential to their well being.

Mr. Benson, their agent, was advised of this course by Gen. Lewis, and consequently, he employed physicians there.

A part of my charge is at Monro-

via, and the others, at the settlement of Virginia; some fifty odd at Virginia, and the rest of them at Monrovia, amounting to about eighty. Of this company, one man, of the company per "Amazon," on recovering from an attack of fever, gradually bringing up from the excessive debility which ever succeeds an attack of African fever, the poor fellow was taken with the cholera-morbus, which swept him off at once. Also, a child has died, about six months old. Its mother being ill with the fever, the babe had to be put with a *wet nurse*, residing a mile or two from the mother. There it was taken sick, and my being to and fro the settlements, was not aware of it until it had become greatly reduced. It died soon after.

None of the rest have died, and all at present are convalescent, having all gotten through the fever, unless imprudence throws them into a relapse. There are two or three of the company who were chronically effected before they left America; one, a woman that came in the Amazon, had an affection of the head, of which she often complained. A man was in like manner affected. One of the company by the Nehemiah Rich, a part of which was left under my charge, was also affected with a chronic disease. Of the welfare of these, I feel very considerable apprehension; but with due and proper caution on their part, with my medical aid and advice, I am happy to say that they are now all doing well, and bid as fair for becoming citizens of Liberia by the purchased right, in passing through the furnace, as any of their neighbors.

The receptacle on the St. Paul's is a capital affair. Its situation and admirable construction in affording free and full ventilation, which is such an invaluable luxury to the

fevered patient, speaks well for the judgment of him that had the supervision thereof. It conduces greatly to the safety of immigrants, in undergoing the acclimating process. Was such a receptacle erected at the settlements of Bassa and Sinou, it would be of inestimable advantage, for I feel assured that the safety of immigrants during the acclimating process, would be greatly enhanced. And while they would insure immigrants comfortable and commodious tenements, they would, at the same time, be of no inconsiderable benefit to the attendant physician, in advantageously arranging his sick in wards, which would be under his immediate notice; the which, at a glance, he might inspect. Such an arrangement is very essential in watching the effects of the medicine administered. What a decided advantage such an arrangement would have over the present, where the physician has to walk from a quarter to half a mile from house to house, on his professional rounds. In consequence of which, he must lose many favorable opportunities in the administration of remedies which are so essential in cases of continued fever. And more so, where you have not nurses skilled or experienced in attendance on the sick, which is sadly the case in Liberia.

My "better half" has had an attack of the fever. It kept her behind her entrenchments for about a couple of weeks. Since then, she sallies out whenever she chooses. Now and then, *John Bull** fires at her, which throws her into a chill, which is attended by its consequent fever. This lasts for a few hours, after which, she is up and about again. She is much pleased with her new home in Africa, and is endeavoring to familiarize herself with the things of this sunny land.

* So the fever is usually called.

My health has been somewhat impaired, from my having to be so often exposed to the inclemency of the weather, in ferrying up and down the river in the rain. It has not rendered me unable to attend to my professional duties, as I use appropriate prophylactics on such occasions.

* * * * *

Mrs. R. sends her compliments to you.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

H. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. Wm. McLain,

Col. Rooms, Washington City.

EDINA, G. B. COUNTY,

June 26th, 1848.

VERY DEAR SIR:—You will excuse me for my very long silence; it has been on account of circumstances over which I had no control, for I am not in the habit of making promises and not making an effort to perform them. The vessel that I intended to send the things by, went to the Galenas, and was sold to the slave dealers, and since that period, every vessel passed for the Gold Coast and took their way to Ame-

rica, and not until the Liberia Packet came, could we get an opportunity to send articles of export, &c., to America. I herewith send you a small bag of coffee of my own raising, weighing thirty-eight pounds, which I wish you to receive by the way of remembrance, with my kind regards to you and all your family, for their goodness, &c., exercised towards me. I shall send you more coffee before long. You may expect to hear from me now often, as there is a direct line of communication between this and the U. S. You will please let Mrs. Catherine Johnson have two pounds of this coffee. As strange things are happening in the U. S. with respect to railroads, &c., even so strange things are happening here, for Liberia is declared an independent State, under a republican form of government; the constitution like that of the U. S. We are now waiting for the acknowledgment of the U. S. Hoping that we shall hear from you soon, and that this may find you and all your family well, as this leaves us all the same,

I remain yours, respectfully,

JAMES MOORE.

To Dr. McWILLIAMS.

Letters from our Correspondents.

(LETTERS FROM A COLORED MAN IN ALABAMA.)

WE give below, a letter written by a free colored man in Alabama, as information of what is going forward in that quarter. We have had several letters from him and from others, all of which indicate the existence of a spirit of inquiry about Liberia.

TUSKALOOSA, ALA.,

June 12th, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—After a long silence, I again take up my pen to

communicate to you some facts in relation to the subject that lay nearest my heart, save that of the Christian religion, that of African colonization. You no doubt think me a dull and unworthy correspondent, and very justly too, for I ought to have written you months since, and I am quite ashamed of myself for not doing so. Pardon me, kind sir, for the past, and I promise you to do better for the future. Your very kind favor of the 27th February, was

duly received; likewise, the different numbers of the Repository you was so pleased to send me, i. e. the January, February, March, and April numbers. The May and June numbers I have not received, and am indeed puzzled in mind as to the reason why, unless it is my unfaithfulness in corresponding; and should this be the fact, I have not a word of complaint to utter, for I do assure you, sir, I feel myself under undying obligations to you for the care that I have received at your hands, to say nothing of the flattering and kind manner in which you regarded and noticed my letter; and if you have been induced to stop sending me the Repository because of my failing to write you, please pardon my past negligence, and send me the May and June numbers, together with the subsequent numbers. I have used some efforts to make the numbers of the Repository that I have received, useful, so far as lay in my power to do so. I have read and caused to be read, to the superstitious and prejudiced of our people, every opportunity, and I am proud to say, with some success. I have not failed in but a single instance, of removing old prejudices; and I still think, with patience in one hand, and perseverance on the other, I may succeed, even in that instance. I have traveled some the past winter, and have met with a great many free persons, and have never failed to bring the subject before them when an opportunity offered; and though I have met with the enemy in his strong-hold, I have never failed to completely rout him by and with the aid of your valuable Repository. There are many in the State that are willing to go to Liberia, and all they wait for, is to see certain ones of their friends make the move. I candidly believe if I were ready at this time to go, I could easily raise a company

of an hundred or more; but when I would reason with any upon the subject, they bring this to their relief: That I am willing they should go, but am not willing to go myself. Sir, my intention fully is to go to Liberia if it should please the Lord to spare my life. I have a ten years' business to try to settle up in this country, before I can leave for Africa's shores. If I can succeed only tolerably in collecting what is due me in this country, I shall be able to go to Liberia independent of aid from your benevolent society; but if I can't collect my dues, I shall be poor and dependent. So you perceive, sir, that it only requires a move to be made by some one in whom the people have confidence, to put the whole column in motion. My word for it, whenever there is a start made in Alabama, the whole body of free people will join in a solid phalanx. I intend making a tour through North Alabama, and perhaps I may extend my trip into Tennessee, as I have some business in that part of the country; also some relations, that I desire to confer with concerning Liberia. Should I go, sir, you shall hear from me at Huntsville. I will write you from that place, informing you of the results of my labors in that quarter. Fail not to send me the Repository, and write me upon what grounds it was discontinued, and if you are tired sending it gratis, write me and inform me as to the subscription price, and the money shall be punctually paid, for I would not be without it under no consideration. I will write you again upon the reception of your answer to this.

Believe me, sir, with considerations of the highest regard and esteem,

Your obedient servant,

S. WESLY JONES.

Rev. WM. McLAIN,

Washington City, D. C.

TUSKALOOSA, ALA.,

July 23d, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—After my respects and sincerest wishes for your future welfare and happiness, I will inform you that I have been quite unwell since I wrote you last; but I have so far recovered, as to be able to resume my business. I have been on a short tour in the adjoining county to this, a week or so since. I found there a few free persons whom I talked with upon the subject of Liberia, and they, all of one accord, agree that it is the best thing they can do for themselves; but they are poor and seem disposed to defer going, until they can get something ahead, to commence life upon in a new and distant clime. I think of starting to Walker county in this State, in a day or two, and if I should meet with any free people in that region, it shall be my first care to endeavor (as it always is,) to impress upon them the importance of African colonization. The Repository, I find to be a valuable assistant; it serves me to prove many assertions that I make, and in many instances removes mountains of prejudice, which, I am persuaded, nothing else that I may be in possession of, could effect. Your valuable Repository for May and June, were promptly received. You sent me two numbers for June, instead of April, May and June; the two numbers for June, however, answered a good purpose. I was enabled to divide them between two families, who manifest some concern about Liberia, and I hope the copies thus bestowed, will do some good, and I am persuaded that they will effect more than I could otherwise do. You will please accept my humblest acknowledgments and gratitude for the favors conferred, and believe me, dear sir,

Yours and the Society's

Devoted friend,

S. WESLY JONES.

P. S.—You shall hear from me again soon. I would be pleased and much gratified to have a line from you soon.

Yours truly,

S. W. J.

THE following letters contain sentiments which are worthy of general circulation. We receive many letters of similar character:

TUCKAHOE,

Jefferson Co., E. Tenn.,

July 26, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I made collections for the Colonization Society in Hopewell and New Market churches. In Hopewell, we collected \$6 25; in New Market, \$6 75, making \$13. I was glad that we got even as much. After I saw the amount collected, small as it was, I tendered my thanks and the thanks of the Society to the congregations for their contributions.

I have been looking to see New England coming with their money at this time of need; but I do not see it. On the receipt of every new Repository, I instantly turn to the receipts, and am uniformly constrained to say—too poor, manifold too poor! I feel astonished that free, intelligent America, is so slow in taking hold of this grand object of benevolence. I regard the object of your Society as second to none of the benevolent efforts of the day. If Liberia should, (and I hope it will,) go on in its government, republican, and wise in its institutions, civil and religious, growing more stable, becoming more enlightened, reaching its influence far, far, far up into the interior, over native and savage tribes, so that instead of thousands being under the government and influence of the now little colony of Liberia, there will be millions, many millions, enjoying just and equitable laws, and the

light and quiet of Christianity, and the stop of the cruel slave trade. When all this and much, very much more shall be done, (for this is God's society—I do not think that the Abolition society is God's,) then will it be said by all the enlightened, the world over, that your little Society, giant-like, took hold on the boldest, yea, the mightiest object for the promotion of human happiness and good ever thought of or attempted by man's kindest benevolence. God will accomplish all this and more, through your little Society. Let those that have the management of this great object, trust in the Lord with all their heart, and lean not to their own understanding.

* * * * *

Excuse the length of this communication.

JOHN M. CAMPBELL.

Rev. Wm. McLain.

NEW BERLIN, PA.,

July 29th, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed, I send for American Colonization Society, nine dollars, (\$9,) collected in the *three small congregations* which I serve, as follows: In New Berlin congregation, \$5 38; in Mifflinburg, \$1 40; in Hartleton, \$2 22—\$9 00.

I am sorry I cannot, by our collections, send you at least ten times the amount of the above, for your most benevolent and Christian enterprise. I do rejoice, however, to

learn from your "Repository," the cause is gaining such favor every where, and the prospects of the Republic of Liberia give such promise of good, not only to the free colored population in this country, but especially to poor benighted Africa. We trust the true estimate is yet to be made of the vast importance of the colonization cause. From present prospects, there is no limits to be fixed; but with the entire temporal and spiritual regeneration of Africa. But this enterprise has a most happy reflex influence on the hearts of all in our own country, who take an interest in it. The benevolent feelings which it awakens and cherishes in behalf of a down-trodden portion of the human race, are not the least in the good results. It is truly pleasant to see every where throughout our land, the readiness with which many hearts respond, and many hands contribute to the calls of your Society. Still there must be a mightier impulse given to the enterprise before it shall accomplish what it is so happily calculated to do.

There has been for a considerable time, no agent through this region of the country, to stir up the people to their duty in this matter, and consequently, comparatively little interest is felt, and but little done for either the Pennsylvania Colonization Society or for the American Society.

I remain yours, very truly,

JAMES WILLIAMSON.

Rev. Wm. McLain.

Auxiliary Society in Memphis, Tennessee.

BELOW will be found the proceedings of a meeting held in Memphis, Tenn., for the purpose of forming a Colonization Society, together with the constitution adopted on the occasion. We have received several

letters from friends in other parts of the State, giving us information of a cheering character. Heretofore we have accomplished very little in that State. We are now assured that better things are at hand.

CONSTITUTION OF THE MEMPHIS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Article 1.

This Society shall be called the Memphis Colonization Society, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

Article 2.

The objects to which its attention shall be directed, shall be to aid in colonizing in Liberia, the free colored population of the United States, not only by the contribution of money to the Parent Society, but also by the dissemination of intelligence concerning the operations, objects, and prosperity of the colonization enterprise.

Article 3.

The annual contribution of any sum, shall entitle a person to be a member of this Society, and the contribution at any one time, of ten dollars, shall entitle a person to membership for life; and any person contributing annually not less than one dollar, shall, in addition to the privilege of membership, be entitled to receive without charge, a copy of the Liberia Advocate.

Article 4.

This Society shall meet annually on the second Monday in November, for the purpose of electing the officers, and receiving the report of the Treasurer and Board of Managers. At which time, this Constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Article 5.

The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice President, a Secretary, Treasurer, and twelve Directors, who shall hold their offices until their successors shall be elected, and who shall constitute a Board of Managers; any five of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article 6.

The Board of Managers shall appoint an Executive Committee, to consist of the President, or in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents, the Secretary, Treasurer, and two of the Board of Managers; a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and whose duties shall be, to take a supervision of all business appertaining to this Auxiliary, and perform whatever may be proper to be done in the interim between the annual meetings.

MEMPHIS, June 12, 1848.

At a meeting held on this day at the First Presbyterian Church in this city, the foregoing Constitution was adopted.

A resolution was adopted with a request to the clergy of the city, to present the subject, the objects, and the aims, to their several congregations on the Sabbath preceding or succeeding the fourth of July, of the American Colonization Society, and take up a collection in aid of the enterprise.

The following persons were elected officers of this Society for the present year: J. B. KERTLAND, President; LITTLETON HENDERSON, Secretary; REUBIN L. KAY, Treasurer.

MEMPHIS, July 22, 1848.

REV. WM. McLAIN—Sir:—Enclosed you have the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of this place, held on the 12th June, for the purpose of organizing an Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, which will, I trust, be useful in promoting the cause of colonization in this portion of the West. The time has come when all good citizens should take a deep interest in this enterprise.

Please inform me who are the of-

ficers at this time, of the Parent Society, and whether any change has been made in that connection recently. We shall take great pleasure in corresponding with the Parent Society at all times. Your name having been mentioned as the

Corresponding Secretary, I have taken the liberty of addressing you as such.

Yours respectfully,

L. HENDERSON,
Cor. Sec. of the Memphis Col. Soc.

Complimentary to President Roberts.

THE following letter signed by the chairman and twenty of the members of the Liberia Association was addressed to President Roberts while in this country. We hoped to have been favored with a copy of his answer, but have not yet received it:

CHARLESTON,

June 29, 1848.

Most honored and distinguished sir,—The members of the Liberia Association of Charleston, South Carolina, would, upon the occasion of the distinguished arrival of yourself and a portion of your family into the United States, together with the other honorable gentlemen and ladies that accompanied you across the Atlantic, most respectfully tender you their homage as the well deserving and honored President of the Republic of Liberia, and also an illustrious personification of the true dignity of character and progressive mental capacity of the colored man when placed under circumstances favorable to development. Debarred by our peculiar situation from tendering you a welcome into the city of our temporary sojourn, where we would gladly honor ourselves by extending to you our hospitalities; yet we cannot suppress the emotions of our hearts produced by the fact being known of your arrival as noticed above, but must content ourselves for the present with only expressing our fervent aspirations for the health,

comfort, and happiness of yourself, kindred and compatriots, during your journeys and abidings from home.

Our institution, as its name suggests, is founded upon the basis of the emigration of its members to Liberia, at such times as may be consistent with the adjustment of their affairs. Many have already departed in the late expedition from Savannah, Georgia; others will depart in the ensuing fall, and henceforth, until they shall all be gathered in the land of their forefathers; and there, under the folds of the Lone Star Flag, wrought by hands so fair, and elevated by a devotion to liberty so great, to live or to die as it may please their Heavenly Father to ordain. That the efforts of the philanthropic members of the Colonization Society for the amelioration of the condition of the colored people in the United States, and the illumination and regeneration of Africa, are noble and humane, and more practicable than all dwellings in theorems and unproductive excitements, we think clearly discernible to all who look to behold the truth impartially. Let the position of Liberia attest for this. Unto us her evidence is sufficiently convincing. Thus our motto is, after conviction, action—ours it shall be then to join you, toil with you, and honor your country and its institutions for the noble exemplification you have given to the world of the truth, that the faculties necessary to the culture of virtue and knowledge,

are indigenous to the mind of the colored man. And commending yourself, kindred and friends, also the objects of your mission, to the pro-

tection of our all-wise and beneficent Providence, we subscribe ourselves,

Respectfully,

Your obedient servants.

[From the N. E. Puritan.]

An Instructive Thought.

MR. TRACY, in a statement of the Colonization enterprise, made before the Essex' South Conference of Churches last week, remarked in substance, that the negroes in Liberia had shown themselves to have better ideas of republican liberty, and better capacity to establish and sustain republican institutions, than any or all the nations of Europe. As to the fact in this case, there can be no dispute. What an affecting contrast do we now see between the peace and order of the Liberian Republic and the distressing confusion of the French Republic! And what has caused the difference? Those negroes have not only had the advantage of copying our institutions and transferring the results of our national experience—our laws, constitutions and usages—for all this might the French do, if they were able to take them into their national idea and conviction. But these negroes' ability goes further. They have got the true idea of republican liberty *in its origin from the religion of Christ*; so that they are able to transplant the whole tree with its roots;—while if the French should undertake a mere copying of our constitutions and laws, it would be a transplanting of the tree

without its roots. And this may show us how much of our national blessings we owe to the Gospel of Christ.

To show how firm and well acknowledged is the authority of the free government in Liberia, Mr. Tracy stated one fact of this kind. It is well known that many of the native chiefs of the territories bordering on Liberia have come in and sold their land, and cheerfully submitted to the civil jurisdiction of Liberia. And such is the fame and force of Liberian law, such the prestige of the authority of the President of this Republic, that a distant chief, having no connexion with Liberia, and no way under its jurisdiction, came to the President and solicited a commission as a justice of the peace. The parchment was given him bearing the great seal of the Republic. He returned with it to his people, and commenced business as a justice of the peace. The result was, that his authority was acknowledged by every one, and his sentences did not even require a constable to execute them. Thus are the heathen yielding to the sway of that authority which is based on the Gospel of the Son of God; and God is sending the rod of his strength out of Zion.

Death of Mrs. Roger M. Sherman.

AMONG the last acts of Mrs. Sherman was a contribution to this Society of \$30, to constitute a friend of hers a life member. It had been repeatedly our pleasure to acknowledge such favors at her hand.

We have indeed lost a warm friend and a liberal supporter.

The following just tribute to her worth is from the pen of one who knew her well.

"Mrs. Elizabeth Sherman, widow

of the late Hon. Roger M. Sherman, died at Fairfield, Ct., on the 3d instant, in the 75th year of her age.

"Thus has passed away all that remained of the family of a man of eminent distinction in the church and the state. His venerable relict, who has now followed him to the grave, adorned the station allotted her by Providence, by bringing to it intellectual powers and accomplishments not inferior to those of her distinguished husband. Remarkable for her conscientiousness, prudence, wisdom, her firmness and steadfastness of attachment to the doctrines and ordinances of the gospel, her zeal in maintaining religious institutions, her liberality to the poor, and in sustaining the missionary and charitable enterprises of the day, she was in all these high points of a spirit congenial to his 'like precious faith,' his cordial and efficient fellow-helper with him 'ready to every good work.' In her death the poor universally mourn the loss of a great benefactor. The church bewails the removal of a strong pillar. Benevolent institutions will miss a constant and generous patron. Society suffers the loss of a bright example and firm supporter of whatever is pure and lovely and of good report. A large circle of attached and confiding relatives and friends weep over the departure of one with whom they oft took sweet counsel, 'sorrowing most of all because they shall see her face no more.' But 'she rests from her labors and her works do follow her.'

"Her numerous friends will be glad to learn that after a life of great

bodily suffering, her last sickness was almost wholly without pain; and that after struggling with doubts and fears, (the result of a naturally desponding temperament) through most of her pilgrimage (when she had ceased to answer other questions,) she responded affirmatively and unqualifiedly to the question put by her pastor, 'Can you trust yourself entirely in the hands of your Saviour?' This was almost her last utterance. And they who know her, know that she could not have said what she did not mean.

"In accordance with the mutual understanding and united wishes of herself and husband, she has made the following bequests to religious and public institutions. She has bequeathed her miscellaneous library, house and homestead, to the First Ecclesiastical Society of Fairfield, together with a fund of \$2,500 for the purpose of keeping the same in repair; the former for the increase of the ministerial library, the latter for a parsonage.

"She has given the law library of her late husband to the county of Fairfield, for the use of the bar and courts of said county; \$4,000 to the corporation of Yale College, on the condition that they pay an annuity of \$200 to one of her nephews during his life; \$2,000 to the East Windsor Institute; \$4,000 to the American Home Missionary Society; \$4,000 to the American Colonization Society; \$4,000 to the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford; \$500 to the Female Beneficent Society of Fairfield."

A.

Purchase of Territory.

[COPY.]

Deed for the leeward half of "Little Colah" Territory, purchased March 6, 1848.

THIS INDENTURE, made this sixth

day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, between Tar alias Prince, Jack Sabby, Jack and Tom

Freeman, King and Chiefs of "Little Colah," of the one part, and J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and agent for the American Colonization Society, of the other part,

WITNESSETH, That we, the aforesaid King and Chiefs, for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents, to us in hand paid by John H. Chavers and William J. Roberts, commissioners on the part of J. J. Roberts aforesaid, the receipt whereof we do hereby individually acknowledge, have bargained, granted, sold, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by these presents do bargain, grant, sell, alien, enfeoff and confirm to the said J. J. Roberts, in trust for the American Colonization Society, one-half of that tract of country known as the Territory of Little Colah on the West Coast of Africa, and bounded as follows: Commencing at a river called "Beah," which divides the Territories of Little and Grand Colah, thence running in a northerly direction about six miles, to a bed of rocks about two miles from the town, situated on a point, in a line along the sea coast, thence in the interior about forty miles, thence leading around at a right angle, and running in the direction of Trade Town on a little river which divides Little Colah from Trade Town, thence along said boundary line to the sea or place of commencement.

Said description of above boundary is intended to include one-half of the Territory known by the name of Little Colah. To have and to hold all the territory aforesaid, together with the harbors, islands, lakes, woods, ways, water, water-courses, mines, minerals, and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining, unto the said J. J. Roberts and his successors in office, in trust for the American

Colonization Society. And we, the said Tar alias Prince, Jack Sabby, Jack and Tom Freeman, of the Little Colah Territory, do covenant to and with the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and agent as aforesaid, that at and until the ensealing hereof, we had good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the aforesaid Territory in fee simple; and that we, the said Tar alias Prince, Jack Sabby, Jack and Tom Freeman, King and Chiefs of the Country aforesaid, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, will forever warrant and defend the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and agent as aforesaid, and his successors in office, against any person or persons claiming any part or parcel of the above named Territory.

In witness whereof, we, the King and Chiefs aforesaid, hath hereto set our hands and affixed our seals the day and year first above written.

TAR alias ^{his} PRINCE, King,
mark.

JACK ^{his} SABBY, Governor,
mark.

JACK, ^{his} one of the Chiefs,
mark.

TOM ^{his} FREEMAN, one of
mark.
the Chiefs.

J. H. CHAVERS, }
W. J. ROBERTS, } Commis'rs.

Signed, sealed and delivered in
presence of HENRY CHASE,
ANDREW VINES,
COLSTON M. WARRING.

A true copy:

D. B. WARNER, Sec'y of State.

Deed for the leeward half of "Grand Colah" Territory, purchased March 11, 1848.

THIS INDENTURE, made this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, between Will Buckler, Jack Harris, and William Free-

man, King and Chiefs of Grand Colah, of the one part, and J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and agent for the American Colonization Society, of the other part,

WITNESSETH, That we, the aforesaid King and Chiefs, for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred and ninety dollars to us in hand paid, by John H. Chavers and William J. Roberts, commissioners on the part of J. J. Roberts aforesaid, the receipt whereof we do hereby individually acknowledge, have bargained, granted, sold, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by these presents do bargain, grant, sell, alien, enfeoff and confirm unto the said J. J. Roberts, in trust for the American Colonization Society, one-half of that tract of country known as the Territory of Grand Colah, on the West Coast of Africa, and bounded as follows: Commencing at a small country town situated on a hill or small mountain called "Weah," and running in a south-easterly direction along the line of the sea coast about three miles, to a river called "Bees," which separates Grand Colah from Timbo, thence into the interior about forty miles, thence leading around until it strikes the northern boundary of said Territory, thence along said boundary line to the sea or place of commencement.

Said description of above boundary is intended to include one-half of the Territory known by the name of Grand Colah. To have and to hold all the Territory aforesaid, together with the harbors, islands, lakes, woods, ways, waters, water-courses, mines, minerals and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining, unto the said J. J. Roberts and his successors in office, in trust for the American Colonization Society. And we, the said Will Buckler, Jack Harris, and William Freeman, of the Territory

aforesaid, do covenant to and with the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and agent as aforesaid, that at and until the ensealing hereof, we had good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the aforesaid Territory in fee simple; and that we, the said Will Buckler, Jack Harris, and William Freeman, King and Chiefs of the Country aforesaid, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, will forever warrant and defend the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and agent as aforesaid, and his successors in office, against any persons claiming any part or parcel of the above named Territory.

In witness whereof, we, the King and Chiefs aforesaid, hath hereto set our hands and affixed our seals, the day and year first above written.

WILL ^{his} ~~mark.~~ BUCKLER, King,

JACK ^{his} ~~mark.~~ HARRIS, one of the Chiefs,

WILLIAM ^{his} ~~mark.~~ FREEMAN, one of the Chiefs.

J. H. CHAVERS, } Commis'srs.
W. J. ROBERTS, }

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

D. McMULLEN,
WM. H. HARVEY,
JEFFRY HORACE,
S. WASHINGTON,
C. M. WARRING,
HENRY CHASE.

A true copy:

D. B. WARNER, *Sec'y of State.*

Deed for the entire River Sesters Territory, purchased March 14, 1843.

THIS INDENTURE, made this fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, between Ben Grouse and Grand Bob, King and Chief of River Sesters, of the one part, and J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and

agent for the American Colonization Society, of the other part,

WITNESSETH, That we, the aforesaid King and Chief, for and in consideration of the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, to us in hand paid, by John H. Chavers and William J. Roberts, commissioners on the part of J. J. Roberts aforesaid, the receipt whereof we do hereby individually acknowledge, have bargained, granted, sold, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by these presents do bargain, grant, sell, alien, enfeoff and confirm unto the said J. J. Roberts, in trust for the American Colonization Society, all that tract of country known as the Territory of "River Sesters," on the West Coast of Africa, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the "Bar" of said Territory, out of which a large river empties itself, called the "River Sesters," "River," which leads into the interior some considerable distance, forming the northern boundary of said Territory, thence running along the line of the sea coast in a southeasterly direction about six miles, to a river called "Parne," which forms the northern boundary line of "Poor River," thence running into the interior about forty miles, thence leading around at a right angle, and running in the direction of the river, "River Sesters," until it strikes said river, thence along said boundary line to the sea or place of commencement.

Said description of above boundary is intended to include all the Territory known by the name of "River Sesters." To have and to hold all the

Territory aforesaid, together with the harbors, islands, lakes, woods, ways, water, water-courses, mines, minerals and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining, unto the said J. J. Roberts and his successors in office, in trust for the American Colonization Society. And we, the said Ben Grouse and Grand Bob, of the Territory aforesaid, do covenant to and with the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and agent as aforesaid, that at and until the ensëaling hereof, we had good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the aforesaid Territory in fee simple; and that we, the said Ben Grouse and Grand Bob, King and Chief of the Country aforesaid, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, will forever warrant and defend the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and agent as aforesaid, and his successors in office, against any person or persons claiming any part or parcel of the above named Territory.

In witness whereof, we, the King and Chief aforesaid, hath hereto set our hands and affixed our seals, the day and year first above written.

BEN ^{his} GROUSE, King,
mark.

GRAND ^{his} BOB, Chief.
mark.

J. H. CHAVERS, }
W. J. ROBERTS, } Commis'rs.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

C. M. WARRING,
HENRY CHASE.

A true copy:

D. B. WARNER, *Sec'y of State.*

[From the Daily Evening Traveller.]

From Liberia.

WE have received our files of the Liberia Herald to the 30th of June.

The intelligence furnished by the Herald is encouraging, as respects the general prosperity of the new republic of Liberia. The inhabitants are represented as busy and happy

in the successful pursuit of mercantile and agricultural occupations; and among the wild tribes of the interior, the truths of the gospel were spreading rapidly under the instructions of the missionaries.

Increased interest was taken in the

cultivation of the soil. In all parts of the republic, the inhabitants were turning their attention to this most important of all branches of industry, and, in consequence, the value of farming lands had somewhat advanced. The beautiful banks of the St. Paul's and the St. John's, it is said, will, in a few years, present a prospect that will richly repay the visiter for any trouble he may be at, in wending his way up these noble streams. Already may be seen rich fields of rice, sugar cane, and other productions, adorning these banks. The cultivation of ginger, pepper, arrowroot, ground nuts and coffee, was engrossing all minds. These articles are raised for exportation, and it is stated that they will well repay the cultivator for any outlay it may be necessary for him to make, while they are coming to perfection.

Coffee, the most valuable of all the productions of Liberia, requires some four years to grow, before it will give to the cultivator any income.—After that time, however, the tree with little or no labor bestowed on it, will yield two crops a year.—The quality of the Liberia coffee, by competent judges, is pronounced to be equal to any in the world. In numerous instances, the Herald says, we have seen trees full of coffee, only *three years old*. The other articles, if planted at the commencement of the rainy season, will arrive at maturity in less than one year from the time of planting. The rainy season had fairly set in. On the 10th, 11th and 12th of June it not only rained, but poured. The Herald mentions one individual who had raised and manufactured the present season more than three thousand pounds of excellent sugar, and a quantity of beautiful syrup. Some of the farmers were already eating new rice.

The slave trade was still going on at New Cess, notwithstanding the

assurances given by the Spanish occupants to the contrary, which led the British to withdraw their force from there. The Herald states that the Spanish occupants manifest no disposition to evacuate the place and discontinue the traffic, and urges that the determination heretofore expressed by the President of the Republic, to break up the slaving establishment at New Cess, should be immediately carried into effect.

A Hamburg schooner, the "Herald," in going out of Cape Palmas harbor, came in collision with a Liverpool barque, and was so much injured, that after being with considerable difficulty taken to Monrovia, she was condemned and sold. The Vice President (in the absence of the President) of the republic, purchased the schooner, and had repaired, and armed and equipped her, for the protection of the coast and the suppression of the slave trade.—This is the beginning of a navy for the new republic, and the editor of the Herald, without blaming the executive, expresses his regret at the purchase. He is in doubt whether it will prove a blessing or a curse to the community.

Speaking of a recent large increase of population by immigration from the United States, and of the prospect of still larger accessions speedily, from the same quarter, the Herald says:

"Let them come—they cannot come too fast, provided they be of the right stamp. Men, and women too, to be sure—of sense and perseverance—who have calculated on some difficulty and trial in settling a new country—who will not be dismayed by small things—who will suffer, yet go forward, these are the immigrants we want. They may come as fast as they please, Liberia is large enough for them."

Notwithstanding the cry of "hard times," which has reached Monrovia,

the Herald states that there has been erected the present season, a greater number of houses than in any previous year.

The Liberia Packet, by which our papers were brought, made the passage out in 32 days and home in 26 days; the latter being the shortest

passage on record. She carried out 140 emigrants.—Among the passengers whom she brought from Liberia, are Judge Benedict, the Chief Justice of the republic of Liberia, the Hon. Mr. Russworm, Governor of the Maryland colony at Cape Palmas, and Mr. James B. McGill.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

Colonization.

Messrs. Editors.—The following letter, though not designed for publication, might I thought be useful as containing the views of a distinguished civilian on the points in question, and being accompanied by a handsome donation, shows the interest he feels in the cause. Pittsfield is the summer residence of Mr. Appleton.

J. N. D.

PITTSFIELD, August 9, 1848.

Dear Sir:—I have yours of yesterday calling my attention to the Colony of Liberia, and asking for a donation to encourage emigration to it.

I consider the establishment of that Colony a very interesting event, and now, as I have heretofore done, cheerfully contribute to its support. I consider it interesting as making the experiment how far the African race is capable of civilization, and a regularly organized government. This is a question of deep interest. This colony has made a good beginning under circumstances highly favorable to the full development of the powers of the race, and I hope it may continue to fulfil the sanguine expectations of its founders. A moderate increase by emigration from this country would seem most favorable in calling into action the self-reliance so necessary to success. The effect of this colony in civilizing the large native population under their govern-

ment or influence, is the circumstance which will be looked at with the greatest solicitude.

I do not consider the efforts of the Colonization Society as having any appropriate bearing on the question of the extinction of slavery in the United States. The power of emigration is so small as to be but a drop from the bucket compared to the annual increase of the black population. It is a relief to be sure, as affording an asylum for the few slaves occasionally emancipated in the slave States. But the want of education and of moral character in most of these emancipated slaves, makes it questionable whether a great increase of their number would be favorable to the experiment of civilization, which it is so important to carry out.

I have been surprised to see so little attention paid to the question of emigration of blacks to the West Indies, especially to the English islands, where free labor is so much wanted, and to which the expense of emigrating is so trifling compared to that of Africa. It appears to me to be a subject well worth the attention of the Colonization Society.*

African slavery is the exciting topic of the day. It is a curse which has been entailed upon us. I consider it a tremendous social and political evil. It degrades labor, the very foundation of all civilization.

* The Constitution of the Society restricts its operations to Africa.—Editors J. C.

It is, politically, an element of weakness in the State which adopts it. But we of New England, are free from it, and ought to be able to look at it coolly and calmly. I think the South wrong in claiming the *right* to introduce slavery into territory now free. Their arguments appear to me weak and baseless. It is difficult to found a natural *right* on an original *wrong*. This claim should be resisted as a matter of principle by the whole of the free States. At the same time, as a practical question it is probably unimportant, since there is apparently no inducement to introduce slave labor in either Oregon, California or New Mexico. The whole ground was yielded with Texas.

As to the existence of slavery in the slave States, secured by the constitution, I see no reason why we of the free States, should make ourselves very unhappy about it. Why not leave it to the parties immediately concerned? It is a matter sufficiently troublesome without our interference. Interference in the affairs of others is always distasteful, sometimes hateful—especially when accompanied by the denunciation of sinfulness. Such denunciation comes with an ill grace from fallible humanity. The question of sinfulness should be kept where it belongs, between the individual and his Maker.

As a political question, the abolition of slavery in the slave States, has difficulties apparently insurmountable at present. As a question of property, it involves an amount of about a thousand millions of dollars. For whatever may be said, slaves are property to all intents and purposes, in the States which have established slavery; property is essentially the creature of legislation. Was such an amount of property ever voluntarily relinquished or an-

nihilated? Would it be possible to make to the owners indemnifications on any principle of law or equity? A still greater difficulty remains, the question of political rights. Let visionaries say what they will, there is an impassable gulph which separates the two races, the African and the Caucasian. There is something abhorrent to most people in the mixture of their blood. At all events, as a matter of fact, amalgamation is impossible. Can the two races live together with equal social and political rights? It is believed to be impossible. Without a change in human nature, the more powerful race will oppress the weaker. Witness the actual state of the Jews in the midst of Christendom.

At the same time, without foreign interference, there is little doubt that slavery will gradually be abolished in the most northern of the slave States. It may be abolished in all of them when slave labor ceases to be profitable: when labor in the cotton growing region is of no more value than it is in many parts of Europe. No one would accept a slave, white or black, in Ireland.

On the whole, I consider the question of the abolition of slavery in the United States, one of those great and difficult problems, entirely beyond the power of man to solve.

Fortunately, events of this kind are controlled by a higher and wiser Power, on which we may rely with perfect confidence that they will work together for good.

You will thus perceive that I have complied with your request, that I should give you my opinions on the whole of this subject.

I remain, very respectfully,

Your very obedient serv't,

NATHAN APPLETON.

Rev. J. N. DANFORTH.

[Extracts from Liberia Herald.]

Late Intelligence from Liberia.

AGRICULTURE—We are rejoiced to see the interest which all classes of our citizens are taking in the cultivation of the soil. From all parts of the Republic, we hear, that as a general thing, they are turning their attention to this most important of all branches of industry; and in consequence the value of farming lands is somewhat on the advance. The beautiful banks of the St. Paul's and the St. John's will, in a very few years, present a prospect that will richly repay the visiter for any trouble he may be at in wending his way up these noble streams. Already may be seen rich fields of rice, sugar cane and other productions, adorning these banks. The cultivation of ginger, pepper, arrowroot, ground-nuts and coffee are engrossing all minds—these articles will be for exportation, and will well repay the cultivator for any outlay it may be necessary for him to make, while they are coming to perfection.

Coffee, the most valuable of all our productions, will require some four years to grow, before it will give to the cultivator any income—but it will be recollected, that after that time, the tree, with little or no labor bestowed on it, will yield two crops a year. The quality of Liberia coffee, by competent judges, is pronounced to be equal to any in the world. In numerous instances we have seen trees full of coffee, only *three years old*. The other articles if planted at the commencement of the rainy season, will arrive at maturity in less than one year from the time of planting.

Orders have come from Sinoe for "seed ginger," and we are gratified to learn, that a supply has been sent down. We have every reason to believe, from the well known industry of the people of that county, that

every exertion will be used to raise this article, with the other articles we have named, in the greatest abundance.

LIBERIA SUGAR.—Mr. Cyrus Willis of Millsburg has made this season more than three thousand pounds of beautiful sugar, and a quantity of excellent syrup. Owing to a severe accident which befel Mr. Willis just as he was ready to commence grinding, and which kept him in his bed several weeks, he was unable to manufacture all of his large field of cane, and which lessens considerably the quantity of sugar and syrup he expected to make. From the quantity of beautiful cane he had, it was supposed that it would yield easily eight thousand pounds of sugar, and a considerable quantity of syrup.

THE SCHOONER HEROLD OF HAMBURG CONDEMNED.—On the night of the 27th ultimo, the schooner "Herold," of Hamburg, J. J. Kruger, master, in coming out of Cape Palmas harbor, was run into by a barque, which proved to be the "Cistrean," of Liverpool, Armstrong, master, bound for the Bonny river—both vessels suffered severely, especially the Herold, she being by far the smallest vessel. The Cistrean was sailing before the wind, when the collision took place, and came down with great force upon the Herold, causing a tremendous concussion, and making the Herold a perfect wreck,—carrying away her bowsprit, jibboom, stem and cut-water clean off the bow. The Cistrean sustained less damage, her bulwarks were stove in, some yards sprung, and spars broke and carried away; besides both vessels had to cut away considerable of their standing and running rigging, in order to get clear of each other. The master of the Cistrean sent his boats

on board of the *Herold*, to ascertain the nature of her damages, and to return several of her crew, who had during the collision, jumped on board his vessel. The master and supercargo of the *Herold* having expressed their determination not to leave their vessel, the English Captain returned to his barque, and kept with the *Herold* until day light, when he proceeded on his voyage. The *Herold* after a long and troublesome passage arrived in this port on the 14th inst., where she found the U. S. Brig "*Porpoise*," Lieutenant commanding Alexander G. Gordon, and several other vessels. Commander Gordon, at the request of the master and supercargo of the *Herold*, ordered a survey to be held on board the *Herold*. The survey was held on the 16th inst., by Benjamin F. Sands, Esq., 1st Lieutenant of the U. S. Brig "*Porpoise*," Captain R. E. Lawlin of the Ship *Madonna* of New York, and S. J. Gamage of the barque *Ade-line* of New York. The *Herold* was pronounced, by these gentlemen, to be unseaworthy, and in consequence was condemned. She will be sold here as soon as her cargo is landed.

WE have received by the "*Liberia Packet*" the last Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, in which there is much to interest our Liberia readers. We will in our next number, make some extracts.

THE LIBERIA PACKET.—This beautiful vessel, with her pleasant and accommodating commander, Jas. H. Goodmanson, Esq., arrived in our port on the 16th inst., after a passage of 32 days from Baltimore. She brought out 140 immigrants for Grand Bassa, and 4 for Cape Palmas. Among the passengers, are Elders S. S. Ball and Walker,—Mr. Ball comes at the instance of the convention of the Colored Baptist Churches,

in Illinois, and Mr. Walker is sent out by the colored people of the State of Ohio. The mission of these gentlemen is to ascertain the true condition of Liberia. If they become favorably impressed with its state and condition of things, such will be their report to their constituents, and it is supposed that large numbers will immigrate to this Republic from those States.

RELIGIOUS.—The Providence Baptist Church of this town, has elected Elder Boston J. Drayton its Pastor. He is quite popular as a preacher, and very agreeable to the respectable body of Christians over whom he is called to preside. Elder Drayton comes to Liberia under the auspices of the American Southern Baptist Missionary Society, and it is hoped that his acceptance of the pastorate of this church will meet the cordial approbation of his Board.

THE LAUNCH.—On the 15th inst., a handsome and respectable sized craft was launched from the wharf of our esteemed fellow citizen, Jas. B. McGill, Esq. She is now being rigged into a schooner, and will shortly leave for our trading points. We wish her every success,—she is owned by Mr. McGill, and is called the "*Pasey*."

It is reported that a Krooman has been purchasing slaves in the neighborhood of Little Cape Mount. This report has been rumored in our town and seems to be confirmed, as Prince Job Cain of Grand Cape Mount, has made a statement to the effect in a letter, to gentlemen of this place. The Executive, we are informed, sent a person to Little Cape Mount to ascertain the truth of this report, but we have not heard of his return. We are of opinion, however, that the Krooman could not have made many purchases, as we are informed that

Mr. Green of this town, who has been at, and in the neighborhood of Little Cape Mount for several months past, saw nothing of this Krooman but heard that slaves were wanted for the Gallenas market, and it was probable that some had been procured.

If only one slave has been purchased at that place, we hope the Executive will take immediate steps to bring its chief to a severe reckoning for permitting the traffic to be carried on in or about his neighborhood.

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Marine list—Port of Monrovia.

ARRIVALS.

May 6. Liberian schooner Hannah, Madison, master, from the windward.

May 6. Liberian sloop Nathan Bangs, Hunt, master, from the leeward.

May 14. American ship Madonna, Lawlin, master, from the leeward: passengers from Cape Palmas, Rev. Mr. Appleby, lady and son, and Mrs. Perkins, and son, and Mr. John Moore; from Sinoe, Hon. Edward Morris.

May 14. Hamburg schooner Herold, Kruger, master, from the leeward, in a wrecked condition.

May 15. American barque Adeline, Gamage, master, from New York, via Sierra Leone.

May 16. Liberian schooner Hannah, Madison, master, from the leeward.

May 16. Liberia Packet, Goodman, master, 32 days from Baltimore, with 140 emigrants.

May 17. Liberian schooner Hannah, Madison, master, from the leeward.

May 17. Liberian cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, master, from the leeward.

May 17. Liberian schooner Perseverance, Boston, master, from the leeward.

May 19. Liberian schooner Teazer, Jones, master, from the leeward.

May 23. Liberian schooner Susanah, Ammons, master, from the leeward.

May 23. Hamburg barque Mary Ann, ———, master, from Edina.

May 23. Hamburg brig Therese, Diebetz, master, from Edina.

DEPARTURES.

May 1. Liberian schooner Perseverance, Boston, master, for the leeward.

May 3. Hamburg brig Therese, Diebetz, master, for the leeward.

May 9. Liberian sloop Nathan Bangs, Hunt, master, for the leeward.

May 12. Liberian sloop Economy, Chase, master, for the leeward.

May 13. Liberian schooner Hannah, Madison, master, for the leeward.

May 20. American ship Madonna, Lawlin, master, for New York; with the passengers named in his arrival, except Mr. J. Moore.

May 20. American barque Adeline, Gamage, master, for the leeward.

May 20. Liberia Packet, Goodman, master, for the leeward settlements, with emigrants and passengers.

May 26. Liberian schooner Hannah, Casey, master, for Cape Mount: passengers, Mrs. S. Blackford, and Mrs. D. Stewart.

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THE Vice President has thought proper to purchase the Hamburg schooner "Herold," for the Republic. We are indeed much in want of the use of a vessel, and it is to be regretted that we have not more than one, well armed and equipped to protect our coast, and clear it of slavers. When the purchase was first mentioned to us, we unhesitatingly applauded the measure, and thought the Vice President could not have done a better deed. Since then,

however, we have, in thought at least, seen some reason to change our mind, and to regard the purchase with regret. It would be highly impolitic and indiscreet to state our reasons here, and therefore, we for the present only put down our opinion. Whatever the issue may be—whether the vessel prove a blessing or a curse to our little community, no blame can be attached to the Vice President: for he, no doubt, acted with counsel, and on the best calculation which he could make at the time. The vessel is said to be well built, and is of the burthen of one hundred and twenty tons.

In our last, we noticed the election of Elder Drayton, to the Pastorate of the Baptist Church in this place, and we now propose to say a few words on a subject connected with it.

That the laborer is worthy of his hire, is a maxim of Holy Writ, and a maxim acted upon with all professions, but the clerical. If the gospel ministry be of any importance, it should be supported, and supported too by those who desire it, whenever and wherever they are able. For this purpose it is always expected that sincere and conscientious christians will make some sacrifice. We hope, therefore, that the church will make some provision for the support of Elder Drayton, that he may give himself wholly to the work to which he is called.

That the church is competent to give him an adequate support, there is no doubt. And if any one is disposed to cavil, he has only to enter the church on a Sabbath day, and look upon the respectable congregation assembled. Very few churches in America, except in those pompous edifices in the Atlantic cities, exhibit a greater amount and display of elegance in dress, than is to be seen in

our churches on the Sabbath; and is it not a shame that where there is so much superfluity—so much indulged in, that can be dispensed with, without the least discomfort—the minister who deals out the bread of life and guides to the portals of bliss, should be refused a miserable pittance to feed his body. Let the church go to work and prove her love to God, and her respect for herself, by amply sustaining her pastor.

WE are paying enormous prices to the Native Chiefs for land, if the price paid by Captain Owen, of H. B. M. Ship Eden, is to be assumed as a standard. In a proclamation issued by that officer at Fernando Po, on the 25th December, 1847, we find the following:—

“In obedience to the orders of His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, I directed the first operations of clearing the land on this point, (Point William,) to be commenced on the *first* of November last, and on the *tenth* and *twelfth* following, purchased from the native chiefs and from the tenants of one *small* part of that ground which I now desired to occupy, the full right of property and possession, for which *iron* was paid to the amount of *three bars*.”

It must be recollected that this purchase included the whole settlement of Clarence, its suburbs, &c. &c. This is the way to do it. We paid two thousand dollars for New Cesters.

ROBBERY.—We are doomed to the hardest luck. Loss after loss follows rapidly in turn. Our store on the water side, was entered on the evening of the third inst., and a large quantity of goods abstracted. The hardest part of the matter is, the most of the goods stolen were goods left with us on commission. No trace of the thief has yet been found.

Arrival of the Liberia Packet.

We copy the following from the National Intelligencer of Monday:

The barque *Liberia Packet* arrived at Baltimore on Friday last, having made the passage from Monrovia to the Capes of the Chesapeake in *twenty-six* days. This is the shortest passage ever made from Liberia to this country, and, taking the character of the voyage into consideration, the working from the coast winds into the trades, and again from these into the variables on our coast, it is one of the shortest ever made by any sailing vessel.

The emigrants who went to Liberia in the Packet are doing well. The "Colonel Howard," with emigrants from Savannah,

had arrived, all well. The colony generally was in a prosperous condition.

The Packet brought home as passengers Judge Benedict, the Chief Justice of the Republic of Liberia; Mr. Russwurm, Governor of the Maryland colony at Cape Palmas, and his wife and daughter; James B. McGill and wife; Messrs. Ball, Walker, Letcher, Merriweather, Youse, Underwood, and Hooper.

The Government of the Republic had purchased a schooner of about one hundred and sixty tons.

Liberia Coffee.

By the *Liberia Packet*, on her unprecedentedly short passage from Liberia, we have received a consignment of *thirteen bags of coffee*, (averaging about 110 pounds to the bag,) raised on the plantation of Stephen A. Benson, of Bassa.

The quality of Liberia coffee has been pronounced by competent judges, to be equal to any in the world. A standing advertisement in the Liberia papers, offers fifteen cents a pound for it. This is proof of the estimation in which it is held by British traders along that coast.

Any person wishing to make trial of it, can be supplied, by applying, by letter or otherwise, to the Secretary, at the Colonization Rooms in

this city, or to Messrs. Soutter, Brothers & Co., New York city. A sample has also been sent to Dayton, Ohio, and Charleston, S. C., &c.

Coffee will doubtless become one of the most valuable productions of Liberia. It requires but little care or labor in its cultivation. At three years old, the trees frequently begin to yield—at four years old, they give the cultivator a handsome income. Twelve pounds to the tree is an average crop. This is twice as much as trees of the same age yield in the West Indies.

Surely nobody need starve in Liberia with such a source of wealth within their reach.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of July, to the 20th of August, 1848.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Boston—From the Mass. Col. Society, per Rev. Joseph Tracy, 200 00
Milton—From "a Lady," to constitute Isaac Wetherell, A. M., of Bangor, Me., a life member of the Am. Col. Society..... 30 00
RHODE ISLAND. 230 00
By Captain George Barker:
Providence—Thos. J. Stead, Ru-

fus Waterman, each \$5, cash \$1, cash \$5, Gilbert Congdon, \$5, Robert H. Ives, \$20, cash \$1, cash \$5, B. Abrom, Richard Waterman, each \$5, cash \$1.. 58 00
Slaterville—A. D. Lockwood, W. S. Slater, each \$10, H. Seagrave, \$3..... 23 00
Pawtucket—Rev. C. Blodget, \$5, cash \$1..... 6 00
Newport—Cash..... 2 00

Westerly—Rowse Babcock, O. M.
Stillman, Oliver D. Wells, each
\$5, Rev. Thomas H. Vail, \$2,
cash \$1, Edward H. Babcock,
\$2, cash 50 cents.....

20 50

109 50

CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield—4th July collection in
the Congregational church, by
the Rev. Lyman H. Atwater..

21 75

Middleton—From the Middleton
Female Col. Society, by Miss
Mary H. Hulbert.....

59 03

80 78

NEW JERSEY.

Ringoes—Collection in United
First and Second Presbyterian
churches, by Rev. J. Kirkpat-
rick.....

24 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

By Rev. John B. Pinney:
Uniontown—Public collection, \$13,
Isaac Beeson, Hon. N. Ewing,
Hon. John Huston, James Gib-
son, Mrs. Eliza Wilson, each
\$5, S. D. Oliphant, J. K. Dun-
can, Dr. H. Campbell, Wm.
Barton, each \$2, E. P. Oliphant,
James Piper, Esq., Wm. A.
West, cash, J. G. Allen, J. & S.
Wylie, cash, George Kein, Z.
Zudister, E. Bromfield, Souers
& Martin, Isaac S. Kyles, each
\$1, P. H. Helm, \$3, William
Thorndell, J. K. Hulse, Daniel
Husten, each 50 cents, James
F. Bunner, 25 cents, Mr. Bai-
ley, 50 cents.....

63 25

Brownsville—Henry Sweitzer, \$5,
N. B. Bowman, Mrs. James
Bowman, each \$2, D. N. Rob-
inson, \$3.....

12 00

Washington—Daniel Harton, \$15,
Rev. Dr. McConaughy, \$5,
collection in Presbyt'n church,
\$12, Miss Preble, \$3.....

35 00

Beaver Co.—4th July collection
in the Westfield Presbyterian
church, by the Rev. Alg. Syd.
McMaster.....

13 00

New Berlin—Collections in three
small congregations, in New
Berlin, \$5 \$3, Mifflinburgh,
\$1 40, Harlton, \$2 22.....

9 00

132 25

MARYLAND.

Frederick—Collection taken up in
the Presbyterian church, by
Dea. Abraham Haff.....

9 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City—Collection in
Christ church, Navy Yard, by
Rev. H. Bean.....

7 00

VIRGINIA.

Clarksburgh—4th July collection
in the Presbyterian church, by
Rev. E. Qullin.....

3 00

Morgantown—4th July collection
in the Presbyterian church, by
Rev. James Davis.....

5 00

Draper's Valley—From "a friend,"
by the Rev. George Painter...

5 00

Beaver Creek—Collection in Bea-
ver Creek Presbyterian church,
per Rev. John B. Pinney.....

4 70

Fredericksburg—Contribution by
the Rev. E. C. McGuire's con-
gregation.....

20 00

Fluvanna Co.—Collection in the
Presbyt'n church, Fork Union,
by the Rev. Geo. W. Leyburn,

10 15

Christiansburg—From Mr. Thos.
Inglis, by Rev. N. Chevalier..

5 00

Alexandria—From Christ church,
Alexandria, Virginia, being the
amount of a collection on Sun-
day, July 30, 1848, by the Rev.
C. B. Dana.....

20 00

OHIO.

72 85

By David Christy, Esq.:

Dayton—H. Stoddard, Esq., J. D.
Phillips, Esq., each \$10, Rev.
Dr. Anderson, Dr. John Steele,
Mrs. Phebe Steele, S. F. Chaf-
flin, E. Brown, Thos. Brown,
S. B. Brown, Joseph Barnett,
Saul M. King, C. H. Spinning,
Joseph Davidson, each \$5, J.
M. Daniel, W. J. McKinney,
cash, J. D. Loomis, W. Parrott,
each \$3, Samuel McPherson,
J. F. Edgar, Jacob Wonderly,
J. M. Wagoner, G. Gephart,
George Jewell, each \$2, Dr.
Haines, cash, C. C. Patterson,
Robert J. Lamme, H. Vantuyt,
W. T. Frankeberger, cash, M.
Varian, H. S. Williams, D.
Davis, J. Estabrook, John Gar-
ner, D. M. Curtis, John Holmes,
each \$1, Hon. R. C. Schenck,
annual subscription, \$10.....

126 00

Xenia—William Cooper, \$3, S.
Adams, \$5, J. Ewing, \$2, J.
Allison, J. A. Scott, A. Frader,
Samuel Puterbaugh, Dr. Drake,
Dr. Cowden, each \$1, Lewis
Rogers, C. Vigus, J. H. Hicks,
Jesse Law, S. Crumbaugh, each
50 cents, Mrs. Margaret Gallo-
way, \$2, from the Green Co.
Col. Society, \$22, the Female
Aux. Col. Society, of Xenia,
\$25, collection in the Rev. H.
Millan's congregation, \$20....

97 50

Yellow Springs—Rev. Wm. Mills,
\$5, J. H. Brown, \$3.....

8 00

Chilton—Bennet Lewis.....

1 00

<i>Cedarville</i> —John Orr, J. C. Nesbit, each \$2, Dr. Dill, \$1. collection by Col. Society, \$7 90, James Small, Esq., 50 cents....	13 50
<i>Columbus</i> —J. Ridgway, jr., J. Ridgway, cash, L. Humphrey & Co., Jacob Grubb, Nathan Lawson, Dr. Goodale, Robert Neill, J. Whitehill, A. H. Pinney, each \$5, Thomas Moodie, Esq., \$3, cash, Silas Wilcox, D. H. Taft, H. Hubbard, M. Gooding, J. S. Abbott, Mr. McKee, each \$1.....	60 00
<i>Granville</i> —Serenio Wright, \$10, annual subscription, Dr. W. S. Richards, \$2, H. Bancroft, S. Bancroft, each \$5, A. J. Richard, \$3, Knowles Linnell, R. Granger, each \$2, Dr. Spelman, \$2.....	32 60
<i>Newark</i> —Contribution of the 1st Presbyt'n congregation, \$23 35, by Rev. W. Wylee, Wm. Richards, Esq., \$2, cash, William Shields, G. J. Penney, J. W. Benedict, each \$1.....	34 35
<i>Pleasant Hill and Norwich</i> —4th July collection in, by Rev. S. Willson.....	8 09
<i>Cambridge</i> —Collection in the Presbyterian church, by Rev. William Wallace.....	3 00
	383 25
INDIANA.	
<i>Jeffersonville</i> —4th July collection in St. Paul's church, by Rev. Charles H. Page.....	5 00
ILLINOIS.	
<i>Macomb</i> —Collection in the Presbyterian church, by the Rev. Wm. K. Stewart, pastor.....	8 00
<i>Jacksonville</i> —From the Ill. State Col. Society, by Rev. J. B. Crist, through Mr. Lincoln....	50 00
	58 00
KENTUCKY.	
By Rev. Alexander M. Cowan :	
<i>Scott County</i> —John McCaw, \$10, Dr. D. G. Hatch, Mrs. M. A. Lemmon, Charles Eckles, each \$5, Dr. W. L. Sutton, \$4, Charles Nichols, \$2.....	31 00
<i>Fayette County</i> —Isaac Vanmeter, \$10, Dr. Kennard, \$5.....	15 00
<i>Boyle County</i> —J. H. Jacob, M. G. Youce, each \$20, Jesse Smith, \$10, C. Rhodes, \$5.....	55 00
<i>Lincoln County</i> —David Williams, \$4 85, G. W. Welch, \$3, Woods Brigs, \$2, G. F. Lee, G. B. Anderson, Waller Nichols, A. N. Walker, T. Hawker, each \$1, Andrew Thompson,	

Robert Givens, each 50 cents, Logan Morrison, 10 cents.....	15 95
<i>Louisville</i> —Mrs. S. Garvin, \$45, W. Richards, \$20, Rev. W. Hill, Rev. Dr. E. P. Humphrey, Abraham Hite, Wallace & Leithgow, Samuel Cassady, Mrs. E. Cassady, Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. W. L. Brackenridge, Miss Mary A. McNutt, each \$10, P. R. Atwood, L. Ruffner, J. M. Ruthertford, J. P. Curtis, W. B. Clifton, A. Peter, W. H. Field, Dr. S. B. Richardson, Rev. Wm. Crawford, W. E. Glover, Isaac Everett, J. W. Anderson, Mrs. Caroline Anderson, each \$5, S. B. Jackson, James C. Venable, Thomas A. Haley, each \$3, B. Hopkins, A. Doconing, each \$2, collection, \$10 05.....	245 05
	360 00

TENNESSEE.

<i>Memphis</i> —Collections in the 1st and 2d Presbyterian churches, by Rev. John H. Gray.....	22 30
<i>Madisonville</i> —4th July collection in churches, by Rev. A. A. Mathes.....	4 00
<i>Murfreesborough</i> —4th July collection in the Presbyterian church, by Rev. William Eagleton....	10 00
<i>Tuckahoe</i> —Collection in the Presbyterian church, Hopewell, \$6 25, and in Presbyterian church, New Market, \$6 75, by Rev. John McCampbell....	13 00
	49 30

MISSISSIPPI.

<i>Natchez</i> —From the Mississippi Col. Society, per Thomas Henderson, Esq., Secretary.....	709 00
Total Contributions.....	\$2,230 93

FOR REPOSITORY.

<i>RHODE ISLAND.</i> — <i>Pawtucket</i> —Joseph Smith, to September, '48, \$1 50, Wm Field, to January, '49, \$3. <i>Providence</i> —Professor Alexis Caswell, to July, '50, \$1 50, Stephen Arnold, to August, '49, \$1 50.....	7 50
<i>NEW YORK.</i> — <i>Albany</i> —G. W. Newell, Esq., to August, '49,.....	1 50
<i>PENNSYLVANIA.</i> — <i>Pittsburg</i> —Miss Stone, by C. E. Stone, to 28th July, '48.....	3 00
<i>NORTH CAROLINA.</i> — <i>Newbern</i> —Rv. Daniel Stratton, to 29 July, '48,.....	3 00
Total Repository.....	15 00
Total Contributions.....	2,230 93
Aggregate Amount.....	\$2,245 93

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXIV.]

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 1848.

[No. 10.]

Captain Mercer's Letter to Mr. Cresson.

THE annexed letter presents a most gratifying picture of the condition and prospects of the new republic on the coast of Africa. It will be read with interest and pleasure by all who feel for the colored race, and will furnish fresh inducements to exertion among those who have promoted and sustained the benevolent enterprise of which it gives so cheering an account:

(Communicated for the N. American & U. S. Gazette.)

U. S. SHIP JAMESTOWN,
Madeira, May 12th, 1848.

When we unexpectedly met at Havre de Grace for a few moments, when I was on my way to Norfolk, to take command of this ship bound to the coast of Africa, to cruise for the double purpose of preventing the slave trade being carried on under our flag, and to protect our constantly increasing commerce on the coast, you requested that I would write to you after I had visited Monrovia, and give my opinion of the state of the colony of Liberia and of its future prospects. I avail myself, with pleasure, of this opportunity to comply with your request.

We have been at Monrovia three times, and at each visit I was ashore repeatedly, mixed freely with the

colonists, and took pains to inquire of the most intelligent among them what were their future intentions and prospects, and also as to their present state and condition. On our first visit, in November last, the colony had just declared its independence and published its new constitution as the basis upon which the Republic of Liberia was to be governed. We were prepared for this change, as one of our national vessels, the Boxer, had already saluted the flag of Liberia with twenty-one guns.

As soon as we anchored, notice was sent on shore by Commodore Bolton to Governor Roberts, of our intention to salute the flag of the new Republic. This salute was accordingly fired, and promptly returned, gun for gun.—The next day, the Commodore and myself, and a number of other officers of this ship, went ashore, to wait upon the Governor, with whom we dined by invitation that day. A few days after, the Governor and a small suite came on board, by invitation, and partook of a collation prepared for the occasion. He was saluted with seventeen guns on leaving the ship. Our intercourse with the Governor and inhabitants, after this interchange of courtesies, was of a most cordial and friendly

character. On our second visit, which was in January last, the new government was in operation, Governor Roberts having been duly inaugurated as President, and the Senate and House of Representatives in session. I took occasion one day to visit both houses of Congress, and listened with attention and interest to their debates on the new revenue or tariff law. Every thing was done in the most decorous and orderly manner, each member seeming to understand the subject of discussion fully. The Senate consists of six members and the presiding officer, and the House of eight members and the Speaker.

It was, indeed, to me, a novel and interesting sight, although a Southern man, to look upon these emancipated slaves legislating for themselves, and discussing freely, if not ably, the principles of human rights, on the very continent, and, perhaps, the very spot, where some of their ancestors were sold into slavery. Who can foresee what may yet spring from this germ of freedom for the regeneration of Africa? Knowing the deep interest you feel in the welfare of these people, I have more than once remarked to Governor Roberts and Judge Benedict, "How delighted Mr. Cresson would be, if he could witness, as I do, how much happiness he has aided in conferring upon so many human beings, as are here presented to me in Monrovia."

I am quite certain if colonies were established along the coast on the same liberal principle as Liberia, that the slave trade would have to be abandoned along the west coast of Africa as far south as the equator, in ten or fifteen years, and at a cost too less than is now consumed for two or three years, in keeping up the American, French and English squadron, for its suppression. Two or three millions of dollars, judiciously spent, would do all this. I have no

correct idea what has been the expense to the Colonization Society in planting and nourishing its colony on this coast, but imagine I am safe in estimating it at no more than four hundred thousand dollars; and with that amount it has, by its energetic, humane, and judicious management, driven the slave trade from an extent of coast of 320 miles, reaching from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, with the single exception of one slave establishment at New Cess, which President Roberts, by stringent and energetic measures, will soon cause to be abandoned. From Cape Palmas to Cape Three Points the slave trade does not exist; indeed, I believe I may include the coast as far down as Cape St. Paul, as freed from this abominable traffic.—From the latter Cape to Cape Formosa the trade is still in active operation, whence thousands of slaves are taken off yearly, notwithstanding the vigilance of the many cruisers on the coast—the officers and crews of the English and French men-of-war being rewarded with the amount arising from the sales of the vessels captured, besides getting twenty dollars a head for each recaptured slave. It will be perceived, then, that the only part of the coast north of the equator, with the exception of that portion extending from Cape Mount to the Sheba river, which will require colonizing, reaches only from Cape St. Paul to Cape Formosa, a distance not exceeding three hundred miles. I am satisfied that this portion of the West Coast is quite as healthy, or to speak more properly, not more unhealthy than the coast of Liberia. There are portions of it, too, where the soil is exceedingly fertile, and, indeed, may compare advantageously in this respect with any other part of the coast. Near Quitta, (a Danish fort) about fifteen miles east of Cape St. Paul, the abundance with which

we were supplied with sheep, hogs, fowls, and fruits, and the cheapness of the articles, surprised us very much.

Liberia, I think, is now safe, and may be left, after a while, to stand alone. Would it not be advisable then for the Colonization Society to turn its attention to some other portion of the coast, and extend the area of its Christian and philanthropic efforts to bettering the condition of the colored people of our country, by sowing, on other parts of the coast, some of the good seed which have produced so bountifully on the free soil of Liberia.

I had been led to believe that the site of Monrovia had been injudiciously selected.—On visiting the place, however, I discovered at a glance that I was mistaken; and am now satisfied that there is no place on the coast better adapted for the location of a large town, than the high land upon which Monrovia is built. Its picturesqueness will not fail to strike the stranger forcibly.

There is no part of the West Coast of Africa exempt from fever, and the colonist must expect to suffer from its effects for a while after landing at Monrovia, Cape Palmas, or any other point on the Coast of Liberia. On inquiry I find that the number carried off by the fever is not very large, and that the deaths are principally confined to old people and young children. After a year's sojourn those who survive its attacks become so far acclimated as to suffer little from it thereafter. I found several persons living at Monrovia and enjoying excellent health, although old, who came over with the first colonists, settled at Sherbro Island. These have been living in Africa twenty-five years.

In no part of the world have I met with a more orderly, sober, religious and moral community than is to be

found at Monrovia. On the Sabbath it is truly a joyful sound to hear hymns of praise offered up to Him who doth promise that "where two or three are gathered together in His name, there He is in the midst of them," and a pleasure to observe how very general the attendance upon divine worship is among these people. I believe every man and woman in Monrovia of any respectability is a member of the church. If you take a family dinner with the President (and his hospitable door is always open to strangers) a blessing is asked upon the good things before you set to. Take a dinner at Colonel Hick's (who by the way keeps one of the very nicest tables) and "mine host," with his shiny black intelligent face, will ask a blessing on the tempting viands placed before you.

In conversation with President Roberts during our third and last visit to Monrovia, in March last, I expressed my apprehensions that if he and a half a dozen others of the leading men of the Republic were cut off by death, it would be impossible to replace them with men of equal abilities. The President did not at all participate in my apprehensions on this point, but expressed a perfect confidence in the belief, that from the general and increasing intelligence of the people, any gap occasioned in this way, might be repaired without any detriment to the welfare of the Republic.

On my second visit to Monrovia, while the Congress was in session, I had a fair opportunity of conversing with several members from the three counties in which the state is divided, from whom I was pleased to learn that the people in the interior had begun to turn their attention to agricultural pursuits, being persuaded that their true interests lay in producing more than they have yet

been in the habit of doing. Of this pleasing fact I had previously been assured by President Roberts.

It will sound stranger, perhaps, to European ears than to our own, to hear that, the Secretary of the Treasury and of State, and the Chief Justice, are store-keepers, and that the Attorney General of this little Republic is a blacksmith. They were the best materials at hand, and it is to be hoped that for some years to come the diplomatic relations and financial affairs of the Republic will be of so simple a nature as to be easily managed by the present incumbents of the State and Treasury departments, who are men of good sense and honest intentions. Crimes of magnitude against the State will be but few for some time, and such cases as are brought before the Supreme Court of Liberia, will be so plain that honest Judge Benedict, the store-keeper and Chief Justice, and the equally honest blacksmith and Attorney General Major Brown, will be able to see to the bottom of them as clearly as Chief Justice Taney and Mr. Attorney General Clifford in our Supreme Court, will unravel the knotty cases, (made still more knotty by the astute and learned gentlemen who plead before them,) submitted for their sage decision.

I think Liberia may require a little pecuniary aid from abroad for a few years, until she can cast about and provide the ways and means to carry on the government from her own scanty treasury. Already, as in our own country, there are many office seekers, and each officer expects to receive a reasonable price for his services. To meet these demands and others upon the treasury, Congress has provided a Tariff law which among its provisions embraces one authorizing the government to monopolize the sale of crockery ware, salt, powder, fire-arms and tobacco.

From the duties on these, and the general tariff on imports, they hope to realize a sufficient sum to meet the public expenses; and they feel so confident in not being disappointed in this expectation, that Congress refused to authorize a loan of twenty or forty thousand dollars, before their own financial experiment had been tried.

It is impossible to foresee what will be the fate of this infant republic struggling for national existence; but, whatever that fate may be, it cannot be denied that its career of advancement, up to this period, has been the most astonishingly rapid of any other people, under similar circumstances, that history, ancient or modern, brings to our knowledge. It is not yet a quarter of a century since the first colonists landed at the mouth of the St. Paul's or Mesurado river, and took up their abode on a small island, from whence they were obliged to proceed to the main land in armed parties and fight the natives for the water for their daily use. Now, the colony is peopled with more than five thousand emigrants. Its rule extends, undisputed, along the coast from Cape Palmas almost to Cape Mount, a distance of nearly three hundred and twenty miles—seventy thousand natives living within the limits of the republic, acknowledge its power and obey its laws. The capital of the state, Monrovia, boasts of about two hundred houses, most of them well built, comfortable dwellings, and a population of 1200 inhabitants. The people are moral and religious, and to judge from what I saw at Monrovia, I don't think, for the number of inhabitants, there is a greater amount of human happiness to be found in any part of the world.

What a pleasing reflection it must be to those gentlemen whose humane and Christian hearts first conceived

the happy idea of planting this colony, as well as to those, equally to be commended, who have aided in carrying on the good work to its present stage, when they look upon this vast amount of human happiness bestowed by their liberal bounty upon a degraded and down-trodden race, who, in the land of their birth, could never have risen above the degree of "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

I have written this letter in rather

a desultory manner, but nevertheless it contains a true expression of my sentiments in regard to Liberia, and as such is at your service. We are now on a short visit to Maderia—where next I can't say, perhaps down the coast again. Accept, dear sir, my best wishes for your happiness, and believe me most cordially, yours,

SAML. MERCER,

Commander U. S. Navy.

To ELLIOT CRESSON, Esq.
Philadelphia.

[From the Christian Repository.]

Methodist Episcopal Missions in Liberia.

REV. JAMES S. PAYNE, a highly respectable colored minister of Liberia, and one of the Commissioners of the new Republic to the American Colonization Society, delivered two discourses in our city churches on last Sabbath. In the afternoon, in Union Church, Rev. Dr. Kennaday's; and in the evening, in Trinity, Rev. Dr. Durbin's. The reverend gentleman's remarks were listened to, on both occasions, by large and full houses with great respect and attention, and with no small credit to himself and, we trust, edification to his hearers.

Mr. Payne stated in the opening of his remarks, that he had been living in Liberia for nearly twenty years; having emigrated thither when a boy of eleven years, with his father and a large family—many of whom are still living—in 1828, from Richmond, Va. During this period he has visited nearly every portion of it, some parts of it several times, therefore, what he would relate, should not be second hand or from others, but things which he had seen and participated in.

The Africans are a very shrewd and intelligent people—know well how to make a bargain, so much so, that they are very often able to cheat some of the oldest and most experi-

enced American traders. As you advance in the interior, you find them generally excellent artizans. They raise their own cotton; spin and manufacture it into wearing apparel. They tan leather most beautifully, and make from it various articles of utility. Iron ore, also, is found in great abundance, and by means of their rude furnaces and forges dug down in the earth, they turn out a variety of implements; such as knives, spears and many excellent things which they keep for sale and use for various purposes. Notwithstanding these evidences of civilized life, they are exceedingly ignorant and superstitious. They believe in the existence of a great and powerful being, but that he does not enter into or take cognizance of their affairs; on the other hand, their belief is strong in a kind of demon, who is the author of all diseases, accidents and evils. In consequence of this latter belief they have recourse to *greegrees* or charms with which they literally cover their bodies in many instances, in the vain hope of keeping off their enemies and preserve them from danger.

The doctrine of transmigration is also generally believed in; many of them actually declare that they expect to be born again, that they will

probably enter either into a leopard, an elephant, a reptile or a bird, while some go so far as to say that they shall appear in the shape of men in America.

But the two greatest obstacles to the spread of the true gospel and the healing influence of the love of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, was their Devil worship and the plurality of wives.

Here and there conversions have been made and fully carried out by the natives, in the repenting and forsaking of their evil ways; but the true policy appeared to be to adopt and educate the youth of Africa, which can now be obtained in abundance, their parents gladly giving them up to learn "book" and to become like "book men."

In this way, Mr. P. forcibly contrasted the condition of the natives on the Coast and vicinity, benighted and degraded, and then proceeded to speak somewhat of his adopted country—Liberia. He lamented that mistaken notions prevailed in the United States, particularly as to the influence of the climate upon the health of the inhabitants. It was indeed, fatal to the white man, many of whom were sent out by the Missionary Boards with broken down constitutions and disease in their systems, which would nearly as soon accomplish their death at home, as in Africa. But the acclimating fever, an ordeal through which all, white and black, must necessarily pass, was better understood, was treated better, and no difficulty on this score remained. He testified to the increase of wealth and comfort in the Republic. It was no place for idlers or vagabonds, but men of industrious habits could not fail to improve their condition by emigrating.

The territory of the Republic has been extended by purchase to 320 miles of sea coast and extending from

30 to 60 miles in the interior, the object of keeping on the shores of the Atlantic being to prevent the shipping of slaves. This extent embraces a population of 80,000 natives who have incorporated themselves with the Liberians, and enjoy the advantages of their institutions. Many of them who formerly lived in huts made of sticks and covered with mud, now live in frame houses. At present the foundation of a truly republican empire is laid there, being modelled principally after the constitution of the United States, entire religious and political freedom is enjoyed. The necessities of life are easily acquired, a man being able to raise sufficient in three weeks labor to suffice him and his family for a season.

Intelligent Liberians are impressed with the conviction that the Supreme Disposer of events has called them to a high mission; that they have transferred Plymouth to Africa, and that civilization, republicanism, and Christianity, are to proceed from them over a vast continent that lies in the shadow of death. They are nerving themselves to the fulfilment of such a destiny. They have grasped the great idea, and have incorporated it with the foundations of the Republic.

On the true maxim that "Charity begins at home," they have devoted their efforts to the conversion of the colonists and the natives around them.

Nearly every one of the officers, from the least to the greatest, are communicants in some evangelical church, and who adorn their life by a holy walk and conversation. You do not find them on the Sabbath day strolling about the streets and seeking for pleasure, as I have seen your people in this country, but are found in the school and sanctuary. As an evidence of their being a strictly moral and religious people, he would

state that out of 11 members in the House of Representatives and 6 in the Senate, 17 in all, only one was not a professor of religion.

In connection with the Liberia conference there are twenty-one places where the gospel is regularly preached; this extends over a distance of 420 miles, one point being 150 miles in the interior. There are eleven stations and but fourteen members to fill them. Truly "the harvest is great, but the laborers are few, pray ye therefore that the Lord of the harvest may send forth more laborers into his vineyard."

The citizens of Liberia have learned by experience that but little can be accomplished with those who have grown up and are acting for themselves, but that their hope and that of the church is, the rising generation. Consequently, they have been for some time past, and are now making great efforts, and contribute liberally of their means for their instruction. There are now thirteen schools in daily operation under the auspices of the M. E. Church, eleven of which are entirely devoted to native children, which are conducted on the manual labor system, thus training them to habits of industry as well as teaching them the rudiments of an English education. One of these schools in Monrovia, the capital town, is composed of one hundred of the re-captured victims of the notorious slave ship "Pons," who were landed half dead, destitute of food and entirely naked, but they are now clothed, fed, taken care of, and are being raised on an equality with, and enjoy the same privileges possessed by the children of the colonists.

For the purpose of sustaining those already in existence, and of others which can be opened when means are provided for that object, many of the native kings and head men constantly imploring and begging them to

come and establish schools among them for the benefit of their children, he would solicit their offices in praying at least for the preservation of their unprofitable lives, and that their labors may be owned and blessed of God, and if in their power, that they should contribute either in books, clothing of any and every description, in money, or in any way most convenient. Wm. C.

On the preceding article the editor of the Christian Repository makes the following remarks:

COLONIZATION—AFRICA.—We are indebted to Mr. Wm. Coppinger, of the Colonization Rooms, for a strikingly correct report of the interesting address of Mr. Payne, from Liberia, delivered in the Union and Trinity Churches last Sunday week. This address will be found in the preceding columns.

The mission cause in Africa, and the Colonization cause, go hand in hand. In this it is a most happy feature of the times, that sectional interest among Christians is buried; that the North, South, East and West, all harmonize.

The population of the colony in Liberia is now about 80,000, 4,136 of which are from the United States.

We cannot close this brief notice without again recurring to the utility of the African mission. As to some of the Missionary fields of operation there are in the minds of many, and we must confess, in our own minds, misgivings as to the large expenditures that have been required to sustain them. We refer especially to the Oregon mission, although now it affords us unfeigned pleasure to say that its affairs are evidently managed with more prudence than heretofore.

The same misgivings may also apply to the South American mission, but we think not upon very just grounds, although we are free to con-

fess that the prospects of extended usefulness are not to be compared with that of the great work of Christianizing Africa.

It is a great work and a noble one, and deserves the steady fostering care of the undivided christian public. In this, the Colonization So-

ciety through its very efficient organization takes, as it should, a prominent part, and we trust the day may be far, very far distant, when sectarian prejudices or party spirit shall mar the encouraging prospects that now seem to shine upon the benighted sons of Africa.

[From the Christian Observer.]

Fruits of Colonization.

REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, formerly a missionary to Africa, and at one time Governor of the Colony of Liberia, delivered a discourse of great eloquence and power on Sabbath afternoon, the 6th inst., in the Spring Garden Presbyterian church, (Rev. Dr. McDowell's,) on Christian benevolence, taking as his text the latter part of the 45th verse of 25th chapter of Matthew.—Without an intention to follow the reverend gentleman through his argument, I have thought that a few facts stated by him, showing the good influences of the Colony of Liberia, on the surrounding natives and the powerful influence of this cause in promoting emancipation in the United States, might prove interesting to many of your readers.

Gov. Russwurm, the talented colored chief magistrate of the Maryland settlement of Cape Palmas, who has just arrived in Baltimore in the "Liberia Packet," informed him (Mr. P.) that six kings of various tribes to the leeward, owning territory along the coast for fully 100 miles in length and extending a considerable distance into the interior, had after repeated and earnest solicitations to purchase, but always refused on account of the limited means at his disposal for such an object, actually met, united together and made formal cession, without fee or reward, of their entire land and privileges thereof

to the same forever, (binding themselves, as is usual in all similar treaties, to abstain from participating directly or indirectly in the slave trade under penalty of death) so that they might be under the jurisdiction and protection of the laws and customs of the Colony. Previous to this a French vessel of war had visited them in order to enter into a treaty of commerce, promising them the friendship and high consideration of the (then) kingdom of France, but to no effect, they could not be induced to enter into the proposed foreign alliance.

Another example was that of Balasada, king of the Goulah people, a tribe of about 50,000 strong, situated 150 miles up the Saint Paul's river. These people had left their own towns and moved down the river in close proximity to the American settlements, so that they might be under the healthy influence of the Republic of Liberia, and secure from the wars of the neighboring tribes,—made often upon each other in order to procure victims to supply the demand of the accursed traffic in flesh and blood.

Again, so anxious were the natives for missionaries, Sabbath and public day school teachers, that several kings and princes had sent to the colony repeatedly for, as they call them, "God man and book man," to come among them and teach their

people, that they might become "white men same like you." One of these kings had so far manifested his renewed requests to be sincere, that he had built, at his own expense, a large and comfortable church and school house, and was anxiously awaiting the arrival of the long looked for "Merica man."

That the Colonization Society was productive of emancipation, might be learned from the following facts:

There have been already sent to Liberia, this year, over 400 emigrants—nearly all of whom were slaves emancipated for the purpose; and there were applications at the Society's office for the enjoyment of the same glorious boon from a larger number, many of which were earnest and heart-touching solicitations for the means of returning to their fatherland.

On one estate, there are 200 slaves who have been sighing for liberty for the past 12 years. These had been left free by the will of their benevolent master—but they had been detained in consequence of numerous suits brought at different times by some of the surviving relatives of the deceased proprietor, but their base efforts have been foiled, and the whole of the slaves have now nothing to prevent their departure, and are awaiting the efforts of the Colonization Society to collect funds sufficient to defray their expenses to the land of their choice.

Another company consisting of 50, who have been left their freedom by their owner, an intelligent, pious and devoted minister of the gospel in Kentucky, one who had for many years religiously educated and trained them, so that they might not only enjoy freedom from servitude and become good citizens of the new empire, but some of them, he fondly hoped, would be preachers of the ever blessed gospel to the benighted sons and daughters of Africa. By

his will, he bequeathed the whole of his property to be sold and the proceeds applied to their outfit and settlement. For various reasons the latter part of his will cannot be carried into effect, and the laws of the State make it imperative that all emancipated slaves must be removed from the commonwealth within one year thereafter. This interesting company must therefore revert into slavery unless money enough is advanced on the estate (which is amply sufficient) to enable them to reach Liberia.

Of a large number of individual applications, two only were mentioned. The first of these was that of a slave who had raised by his own exertions and paid \$3,600 for himself and his family's freedom, and they were now only awaiting the ability of the society to afford them an opportunity to be off.

A slave in North Carolina who had hired his time from his master, and who had for the past few years been in the reading of some of the society's publications, and watched with solicitude the growth of the infant Republic, had resolved, if possible, to procure his freedom. How was he to accomplish this without any means of his own and no prospect of getting any? On these facts being made known, a tried friend of the cause of Colonization generously advanced \$1200 for him and purchased his freedom, and this freed man was now paying his friend at the rate of \$900 per annum, having since he become his own master, procured a much better situation, being a man of great talent, industry and enterprise.—So that in one year and a third he will be ready to go to Liberia, provided a passage can be afforded him at that time.

Here then is a work in which all opposed to slavery, may take a part in procuring freedom and a home for numbers of the down-trodden sons and daughters of Africa in our midst.

Who will answer! Wm. C.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

Letter from John B. Hepburn.

WHILE we were in New York, President Roberts received the following interesting communication from a gentleman of Port au Prince, Hayti, accompanied by a copy of the "*Feuille du Commerce*," a paper published at Port au Prince, in which is a brief sketch of the founding and progress of the colony of Liberia, by the same gentleman. They are mainly interesting as showing how readily the Haytiens respond to the movements of their Liberia brethren:

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI.

May 19th, 1848.

To his Excellency J. J. Roberts,
President of the Republic of Liberia.

Respected Sir,—The humble individual who has the honor to write to you these few lines, was born in the State of Virginia, in the United States of America, and is now residing in the Republic of Hayti, and is known to some of your people—Mr. Russwurm whose acquaintance I made in Alexandria, D. C., and Mr. J. W. Prout, of Baltimore. I had also a cousin by the name of John Bell, from Waterford, near Loudon, in Virginia, that emigrated to Liberia in 1830, or thereabouts.

Without, sir, intruding on your time in calling your attention to matters wholly unimportant to your official duties, yet I cannot but inform your Excellency that it is a curious fact, that notwithstanding I have never visited Liberia, and that I am now living in Hayti, yet I was the only one among my colored brethren in the United States that openly advocated Liberian colonization; this I did in 1829 and 1830, by writing in the "*Genius of Universal Emancipation*," at Baltimore, under my own signature. For having taken this course I was stigmatized by my colored brethren in the U. S. and burnt in

effigy. I stated to them then that "they should not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn;" but they said then that they would not tread out of the U. S., but would continue to tread in it, and see what they termed God's providence realized, in the perfect enjoyment of equality among the whites. That this work of colonization is a work of God's providence, and that Liberia is the only place where they can sit down and enjoy liberty and equality, and a free expression of their own social and political sentiments, was my opinion at the time, and I am happy to see that my predictions are coming to be realized, and the settled opinions of many now, who were opposed to me at the time when I wrote, and I doubt not but you will have a great emigration from the U. S. to Liberia.

Liberia is the modern Jordan in which they must be baptized, in order to cleanse them from the groveling effects that slavery has wrought upon them, consequent upon and growing out of the state of things as they exist in the United States, and make them co-participants of that true republican liberty and equality, which they can enjoy nowhere else except in Liberia.

Though thirteen years absent from the United States I have been an observer of the progress of Liberia, and I now see with unspeakable satisfaction that her course is onward to empire and to fame.

I send you herewith a paper printed in the French language in this city, wherein you will perceive that I have given an imperfect history (under my own signature) of the rise and progress of Liberia, which the people of this Republic were ignorant of.

* * * * *

I pray your Excellency will send me a few of your newspapers, and several copies of your constitution and laws of your Republic, and I beg leave to subscribe myself, your excellency's most obedient and most humble servant, J. B. HEPBURN.

PORT AU PRINCE,
February 9, 1848.

It seems to me that whatever is interesting to a part of the African race, should be so to us also. The subject which I am going to treat of, has particularly for its object to give some historical facts about a part of our race, who have been transported to the new world through the cupidity of another race, has since returned to Africa and established for itself a government. Their enterprise has been crowned with complete success—they have proved to the whole world that they are capable of governing themselves on the soil of their ancestors, by the aid and munificence of philanthropy. All this has been accomplished to the glory of the philanthropists of the United States, and it is unnecessary to say, if there are some men unjust towards our race in that country, there are also others who have spent much money for the civil and political liberty and advancement of this race; others who have even undergone the penalty of imprisonment in the penitentiary for having been too much devoted to our cause. As a proof of the benevolence of the friends of our race in the United States, I wish to speak to you of the new Republic of Liberia, of which I will give you the history.

About the year 1820 a Society was formed at Washington, the capital of the United States, under the title of the "American Colonization Society." This Society had for its object the establishment of an asylum in Africa for the men of the African race, who

would voluntarily emigrate, and for those who were in servitude, and whose masters wished to emancipate them on condition that they should be sent to Africa. The Society counted in anticipation upon the contributions of the friends of the cause, so as to second it in this enterprise. The first President of this Society was Mr. Bushrod Washington, of Mount Vernon, a relative of General Washington, and the vice-president, Mr. Caldwell, of Washington City. The most distinguished men of the United States became members of this association. A deputation was sent to Africa to procure a locality, and this same deputation succeeded in purchasing of its proprietors a vast extent of land in the western part of Africa, and upon the shore of the Atlantic, on which to commence the operations of the Society.

The first colony was founded in Africa about the year 1820. The efforts of the Society were sustained by voluntary gifts made in the U. S. For the relief of the necessities of the Society, subscriptions were opened in all the churches of the United States on the 4th of July of every year, for the aid of the Colonization Society. Many individuals gave sums of \$1,000, and even \$10,000, and some States annually dedicated considerable sums to Liberia. The State of Maryland has established a colony near that of Liberia, called Cape Palmas, at its own expense, with the aid of the contributions of the citizens of the same State. Mr. J. B. Russwurm, (mulatto) is the governor. He is a man educated at Bowdoin, a college in the State of Maine—formerly editor of "Freedom's Journal," in N. Y., and one of the associates of the house of Dailay and Russwurm, and at one time editor of the Liberia Herald. This colony will soon be one of the confederated states of the Republic of Liberia.

The constitution of the Liberia Republic was formed by convention, in July, 1847, and sanctioned by the people the 27th September, of the same year. October 5th, the first election of officers who were to serve under the new constitution was made, it resulted in the following choice: the governor, J. J. Roberts, was proclaimed President of the Republic for four years, and Nathaniel Brander, Vice-President. The motto of the Republic is "The love of liberty brought us here." The twenty-fourth of August, the new standard of the Republic was adopted—this day was celebrated with enthusiasm. The flag of the Republic is like that of the United States, composed of red and white stripes—the small flag for the vessels is blue and spotted, with round white stars. Monrovia is the capital of the Republic, it is a fortified* city with a good port, it contains schools of the highest class, a church, public library, journals, etc.

The 24th October, the American squadron on the coast of Africa, and Captain Murray of a sloop of war of H. B. M. after having learned the new political state of the Republic, gave a salute of 20 guns.

Liberia is constituted an independent state in its own right, without allegiance to any other government. This new state of things will be signified to the different powers. Its political forms is purely civil and representative, destined to be federal, like that of the United States. The vice of intoxication is not known in the Republic, no grog shops exist there,† the Government does not permit the sale of spirituous liquors. One of the governors of this Republic was of the white race, named Buchanan, a very excellent man; at the time of his death he begged the Colonization Society at Washington to name for

his successor, the assistant governor, Roberts, and after to permit only the African race to hold authority in the colony. This policy has been followed, and Mr. Roberts, a colored man, is now President of the Republic. He is a native of Virginia, 45 years of age, has been in the colony 15 years, and governor 6. He is a man gifted with a great deal of energy and piety, and is in every way respectable, and worthy of the important duties which he fulfils. In one of his correspondences with the captain of an English frigate, he has manifested a great deal of good sense, a perfect knowledge of the rights of men, and the laws of nations.

The Hon. Henry Clay, senator of the United States, in his speech pronounced the 19th November, 1847, against the war of Mexico, said, in speaking of Liberia, that he had read a discourse of Governor Roberts, on the occasion of opening of the Liberia legislature, and that it would compare with those of the governors of the different states of the Union. There are many examples of the liberated slaves who have quitted the United States without resources and have become rich in Liberia by their traffic and industry. Sufficient funds are all that is necessary to give a great extent to this flourishing Republic.

In Jan., this year, 140 emigrants left New Orleans, and as many more from Baltimore for Liberia. There is a packet with three masts which sails between Baltimore and Liberia, named the "Liberia Packet," which carries emigrants, is manned and commanded by colored Americans.

There is always on the books of the Colonization Society in the United States more slaves offered by their masters than they have the means to pay the passage of.

* Fortified only by the bravery of its inhabitants.—*Ed. Jour.*

† The writer is erroneously applying the attributes of the colony at Cape Palmas to the new Commonwealth.

This Republic offers an asylum to the free colored persons of the United States; it gives the example of a high state of civilization for the neighboring people; for each of the emigrants is a missionary, who carries the Bible in one hand and civilization in the other; it has already extended its dominion to an immense extent into the interior. The prince and head men of Africa have come to submit themselves to the power of the Republic, and have sent their children to be educated in their villages. This Republic has already expelled the slave trade from 48 leagues to the south of Sierra Leone, (English colony) and from as great an extent above Cape Palmas, from all points which it occupies.

Independently of all the commerce of its own country, it receives the vessels of France and England. Its principal products are palm oil, ivory, gold dust, rice, and coffee, equal to that of Mocha which will bring 16 cents (Spanish) in foreign markets. A great many commission merchants reside here, and have become very rich. During 28 years of existence, the colony has surmounted all difficulties, made treaties and annexed much territory.

The rapidity with which this Republic has increased, and still continues to, is extraordinary. We can attribute this increase only to the manner in which the governing and the governed have followed the fundamental principles of the precepts of that religion, which is the basis of a political health and perpetual glory. It is guided by these precepts, "love your neighbor as yourself," "do unto others, as you would others should do unto you, for God hath made all men with the same flesh and blood, all the nations of the earth, virtue only elevates a nation, and their sins only are a reproach to all people."

At Liberia there are black, yellow, and some white; they live together in the most perfect harmony, tied by the indissoluble knot of christian fraternity, professing and practising the religion of that Christ who teaches to the king his duty towards the subject, and the subject towards the king, both of whom, away from the pomps and circumstances of this world, are destined to appear before the great judge of all the earth to receive the recompense of eternity.

The interest which causes the stranger to wish for the prosperity of Liberia, is the result of its rectitude and of its good faith in all of its affairs, let it be in the interior or exterior, asking nothing but that justice may have place, and supporting no injustice.

A long time before the declaration of its independence, we have seen letters coming from England inviting the Republic of Liberia to send an agent to London and Paris for the purpose of recognising its independence.

Now we will leave the Republic to its destiny; may it remember that God has always been for or against the children of Israel, according to their conduct; may it always have Him in remembrance, who has caused his thunders to be heard on Sinai, who has groaned in the garden of agony, and who has expired upon the cross; may it learn that for a nation to flourish, it is necessary that its children should be raised in the fear of God, for without God who guards the cities, the cry of the watchman is vain.

Counting upon thy most ardent supplications, oh Liberia! to the Divine Providence, we recommend to Him thy glory and thy future welfare.

J. B. HEPBURN.

Letter from Liberia.

Messrs. Editors:—I have received from Mr. Shakelford, of Richmond, the "Richmond Whig Chronicle," which contained the enclosed letter from Stephen G. Letcher, one of our exploring colored free men from Kentucky to Liberia. Will you publish it in the Herald? I have another letter from him, which has not been published; I will show it to you when I visit Louisville, which I expect to do in three weeks from this.

A. M. COWAN.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,

March 18, 1848.

Dear Sir:—It is a matter of high consideration, and I deem it my duty, to give you some interesting details pertaining to my mission, to which I will proceed.

We were accompanied by Mr. Cowan from Louisville to New Orleans, where we remained a fortnight waiting for the remainder of the emigrants: the number of whom amounted to one hundred and fifty. We received from Mr. A. M. Cowan all the attention that his duty and a Christian spirit demanded of him. He procured for us a fine and substantial vessel, the captain of which was characterized as a gentleman, and he did not on the passage betray the good opinion I had previously formed of him. The vessel was the *Nehemiah Rich*, Captain Carlton. We found him to be a gentleman, a friend, and a philanthropist. We had a passage of 64 days. Nothing of importance occurred at sea. If in the future there should be another

company of emigrants sent out, I can highly recommend Capt. Carlton to the Colonization Society.

In order to use the necessary precaution in becoming acclimated, it is advisable that we should remain at this place until we pass through the fever. Of this place I will confine my remarks. I find Monrovia to be just as fine a place as the nature of the case will admit. It contains a population of between twelve and fifteen hundred inhabitants, whom I find to be moral, temperate, religious and industrious people. The climate I find to be much more pleasant than I expected—the thermometer ranging from 68 to 84 degrees, with a never-failing breeze. The people living on the coast do not experience the great pressure of the torrid sun that you may imagine.

Respecting the nature of the soil and its products.—The soil is deep and rich, and its fertility adapted to the nature of all tropical fruits and vegetation, viz: coffee, cotton, Indian corn, rice, ginger, cassada, sweet potatoes, and a variety of other vegetation too tedious to mention. I saw growing a quantity of coffee, as much as 7,000 trees in one field. The sugar-cane also grows well here. One planter is just at this time turning off 2,000 pounds of sugar, which grew almost spontaneously.

Sir, I can say to you without hesitancy, that this is unquestionably the colored man's home.

Sir, with high respect, I have the honor to remain your humble servant,

S. G. LETCHER.

President Roberts and the Common Council of N. York.

WHILE President Roberts was in New York, the Mayor of the city called the attention of the Common Council to the fact, as will appear from the following paragraph which we cut from a New York paper.

"A night or two since, in the New York Common Council the message was received from the Mayor, announcing the visit to that city of President Roberts of the Republic of Liberia, and recommending suitable action on the part of the Board. Mr. Roberts, (remarked the Mayor,) visits this country on the business of his Government, as well as to obtain such information of our institutions as will be serviceable in the administration of the important trust confided in him. The distinguished position which this gentleman holds as the Chief Magistrate of a sister Republic, founded by colonization from our own institutions, as well as the uniform courtesy and attention which have characterised his intercourse with officers of our navy, and other citizens visiting Liberia, entitle him to every facility calculated to secure the object of his mission; and he would therefor submit the propriety of extending to President Roberts such courtesies in furtherance of his views as are due alike to his official position and personal character."

The Common Council among other civilities extended to him, appointed a committee to escort him on a visit to the public institutions. The Board of Directors of the A. C. S. being in session at the time, were also invited to accompany the President. It was our privilege to be among the number, and seldom have we spent a more pleasant or profitable day.

The Commercial Advertiser, (one of whose editors was in the company) remarks :

"Being under the care of Alderman Stevens, chairman of the committee on the Alms House department, as well as having the company of the Alms House commissioner, Mr. Leonard, we enjoyed increased facilities for obtaining information. It is quite within bounds to say that the guest of the Common Council won golden opinions from all parties, by his intelligent observations upon all he saw, and his blended dignity and modesty of deportment; and many were the expressions of gratification that the new republic had selected such a gentleman for its chief magistrate. The friends of colonization, too, had reason to congratulate themselves upon the reception given to one who, in some sense, might be regarded as a representative of their cause."

The company left the City Hall at 10 o'clock and did not separate till about 8 o'clock P. M., during which time they visited Bellevue Hospital, where was served an elegant lunch, the Penitentiary, the Alms House, the Lunatic Asylum, where the party dined, and speeches were made, the Nursery, the High Bridge, and other objects of interest. Before separating, Mr. Cresson on behalf of the Board made a handsome speech to the committee of the Common Council, tendering our thanks for the honor they had done our President, and the pleasure they had afforded us; to which Mr. Commissioner Leonard replied in very appropriate and handsome style.

Who will lend him the Money?

THE following letters have been in our possession for several months and

we have been endeavoring to raise the money for him. We allowed

the first one to be copied in the New York Observer, and we have heard of two gentlemen who offer \$100 each, of the amount. We now appeal to others for the remainder.

We have received testimonials of the highest respectability which satisfy us that he is altogether worthy of confidence.

NEWBERN, N. C.

May 29th, 1848.

REV. SIR:—When I contrast my own condition in life with that of yours, I feel that in taking up the pen to address you I am assuming a position rather unbecoming, but as mine is a letter of simple inquiry only, I hope, sir, it will receive from you a passing notice, and should you consider it worthy, an early answer. Through the kindness of a gentleman of this place who subscribes to the African Repository, I have been obliged with an opportunity of reading its contents for several years, and from it I learn that you, sir, are the proper one to address, for all needful information relative to the colonization society. You no doubt will be somewhat astonished at first to learn that the humble writer of this communication is a slave, belonging to a gentleman of this place, who does not consider himself able to manumit me without some compensation. I am now about 25 years of age, the greater portion of my life has been spent as house servant, where I learned the art of reading and writing. I have been anxious for the last three or four years to go to Liberia, and am the more so now since she has proclaimed her independence.

But, sir, I wish to act honest in getting there, and as I cannot get the means to pay for my time so as I can go, I can see no way to accom-

plish the long desired object unless I could induce some one to advance the required amount, and still hold me in bondage by some gentleman who could be relied upon until I paid it up again—which amount (four hundred and fifty dollars,) I think I could pay in two years if such an arrangement could be made and my yearly wages stopped, but as long as I have wages to pay, it is impossible for me to get to the country which I long to make my home.

The object of this communication is simply to inquire whether the colonization society would not aid a poor slave in the way mentioned above, after becoming satisfied with regard to his character, standing, &c. I am rather fearful, sir, that it may be thought that if such a precedent is set the society soon will become overrun with applications of the same sort, and to avoid which on my part I have been exceedingly cautious in the writing of this letter and no one knows any thing of its contents save myself.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JAMES WRIAL.

P. S. If such a thing is possible with the society I can give reference in regard to character, who I am, &c. both in Newbern and in your city, to gentlemen of the highest respectability.
J. W.

NEWBERN, N. C.

July 12th, 1848.

REV AND KIND SIR:—Your favor of the 23d June was very thankfully received, and with regret I learn that the constitution of the Colonization Society forbids the use of its funds for such a purpose as mine and therefore cannot advance the money I need. But I feel extremely thankful to find in you, sir, a friend who will *try* and borrow it for me: should the effort succeed, I assure

you, sir, it shall not be abused. My master is at present in the western part of the State and will not return until November, when I hope a final arrangement will be made.

I have authority from the Rev. William N. Hawks, of this place, to refer you to him for my character, &c., and if you will drop him a line it will be forthwith attended to. I did not give all my real name in my first letter for fear of detection and punishment, not knowing how it would take under the laws of this State, but since I have consulted the Rev. Mr. Hawks, he assures me that there is not the slightest danger in the world in such a correspondence as this. My real name is *James Rial Starkey*. I

am a barber, and follow that business, and were my wages stopped I could in a very short time refund it back. I am sorry to say that I do not belong to any church, but I flatter myself that I am not the vilest sinner. I am a regular attendant of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Hawks will be glad to hear from you, sir. You exhort me not to be too much encouraged, but wait with patience; but, sir, I must feel encouraged as long as there is a glimmer of hope of me ever seeing the country I long to make my home.

Respectfully, your humble servant,
JAMES R. STARKEY.

To the Rev. Wm. McLain.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

The Prospect.

NEVER before has African Colonization presented itself under so many cheering aspects as at the present time. Developed under its genial influence stands now the independent Republic of Liberia, with a constitution and government after the model of those of the United States. An extensive range of sea-coast and ample territorial domain belong to the new state, which offers a home to colored emigrants, where they may enjoy without let or hindrance the privileges and immunities of freemen; among the more prized of which must ever be regarded the exercise of the elective franchise, and eligibility to all the offices of the state. In all the essentials of good government and well regulated social condition, including religious and intellectual culture, the people of Liberia are far in advance of the older republic (so called) of Hayti.

President Roberts, who has recently sailed for England, and the Chief Justice, Benedict, just arrived from

Liberia, furnish, in their own persons, cogent proofs of the genial and elevating influence of colonization. To their testimony, given with full understanding of all the bearings of the subject and in a spirit of manly frankness, will be added that of the Rev. Mr. Payne and other colored missionaries who are now among us. Of a similar purport, if we are correctly informed, are the opinions of the delegates sent from the United States by their colored brethren, to make inquiries into the state of the condition of things in Liberia, with a view to systematic immigration and settlement in that country.

Here, at home, a kind and catholic spirit is pervading the Union; the law of love is beginning to be felt and reciprocated among the inhabitants of the east and the west, the north and the south. In one section, masters are freeing their slaves; in another, money is given to enable the new freed men to reach Liberia and to realize all the blessings attendant on

real freedom. The churches are alive to their responsibilities, and almost every where in the slave states are they engaged, with happy rivalry, in the religious instruction of slaves. It is not many days since, we saw a lady of the greatest refinement and highest social position, who had just reached home, after having taught, that afternoon, a hundred and forty colored persons, who constituted her Sunday School, attached to the Episcopal Church in

Winchester, Va. We noticed, also, a number of colored persons who were regular attendants on the church seated in the gallery, adjoining the members of the choir.

The matter spread over our columns, this month, will be found fully to corroborate the favorable view which we now take of the aspects of colonization. It must carry with it a stronger conviction and encouragement than would the most elaborate argument.

Letter from Rev. E. A. Smith.

DANVILLE, KY.

September 4th, 1848.

RESPECTED AND DEAR SIR:—Some 15 or more years ago I read with much interest some "letters on Colonization," from the pen of the venerable Matthew Carey of Philadelphia. I immediately sent on for a large number of them, and they were freely circulated amongst many friends. Soon after this the subject was measurably lost sight of by the people of this section. About the same time I went to the far south, where I had but little opportunity of hearing the subject named.

Recently, whilst passing through the southern part of this State, I had the pleasure of meeting a highly esteemed friend who is devoted to the cause. He reminded me of the importance of the subject: placed a number of papers and pamphlets in my hands, and thus revived an interest in the subject.

I have since procured quite a number of "Repositories;" and have read with much pleasure many very interesting articles. The speech of Mr. McClung, of this State, in one of them. I have carefully read the Declaration and Constitution of Liberia, &c. &c.

Passing through Lexington, I had the pleasure of an interview with the venerable President of the Society, the Hon. H. Clay. He was very frank in expressing his unabated confidence in the success of the enterprise. He still looks upon it as one of the great works of the age.—That it will now gain confidence every where.

I see moreover that the north is waking up and nobly coming forward to lend a helping hand.

All this looks like doing a work in earnest. The proceedings of the Massachusetts Colonization Society should be circulated freely in the north and south.

The object of the present address is, after expressing myself as above, to state that I am engaged to travel extensively in the south and west as a voluntary agent for the "American and Foreign Bible Society,"—have labored for a number of years as an humble teacher of the Christian Religion—recognized by those who receive the "Bible as a sufficient creed"—enjoy a pleasant acquaintance with many excellent persons, amongst whom I desire to do all the good I can.

It has appeared to me that much

good could be done in time, by having a small pamphlet, say of 36 or 48 pages, stereotyped, and freely circulated. I have thought that the Declaration and Constitution of Liberia,—the reports of the celebration of the 24th of August, with a few extracts from Mr. Payne's address, might work well in this way. Other brief articles might be well associated with them.

I now wish your counsel, and such suggestions as you might make. Hope you will speak with equal frankness. What I do I wish to do with my might. If such a work will be a good one (and to me it appears so,) I am willing to pay for stereotyping 24 pages, and then 1000 copies of work on them.

Do please let me hear immediately from you upon the whole matter. Direct to Danville, Kentucky.

If you delay till the close of the month I can be addressed at Cincinnati, Ohio, where I hope to be early next month. There to proceed down the river for winter labors. At Cincinnati the stereotyping can be done. I think the free colored people should be made acquainted with the true civil and religious condition of the new Republic. Any suggestion, and directions to matter for making up such a little work, will be thankfully received. I now have some

half a dozen small tracts which I circulate, many of them gratuitously. They are 6 inches long by 4 wide, from 24 to 36 pages. I had several stereotyped whilst on to New York last season. I go upon the independent "own hook" principle, as they say!

We can afford 36 pages by the dozen at 2 cents a copy, and then give away more than a tithe. But I have spun out this letter to an unnecessary and to you wearisome length. As philanthropists have long since learned to exercise much long suffering, I trust I shall obtain your forgiveness for this heavy trespass.

Believe me, dear sir, your friend and co-laborer in a good work.

Very respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

E. A. SMITH.

Rev. WM. McLAIN,

Washington City.

P. S. If my project and proposal is not deemed prudent, nor expedient, I trust you will speak out with great freedom. But if I print, let me have the best matter for such an effort. This sheet is entirely at your service if it is deemed of any use to a good cause.

Yours,

E. A. S.

Departure of the Liberia Packet.

THIS beautiful vessel sailed from Baltimore on the 6th ult. with *thirty-one* emigrants from this Society, and some from the Maryland Society. We had anticipated a larger number, but upwards of 60 who intended to have gone, were unable to get ready in time. They anticipate going in the next vessel. As far as our *finances*

are concerned it was fortunate that no more were ready. We had not the means to pay the expenses of those who actually went, but had to run in debt for them.

We mention these things that our friends may understand exactly how matters stand with us, and may appreciate the fact that unless money

comes in more rapidly than it is now doing, we cannot possibly carry out successfully our plans for the year.

It is worthy of remark that the actual receipts of the year, thus far, are very much greater than they were during the corresponding part of last year. But still they are not equal to the demands upon the Treasury.

It will be recollected that at the last annual meeting we stated that it would require at least \$50,000 to meet the engagements entered into, and called for.

From present appearances, our receipts will fall short of this amount. And yet we perceive from the actual transactions of the year, that this amount falls short of the demand.

In these circumstances what shall we do! We cannot without injury to the cause suspend operations, and we cannot pay debts and send out emigrants without money.

- The Baltimore American gave on the 7th ult. the following account of the sailing of the Packet:

Departure of the Liberia Emigrants.—The fine barque "Liberia Packet," Capt. Goodmanson, left our port yesterday morning on her fourth voyage to Liberia, having on board over sixty [about 40] emigrants, besides a number of passengers returning to Liberia. Previous to the departure of the emigrants some interesting services took place on the wharf, where a large number of persons, friends of those going out and of the

Colonization cause, had assembled. After the singing of a hymn and offering of a prayer, brief addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Beverly Wilson and Payne, both of whom have resided for many years in Liberia, and are now returning thither after a brief visit to this country.

Both these Rev. gentlemen spoke eloquently and emphatically of the many benefits which the colored man could secure to himself by emigrating to Liberia; of the social and political liberty which he there enjoyed and which he could never hope to secure here; and of the avenues to wealth and distinction which where there open to him and to his children. Their addresses were listened to with great attention, and no doubt had their full effect on those present. The services, which were of the most appropriate and impressive character, were closed by an earnest and touching prayer for the safety and welfare of the emigrants, pronounced by an aged colored man who was present. The whole scene was one of deep interest and solemnity.

The emigrants who go out in the Packet at this time appear to be of that character of persons who can emigrate to Liberia with most advantage to themselves and to their adopted place of abode. The most of them are young, and apparently possessed of intelligence as well as some means with which to push their way. The infant Republic will find in them a decided acquisition. They left in good spirits, and without any other regrets than those natural to persons in their situation.

Liberia Coffee.

SEVERAL gentlemen have tried the *Liberia Coffee* since the notice in our last, and have pronounced it the best they have ever tasted.

We presented three samples of it to the Agricultural Fair at Rockville, Montgomery county, on the 14th and 15th ult. which were greatly admired.

We cut the following from an exchange paper:

Liberia Coffee.—Chief Justice Benedict, of Liberia, presented to the American Institute a sample of the indigenous coffee of that Republic. He states that the sample was raised

on his farm, near Monrovia, in Liberia, the trees of which were collected when quite young, from the forests around, and transplanted into plantations. The quality of this coffee is said, by gentlemen capable of judging, to be equal to the Mocha.

The Liberia coffee will be served up to the members of the Great Convention of Fruit Growers, in this city, on the 10th of October next.

[From the New York Observer.]

Colonization in Western New York.

UTICA, August 19, 1848.

HAVING learned that the Buffalo Synod was to hold its meeting in Rochester on the 16th inst, I resolved to visit it, and extend my acquaintance among the clergy of Western New York. I arrived on the 17th, and found them in session in the Court street church, Rev. Dr. Cheeseman, and have never seen business transacted with greater harmony and kindness.

Opportunity was allowed me to state the wants and claims of the Colonization enterprise fully before the Synod and people, at 10 o'clock on the 18th. The facts and remarks were received with great kindness, a committee consisting of Rev. Thos. Aiken and Rev. Richard Kay being appointed to draft a suitable minute and resolution favorable to the cause, unanimously adopted. The following is a copy of the minute reported, which you will oblige me by publishing in the N. Y. Observer:

"Synod having listened with great pleasure to the interesting statements of the Rev. J. B. Pinney, Agent of the New York State Colonization Society.

"*Resolved*, That this great undertaking, in which an elevated Christian missionary spirit is conjoined with high political wisdom, appears

to be singularly countenanced by a directing and protecting Providence, and as such warmly commends itself to the best sympathies and support of all our churches; and Synod therefore enjoin all the pastors of the Synod, in the terms of the General Assembly's recommendation, to bring this subject, as early as possible, before their congregations, and to take up collections annually for its support."

This reception of our cause and recognition of its claims is truly encouraging. During the same visit I availed myself of the opportunity kindly afforded me by the East Genesee M. E. Conference, to address that body, and received many assurances of interest and co-operation.

I am encouraged to hope that our cause, so long excluded from a hearing in this wealthy portion of the State, is about to meet a kindlier welcome, and doubt not that when its claims are known they will find a hearty response. Yours truly and respectfully,

J. B. PINNEY,
Cor. Sec. N. Y. S. C. S.

P. S. I forgot to inform you that the "Letter of a Slave," published in the New York Observer of the 29th July, has been responded to by two donations of \$100 each. We need three others.

[From the (Xenia) Torch Light.]

The twenty-second Anniversary of the Greene County Colonization Society.

At 10½ o'clock on the 4th of July, in the Presbyterian Church, Xenia, the Society met to hold its anniversary. In the presence of an assembly of the citizens of the village and its vicinity, the Society was called to order by the President, Dr. Heron, and the throne of grace addressed by Rev. Mr. Herr. The declaration of Independence both of the United States and of the Republic of Liberia, were in part read by Dr. Towler. The President then briefly and appropriately addressed the Society, showing the new relation in which it now stood to Liberia, no longer a colony, but an independent Republic.

The annual report of the Board was read by the Secretary, and also that of the Treasurer. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. David Christy, Agent of the A. C. Society for the State of Ohio. The speaker ably reviewed the history of Colonization, and presented the numerous benefits flowing therefrom, in contrast with other modes of operation in behalf of the colored population of the United States and of Africa. The wants of the Society were presented as peculiarly urgent from the great number of applicants for a passage to Liberia.

A collection was taken up on behalf of the Society, which, together with the contributions of the members, was liberal, and evinced the increasing and persevering interest felt in the cause.

The following resolution was presented by the Secretary and seconded by J. Galloway, Esq., which, after some remarks in its support from the mover and seconder, was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That an experience of the operations of the plan of coloni-

zation, for more than a quarter of a century, has demonstrated that it is the best practicable plan that has been devised for benefiting the colored population of the United States, and for extending civilization and Christianity to the numerous barbarous tribes of Africa.

A Board of Managers was elected for the ensuing year, with the addition of the Rev. S. Ritz and Dr. T. S. Towler as Vice Presidents. The Society requested the congregations of the village and vicinity, favorable to the cause, to raise, at an early day, a collection in aid of the Parent Society.

The reports of the Society, previously read and adopted, were directed to be printed with the proceedings of the day. They are as follows:

THE 22d ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GREENE COUNTY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Managers, in presenting this 22d annual report of the Society, are much gratified in being able to state, that since the commencement of African Colonization, its friends never had more cause of gratitude to the God of Providence, that has so benignantly smiled on the enterprise, nor possessed more abundant evidence that the Colonization plan is one of enlightened wisdom and of extensive benevolence. During the past year the colony of Liberia has risen from the dependent condition of a colony to that of a free, sovereign Republic, and is now so recognized by our own government, and by that of other nations. What similar enterprise in the history of colonization ever enjoyed such signal success? What colony, during the life-time of its very projectors and first settlers, ever arose to the condition of a self-exist-

ent and independent nation? History does not furnish a parallel. Anticipating the future from the past, what is Liberia destined to be, in another quarter, in a half, or in the whole of a century? It is not too much to say, that as it is now furnishing, so it will continue to furnish an asylum to all the persons of color of these United States, who may adopt it as their own and father's land; that it will have extended its benign influence over the numerous tribes and unknown millions of Africa; and that it will present one of the most powerful, free, efficient and Christian governments on earth. Even now the enquiry may be made, where is there a government that in proportion to its number, presents a better specimen of that order and morality, of that righteousness which is the honor of a nation, and the strongest guarantee of its stability and future prosperity.

On the present occasion, it is not inappropriate to inquire *what agency* has this society, since its organization, on the 9th December, 1826, been exerting in behalf of the cause of African Colonization? It is gratifying to know, that though its labors have not been so abundant as that of other societies, yet this society has been unremitting and persevering in its exertions to promote the cause of its organization. During the 22 years of its existence it has raised and forwarded to the parent society upwards of \$2,551, making an average amount of \$116 annually. The friends of the cause in the county, by various other ways, especially by female effort, have done much to sustain the cause of colonization in our midst, and to give support to emigrants, and to promote the cause of education in the colony. And now looking back on the past exertions and contributions of the friends of colonization here and elsewhere, it may

well be enquired, *where* in the whole extent of benevolent exertion, in this day of benevolence, *where* has the same amount of labor and of means, been productive of the same amount of good. If we except the labors of the Bible Society, (and it is doubtful whether it can in truth be excepted,) there is no society, whose labors have been crowned with so abundant success as those of the Colonization Society. Let the friends of the cause, therefore, here and elsewhere, take courage; let them thank God, and go forward in a work so signally owned and blessed of God, and so much needed, both for the colored man in our midst and for the Africans, in their own benighted land. The good work is not done,—it is but in its incipient state, both as it respects the colored man in this country, and the African in his own land. It is true the friends of colonization have successfully accomplished their experiment of establishing a colony of persons of color on the coast of Africa. Yet how many persons of color are anxious to get to Liberia, and cannot for want of means? *How many* slave holders are willing to emancipate their slaves in case they can go to Liberia, who are not able to put them there? *How many* free persons of color are there, who from ignorance and other causes, are prejudiced against going to Liberia, and whose prejudices can only be overcome by time and patient efforts of love in their behalf? And looking across the Atlantic to Africa itself, *how numerous* are its tribes, and how immense their population, which we see enveloped in the darkness and miseries of barbarism. How are these to be elevated from their present condition to one of civilization and Christianity but by the hand of Christian colonization? How is the base, the accursed practice of piracy to be arrested, save by the power of

colonization, that has already banished the slave-ship from hundreds of miles of the coast of Africa?

There was no cause for the origin of colonization that does not yet exist and call loudly for its prosecution. Let not the friends of the cause relax their exertions. Their success hitherto, is their joy and their strength. Colonization is the hope of Africa, it is the hope of the colored man in the United States, and of Africans in all portions of the world, to which they have been exiled. The establishment of the Republic of Liberia is one of the brightest events in the history of the 19th century, yielding a nation's good, a nation's glory to its citizens, and shining forth a harbinger of good to the benighted tribes of Africa, and a star of hope to the long trodden down and enslaved sons of Ethiopia in this and in other lands. Long may it live and powerful may its influence be in the cause of emancipation in these United States, and of civilization to Africa.

SECRETARY.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer of the Greene County Colonization Society would report that during the last year he has received and paid out the following sums:

Received.	
From subscribers of \$5 each for 10 years.	
" James C. McMillan,	\$5.00
" James Galloway,	5.00
" Alexander Wier,	5.00
" Daniel McMillan,	5.00
" Samuel Galloway,	5.00
" Samuel Gowdy,	5.00 \$30.00
" Annual subscriptions from Members and others,	8.25
" A collection in Rev. H. McMillan's Congregation,	11.00
" A collection in Rev. R. D. Harper's Congregation,	10.37
" Female Colonization Society of Xenia and vicinity,	17.00
	<hr/> \$76.62
Paid Out.	
Balance due the Treasurer per last report,	\$0.73

To Treasurer of American Colonization Society, per Receipt 19th July, 1847, 75.00
Balance remaining in Treasury, 0.89

\$76.62 \$76.62

JAMES GOWDY, Treasurer.

JULY 3d, 1848.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Once more in the Providence of God, our anniversary has come round, and we are assembled to renew our efforts in the great cause of Colonization. By the good hand of God upon us, we have thus far held on our way, through evil report and good report, and we can still "thank God and take courage." We meet, however, this day, in circumstances in which we never met before. On every past anniversary we met as a portion of that governmental association which ruled over, and swayed the destinies of the infant Liberian Colonies. We meet so no more. This rule is at an end. This relation has ceased to exist. These colonies are no more. An independent nation of freemen has taken their place. The Republic of Liberia has sprung into existence, and taken her stand among the nations of the earth. Her constitution modelled upon our own, secures equal rights to all. From her President (now upon our shores) down to the lowest official, her rulers are selected by the free suffrages of their fellow-citizens, from among themselves. Her Executive,—Her Legislature,—Her Judiciary,—are all, without exception, filled from the colored race, and most of them are men who once wore the chains of slavery. Her Schools, Her Churches, Her Halls of Legislation, can vie with the most favored sections of our own land; while her prolific soil,—her climate, so congenial to the colored race, and her exports, already amounting annually to the value of \$100,000, are cheering indications

of future greatness. When we cast our eyes backward over a space of thirty years, and look at the hordes of savages and piratical slave-dealers that were then the sole occupants of that degraded spot; and now behold an independent Christian empire arisen there, containing nearly 5,000 Emigrants, and a population of 80,000 in all; and when we reflect that all this has been effected in so short a time, and by such limited and feeble means,—surely that man must be greatly under the influence of scepticism who is not ready to exclaim “What has God wrought?” For we hesitate not to affirm, without fear of contradiction, that the annals of the world furnish no parallel instance of a colonization so efficient, accomplished in so short a time, and by such feeble instrumentalities.

And here it may be proper to notice, that the very causes which have combined their influence against the cause of African Colonization have been overruled so as to have a most conservative effect. For they have prevented that rickety growth which *might* have endangered the very existence, and certainly *would* have paralyzed the energies of the infant republic. The cords of the tent have not been lengthened faster than the strengthening of the stakes warranted.

All the intelligence lately received from the infant republic has been calculated to strengthen our hands and cheer our hearts. Peace is enjoyed in all their borders. The last slave mart along the whole extent of more than 300 miles of sea coast (New Cesters) has been rescued from the vile desecration. Agriculture and Commerce continue to extend wider and wider their kindred arms. And Christian Missions, connected with the republic, are gradually enlarging their operations among the native tribes, giving sure indications of the approach of that promised time when “Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands to God.”

But, fellow-citizens, let us not think that all is done. Although the citizens of Liberia have proclaimed their independence, and cast off all foreign rules, and that too in accordance with our own suggestion;—still they not only need the counsels of sage experience, but they need also pecuniary aid. For should they now be confined to their own very limited resources, it is evident that their infant energies would be greatly crippled. And if there was encouragement to our efforts and our prayers while the experiment was making, much more have we such encouragement now, when it is so successfully and triumphantly made.

Emigrants for Liberia.

It is anticipated that a vessel will sail from New Orleans in December, January, or February next for Liberia. We have now applications from upwards of 350 persons for a passage at that time. Some of these will doubtless not get ready at that time. Others who have not yet ap-

plied will probably get ready and take their place. We shall have a very large company, provided we can raise the means. The case is an urgent one. There is no time to be lost. We must soon determine how many can be sent. We entreat our friends to aid us immediately.

First Report from the Delegates from Kentucky to Liberia.

FROM the Presbyterian Herald we learn that large meetings of the colored people have been held in Louisville to hear the report of the Delegates to Liberia, and that a very favorable impression has been produced. The following is from that paper:

OHIO IN AFRICA.—We perceive by our exchanges from Ohio, that the Agent of the Colonization Society in that State is now engaged in an effort to raise money to purchase a territory adjacent to the present territory of Liberia, and to be included within it by annexation, to be called "Ohio in Africa," and to be devoted exclusively to emigrants from Ohio. We consider this an excellent plan, especially since the attention of the

free people of color in every part of the Union is beginning to be directed to Liberia as their future home. We hope the other States will speedily follow this example. Large meetings of the colored people of this city have been held within the last week to hear the reports of their delegates, who were sent out to explore the country, and the result is, that a number of men, with respectable families, and some wealth, are determined to emigrate.

COLONIZATION.—All interested in the Colonization cause, will be gratified to learn that the Rev. Stuart Robinson, of Frankfort, has consented to deliver the address at the next meeting of the Kentucky Colonization Society.

Colored People in Ohio.

It is a well known fact that heretofore the great body of the colored people in Ohio have been opposed to colonization.

It will be seen by the following paragraph which we take from the Cincinnati Gazette that an appeal is about to be made to them in a new form.

We understand that a large number in Illinois are making arrangements to emigrate to Liberia, and that in Indiana there is considerable inquiry on the subject.

A NOBLE ENTERPRISE—OHIO IN AFRICA.—We learn that a benevolent gentleman of Cincinnati offers to Mr. DAVID CHRISTY, Agent of the Am. Col. Society for Ohio, the sum of *two thousand dollars*, for the purchase of a portion of the African coast, outside of the present limits of Liberia, to be paid as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

His design is to offer the territory to the colored people of Ohio, Indiana,

and Illinois, for their acceptance, upon which to establish a *new state*, in connection with the Republic of Liberia. The Agent at Washington, the Rev. WM. McLAIN, recommends that the purchase be made northwest of Liberia, so as to include the Galinas, and those other "darkest dens of the slave-trade." This purchase would embrace the coast between the Republic of Liberia and Sierra Leone, and for ever banish the slave-trade from that region.

There can be no doubt but that other benevolent men will promptly step forward, and offer to Mr. Christy other sums, corresponding with their means and inclinations, to be placed in the hands of the Society to secure the necessary amount of lands for *Ohio in Africa*.

There is intelligence and wealth sufficient among the colored people of the States named to achieve this enterprise, if the lands be placed at their disposal. We ask the Press throughout the West to give currency to this proposition.

List of Emigrants by the Liberia Packet;

WHICH SAILED FROM BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 6, 1848, FOR LIBERIA.

No.	Names.	Age.	Where from.	Profession.	Remarks.
1	Nancy Peyton	34	Occupacia, Va.		Liberated by will of the late Mrs. Margaret Baynham, of Essex county, Va.
2	John	14	"		
3	Charles	12	"		
4	Roberta	11	"		
5	William	8	"		
6	Margaret	4	"		
7	Ellen	3	"		
8	Deserline T. Harris	24	Alexandria, Va.	Soap manufacturer.	
9	Hester Townsend	35	Philadelphia, Pa.	Teacher.	
10	Lewis Hazzard	24	Charleston, S. C.	Carpenter.	
11	James Thomas	80	South Carolina		Native African.
12	George Smith	45	New York City	Farmer.	George's wife.
13	Eliza Smith	48	"		
14	Mary (their child)	12	"		
15	Henry Johnson	22	"		
16	Jesse Scott	60	Michigan		Native African.
17	Nathaniel Brooks	35	Washington City		Nathaniel's wife.
18	Priscilla Brooks	30	"		
19	Mary P.	5	"		
20	James J.	3	"		
21	Ann M.	2	"		
22	David Brooks	30	"		
23	Alfred Brooks	27	"		
24	Hester Brooks	25	"		Alfred's wife.
25	Ferdinand Brown	28	Georgetown, D.C.	Teacher.	Ferdinand's wife.
26	Flora Ann Brown	26	"		
27	Mary E.	7	"		
28	John Ed.	1	"		
29	Sarah Smith	58	"		
30	Jesse Lee	30	Washington City		
31	Frank Lee	17	"		

NOTE.—These 31 added to the total number previously sent, (6,200,) make 6,231 persons who have been sent to Liberia since the organization of the Society. The number at Cape Palmas is not included in the above. There have been sent there about 1,000.

Native Africans.

It is rather a singular fact, that two native Africans sailed from Baltimore in the Liberia Packet on the 6th ult. who had been seized by the slave-traders, while in their youth, and brought to this country. They were both very old, one at least 80, but they were full of fire, and all anxiety to return to their own country. One of them was quite a cripple and many efforts were made to persuade him to remain in this country. But all in vain. He seemed willing to risk any thing, and endure any thing, if he could but see his own land again before he died.

Donations

Received by Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY, Agent of the New York State Colonization Society, from June 1st, to August 31st, 1848.

June	1.. Donation of paper from C. W. Field, \$6.		July	11.. Rev. Dr. Hutton, R. D. church, New York.....	50 90
"	A friend, Poughkeepsie, \$6.	6 00	"	13.. P. R. Warner, Treas. Associate R. D. church, New York, \$236 02, Collection R. D. ch., Jackson, N. Y., per A. M. McLean, P. M., \$5 41, A friend, Brookline, Mass., \$1.....	6 41
"	7.. Colle'n in Dr. Sprague's church, Albany.....	163 65	"	17.. Public collec'n, Peekskill, \$21 46, Two ladies, \$10, Jubal Terbell, New York, \$10, A lady, \$10..	51 46
"	15.. Rev. P. Labaugh, D. D.	1 00	"	18.. Collec'n at Tabernacle,	98 46
"	20.. Mrs. Olivia Devereau, of Preston Hollow, to constitute A. Devereau a life member.....	30 00	"	20.. Auxiliary Col. Society at Kingston and Gloversville, \$30, Presby. church, Bloomfield, \$39 16, Rev. John C. Hoes, Pastor R. D. ch., Kingston, \$25 60.	94 76
"	26.. Beaver Creek church..	4 70	"	21.. W. H. Leary, \$5, Rev. Wm. R. S. Betts, R. D. church, Leeds, \$4.....	9 00
"	27.. Collection in Rev. Mr. Jacobus' church, Brooklyn,	128 65	"	22.. Rev. Wm. Demarest, R. D. church, Berne and Beaver Dam.....	8 00
July	2.. Rev. F. F. Cornell, Pastor of Ref. D. ch., Manhattan, \$26 06, Rev. Doctor Krebbs, Presbyterian ch., New York, \$50.....	76 06	"	26.. Rev. J. Boyd, R. D. church, Germantown, N. Y., \$17 06, Rev. D. Kennedy, Albany, \$25, Rev. R. S. Woodruff, Malone, N. Y., Congregational ch., \$11, A female friend, \$20, Rev. Dr. Murry, \$15 25.	88 31
"	3.. J. C. Green, Tr. Presbyterian church, University Place, Rev. Dr. Potts, Pastor.....	160 87	Aug.	1.. Miss Brewster, Sackett's Harbor, \$10, R. D. church, Hackensack, N. Y., \$10.	20 00
"	5.. Allen Pennfield, a legacy of the late Th. Hammond, \$100, A. Pennfield, Crown Point, donation, \$5.	105 00	"	7.. Rev. P. Hay, 1st Presbyterian church, Owego,	53 41
"	6.. Per W. Lowrie, Esq. from C. A. D., &c.....	20 00	"	9.. Rev. S. W. Mills, Bloomingburgh, N. Y.....	5 00
"	7.. Rev. James V. Henry, Pastor R. D. ch., Ithica, \$15;—Per N. Sheldon, agent, collected in Coxsackie, \$13, Durham, \$25 01, Bethlehem, \$30, New Baltimore and Coeymans, \$22, N. Sheldon, agent, \$42..	147 01	"	12.. For the slave in N. C..	2 00
"	8.. Rev. Wm. Ingalls, per G. Davidson, \$1, Mrs. Mary Bayless, \$5.....	6 00	"	14.. Rev. Dr. Wyckoff, Albany.....	25 00
"	10.. Rev. R. O. Currie, Pastor R. D. church, New Utrecht, \$12, Rev. A. G. Labaugh, Gravesend, Pastor of R. D. church, \$8, C. W. Field, \$1 50.....	21 50			

Aug. 16..Francis Kesner, <i>Newburgh</i>	25 00	Aug. 25..A friend, paid Treasur'r,	1 00
" 18..J. C. Whitmore, <i>New York</i> , \$20, Rev. J. Marcellus, R. D. ch., \$11 05.	33 05	" 28..Rev. J. M. Compton, R. D. church, <i>Tyre</i> , S. C. \$6, Rev. B. W. Capron, <i>Port Byron</i> , \$3, N. Sheldon, agent, \$20, Rev. H. Vandyke, <i>Gilboa</i> , \$4 06, Rev. Joseph L. Shearer, \$18 50, Rev. R. Davidson, \$3.....	54 56
" 19..Rev. William H. Hart, Rector St. Andrew's ch., <i>Welden</i>	3 00	Total Donations...\$1,843 28	
" 24..Donations in <i>Utica</i> :— Hon. J. A. Spencer, \$20, T. R. Clark, \$10, Alfred Churchill, \$10, Wm. J. Bacon, \$10, P. Gridley, \$10, C. P. Kirkland, \$10, Wm. Walcott, \$10, Geo. Dutton, \$5, J. H. Rathbone, \$5, Wm. Bristol, Esq., \$5, T. H. Wood, \$2, E. S. Bracton, \$2, Mrs. Churchill, \$2 50, Miss Derbyshire, \$2, Miss Hurbut, \$2, A. D. Churchill, \$1, C. C. Churchill, \$1, H. Hawley, \$1, Dr. Dering, \$1.....	109 50	AFRICAN REPOSITORY. June 7..Isaac Vosburg.....	1 50
		" 27..James Bogert.....	4 00
		July 8..Aaron Cook, \$1 50, Stephen C. Hays, \$1 50, Wm. B. Knox, \$1 50, John Whitesides, \$1 50.	6 00
		" 11..A. D. Fisk, \$2, Persis M. Bliss, \$2.....	4 00
		For Repository.....	15 50
		Donations.....	1,843 28
		Total.....	\$1,858 78

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;
From the 20th of August, to the 20th of September, 1848.

MAINE.			
By Rev. Charles Soule:		Esq., to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Society, \$30, Ladies of the Rev. A. P. Peabody's Society, to constitute him a life member of the Am. Col. Society, \$30....	90 00
<i>Portland</i> —Misses Griffith.....	1 00	<i>Concord</i> —Judge Upham, \$2, Gen. R. Davies, George Hutchings, each \$1.....	4 00
<i>Scarborough</i> —Seth Storer.....	3 00	By Captain George Barker:	
<i>Saco</i> —Isaiah Calef, Esq., \$3, Andrew Cooper, 50 cents, cash \$1, cash \$1, cash 25 cents....	5 75	<i>Concord</i> —Onslow Stearns.....	10 00
<i>Kennebunk Port</i> —Daniel W. Lord, Esq., \$10, B. F. Mason, Esq., \$5, Captain W. Jaffard, \$2, Oliver Davis, 50 cents.....	17 50	<i>Portsmouth</i> —David Libbey, \$3 50, D. R. Rogers, \$10, J. W. Forster, \$2, D. Knight, \$1....	16 50
<i>Sanford</i> —Rev. J. Goss, I. S. Kimball, Esq., Wm. Emery, Esq., Samuel Lord, Wm. B. Boyd, a friend, cash, each \$1, Mrs. Dea. Emery, S. B. Emery, Esq., each 50 cents.....	8 00	<i>Durham</i> —Wm. I. Chesley, 50 cents, Esq. Matthew, 50 cents.	1 00
<i>Wells</i> —Contribution of 1st church, \$4 10, contribution 2nd church, \$3 69, John Gooch, \$1.....	8 79	<i>Nashua</i> —Z. Gay, \$3, Hon. I. Gove, \$2, Hon. E. Parker, \$5..	10 00
<i>Gorham</i> —Judge Pierce.....	5 00	<i>Hollis</i> —Mrs. Jewett, \$1, E. Emerson, \$1, Dr. Scripture, 50 cents, Rev. Mr. Jewett, \$1, D. Farley, \$1, H. C. Burge, 50 cents, Miss Mary E. Farley, \$5, Col. Wright, 50 cents.....	10 50
By Captain George Barker:		<i>Francistown</i> —Wm. Bixby, \$10, W. Parker, \$1, Mrs. Peggy Fuller, \$3, Col. D. Fuller, \$1, Mrs. Anna Fuller, \$1, I. Follansbee, \$2, Mark Morse, \$1, Dr. Eaton, \$2, Moses W. Eaton, \$1.....	22 00
<i>Bangor</i> —George W. Pickering...	10 00	<i>Mount Vernon</i> —Rev. B. Smith, \$1, D. W. Baker, 50 cents.....	1 50
<i>Mount Desert</i> —Mr. Somers, Mrs. Somers, Calvin Kittredge, each \$1, Dr. Kendall Kittredge, \$3.	6 00	<i>Amherst</i> —B. B. David.....	2 00
	65 04		
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
By Rev. Charles Soule:			
<i>Portsmouth</i> —Rufus Kittredge, M. D. to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Society, \$30, Ichabod Goodwin,			

<i>Milford</i> —Rev. Humphrey Moore,	2 00
<i>New Ipswich</i> —Mrs. Everett, \$2,	
three friends, \$1.....	3 00
<i>Rindge</i> —I. B. Meed.....	2 00
<i>Peterborough</i> —Rev. A. Abbott,	
\$1, Miss C. Putnam, \$5, Mr.	
Wilder, 50 cents.....	6 50
<i>Chester</i> —Hon. Samuel Bell, \$5,	
Mrs. Persis Bell, \$5, Mr. Orcutt,	
\$1, T. I. Melvin, \$3, Wm.	
Tenney, 50 cents.....	14 00
<i>Manchester</i> —Charles Richardson,	
\$1, Wm. G. Means, \$1.....	2 00
	197 50

MASSACHUSETTS.

By Captain George Barker:

<i>Haverhill</i> —David Marsh, balance	
of life membership, \$15, Hon.	
James H. Duncan, balance of	
life membership, \$10.....	25 00

By the Rev. J. N. Danforth:

<i>Pittsfield</i> —Hon. Nathan Appleton,	
\$30, young Ladies of Rev.	
Wellington H. Tyler's institute,	
\$30, to constitute Professor S.	
Collins Brace a life member of	
the Am. Col. Society; six	
gentlemen each \$5, (T. F. P.	
P. A., P. A. Jr., T. H. G. W.	
C. & G. C.) to constitute Rev.	
John Todd a life member of the	
Am. Col. Society; individuals,	
\$6, collection in Baptist church,	
\$3 49, in Methodist, \$2 09....	101 58

<i>Hinsdale</i> —Collection in Rev. E.	
Taylor's society.....	26 00

<i>Dalton</i> —Collection.....	4 46
--------------------------------	------

<i>Springfield</i> —From members of	
Rev. Mr. Simmon's congrega-	
tion, \$63, members of South	
Congregational Society, \$48, of	
which \$30, are to constitute	
Rev. S. G. Buckingham, their	
Pastor, a life member of the	
Am. Col. Society; two gentle-	
men, \$2 each.....	115 00

<i>West Springfield</i> —J. Ely, \$10, W.	
Southworth, \$5, individuals, \$4.	19 00

<i>Westfield</i> —Contribution.....	2 44
-------------------------------------	------

<i>Southampton</i> —Rev. M. White's	
congregation, to constitute Rev.	
J. N. Danforth a life member of	
the Am. Col. Society.....	30 48

298 96

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. James Ely:

<i>Thompsonville</i> —Orrin Thompson,	
\$5, James Ely, Rev. J. Harvey,	
each \$3, J. Wallace, Henry	
Thompson, Ely & Brother, each	
\$2, D. Woodruff, G. W. Martin,	
F. Richmond, A. M. Richmond,	
G. W. Moreley, Henry Warner,	

W. W. Cone, J. Wright, R. B.	
Morrison, Wm. G. Medlicutt,	
Matthew Anderson, S. McNary,	
H. C. Bagg, James Alexander,	
John Houston, John Seekel,	
Mr. Eggleston, Dea. W. C.	
Pease, Dea. J. Brainard, each	
\$1; J. W. Anderson, 75 cents,	
Horace Abbe, E. B. Alden, G.	
C. Owen, James Hunter, S. G.	
Risley, Miss H. Wilson, J. T.	
Taylor, H. Sagelhost, J. A.	
Stillman, A. Sloane, Joseph	
Alexander, John Muller, Chas.	
T. Harvey, G. Killam, S. Par-	
sons, each 50 cents; Mr. Massey,	
J. Stephens, Alexander Law,	
D. Clark, J. Crawford, Moses	
Young, T. McKnight, R. Lut-	
ton, R. Young, J. Young, James	
Smith, Hugh Young, Wm. Mc-	
Crone, D. Donold, James And-	
erson, Charles McGill, J. Law,	
J. A. Lane, M. Main, T. W.	
Pease, Edwin King, each 25	
cents, David McGill, 12 cents..	49 62

<i>New Haven</i> —Wm. Bostwick, \$20,	
Henry White, Jeremiah Day,	
each \$10, E. W. Blake, Mrs.	
A. Salisbury, Benj. Silliman,	
Edward Salisbury, H. S. Soule,	
S. Collis, J. Brewster, D.	
Kimberly, Prest. Woolsey, T.	
Bishop, each \$5; cash \$4 84,	
Hotchkiss & Whittlesey, Dr. E.	
H. Bishop, G. P. Marvin, King	
& Abbe, Elisha Atwater, J.	
Miller, each \$3, H. N. Whittle-	
sey, B. Silliman, jr., F. Crosswell,	
C. A. Judson, S. Blair, Mrs.	
E. Whitney, B. L. Hamlin, M.	
G. Elliot, N. A. Bacon, R.	
Burritt, A. N. Skinner, each	
\$2, C. Robinson, S. M. Bassett,	
H. A. Wilcox, Mrs. Apthorp,	
T. Lester, E. S. Hubbard, Dr.	
Hooker, cash, Babcock & Wild-	
man, M. Tyler, S. Bradley, S.	
S. Noyes, L. Fitch, J. E.	
English, E. N. Thompson, C.	
Bostwick, S. Gilbert, Dr. Dow,	
George Hoadley, each \$1, Wm.	
Jennings, C. B. Whittlesey, B.	
Smith, each 50 cents.....	155 34

<i>Meriden</i> —Charles Parker, Gen'l.	
W. Booth, Erasmus Crocker,	
each \$5, cash from individuals	
\$5, J. S. Brooks, \$4, H. Merri-	
man, J. J. Butler, each \$1,	
John Parker, \$2.....	28 00
<i>Enfield</i> —Rev. F. Robbins, Dr.	
Hamilton, each \$2, Horace	
King, S. Chaffee, R. King, Dr.	
Spaulding, H. S. Belcher, Col.	
King, George Meacham, A.	

Parsons, E. Potier, Orson Terry, Dea. L. Pierce, Bulah Chapin, Dea. Jonathan Pease, Nancy Pease, each \$1, A. Chapin, J. E. Pease, Albert King, Dr. Con- verse, R. Hamilton, H. Terry, Charles Clark, Mrs. Wood- worth, Mrs. Greely, Timothy Abbe, R. S. Pease, J. B. Allen, Eleanor Pease, A. W. Scott, Mrs. Colton, Joshua Abbe, M. S. Snow, each 50 cents, Sarah Henderson, 12 cents, Seth Terry, Elam Pease, E. Terry, Mrs. S. Olmstead, D. L. Abbe, D. H. Abbee, Ch. Knight, A. Johnson, H. Allen, each 25 cts., Caroline Wells, 30 c, E. Hoskins, 31 c..	29 48
<i>New London</i> —Jonathan Coit, \$20, T. W. Williams, \$23 25, S. J. Perkins, \$10, Wm. C. Crump, W. Marvin, each \$5, Jonathan Starr, Jonathan Smith, each \$3, H. P. Havens, Mrs. C. E. Rainey, Ezra Chappell, Rev. R. A. Hallam, each \$2, Mr. Sistare, Capt. J. Smith, Chas. J. Butler, Dr. Thompson, cash, D. B. Hem- sted, Mrs. S. Cleveland, Mrs. M. Hallam, Mr. Gurley, each \$1..	86 25
<i>Groton</i> —Contribution in Congre- gational church	3 70
<i>Norwich</i> —A. H. Hubbard, \$25,, R. Hubbard, Gen. W. Williams, Jos. Otis, each \$10, Hy. Strong, J. F. Slater, H. Thomas, each \$5, cash, \$3, Elizabeth Lee, L. F. S. Foster, Edward Whi- ting, each \$2, Mrs. Huntington, Happy Huntington, J. Hunting- ton, C. Spaulding, H. Whitaker, George Perkins, each \$1, Mrs. Whiting, 50 cents.....	85 50
<i>Sharon</i> —Dea. Smith, \$5, D. Gould, \$3, Chas. Sears, Col. King, each \$2, Dea. Reed, \$1, Dr. John Sears, \$2, J. Lyman, 50 cents..	15 50
<i>Kent</i> —M. & L. Bordwell, \$5, J. M. Raymond, \$2, A. Fuller, Jeremiah Fuller, each \$1, Abi- gail Slosson, 25 cents.....	9 20
<i>Cornwall</i> —Amand Wright, \$2, Dea. Calhoun, Manitta Pierce, Rev. T. Stone, Rev. H. Day, Rev. E. W. Andrew, Seth Pierce, J. P. Stone, each \$1, E. Birdseye, Eunice Miles, each 50 cents.....	10 00
<i>Branford</i> —Rev. T. Gillet.....	5 00
<i>Washington</i> —Gurdon Trumbull, \$10, J. F. Trumbull, Ephraim Williams, each \$5, O. York, Maria Babcock, each \$1.....	22 00
	499 64

NEW YORK.

Saratoga—Collection of the Re-
formed Dutch church..... 15 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:

Philadelphia—Individuals..... 31 00

NEW JERSEY.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:

Elizabethtown—Collection in 1st
Presbyterian church, \$18 21,
in 2d do., \$16 71..... 34 92 || *Newark*—Collection..... | 3 12 |
| | 38 04 |

DELAWARE.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:

Wilmington—Judge W. Hall, Chas.
Bush, Eli Hilles, A. Dupont,
B. A. Janvier, each \$10, G. W.
Spark, G. Bush, H. Hicks, W.
Bush, G. W. Bush, S. Busby,
S. Macauley, L. P. Bush, each
\$5, J. S., \$2, N. Patterson, J.
B. Lewis, E. Bringham, each
\$3, cash \$3, J. B. Porter, G.
Craig, cash, cash, each \$2,—
a portion of the above sum con-
tributed by members of Rev.
Mr. Rockwell's society, (\$30,) constitutes him a life member
of the Am. Col Soc..... 130 00 || *New Castle*—W. C. \$15, J. C., L. J., J. B., each \$5, others, \$12. | 42 00 |
| *Saint Georges*—Collection in Rev. J. G. Howe's church..... | 18 62 |
| | 190 62 |

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City—Messrs. Camp-
bell & Coyle, annual subscrip-
tion for 1848..... 5 00 |

VIRGINIA.

Fredericksburgh—From the Ladies'
Colonization Society, \$95 19,
and a contribution by the Ladies
of Essex Co. by Miss Charlotte
E. Lomax, Treasurer, \$18.... 113 19 |

Millwood—Collection in Christ's
church, Frederick parish, Clarke
county, Va., by Robert C. Ran-
dolph, M. D. warden..... 47 50 |

Triadelphia—From Mrs. Mary
Brown..... 10 00 || | 170 69 |

OHIO.

East Greenville—Collection from
the church of Sugar Creek, by
Rev. A. Hanna, Pastor..... 15 00 |

KENTUCKY.

By Rev. Alex. M. Cowan:

Mercer Co.—Rev. Dr. Clelland,
\$7, J. J. McAfee, \$5, Mrs. Dr.
Clelland, \$1 50, S. Maccoun,
\$1, W. P. Springate, 50 cents.. 15 00 |

<i>Shelby Co.</i> —J. H. Wilson.....	5 00	David Libby, to '49, \$4 50.	
<i>Louisville</i> —J. C. Clarke, Samuel		<i>Durham</i> —Rev. Alvan Tobey,	
Messick, C. Coleman, W. Prather,		to '50, \$6, Valentine Smith,	
W. F. Pettit, W. Kendrick,		Esq. to '48, \$3. <i>Plaistow</i> —	
E. D. Hobbs, each \$5, J. Fulton,		Nicholas White, to '50, \$6.	
\$2, Rev. E. Stevenson, G. A. Hull,		<i>Nashua</i> —Dr. Micah Eldridge,	
S. J. Evans, each \$1, St. Mathew's church, Epis-		to '50, \$4 50, John Crombie, to	
copal, \$7 55.....	47 55	May, '49, \$3. <i>Hollis</i> —Charles	
<i>Covington</i> —H. J. Goesbick, P. S.		Whiting, to January, '50, \$4 50.	
Bush, M. M. Benton, W. Ernst,		<i>Amherst</i> —Dr. Wm. Spalding,	
Rev. G. M. Hare, each \$5, J. M. Preston,		to '48, \$1 50. <i>Francistown</i> —	
\$4, D. Moore, J. Hathaway, each \$3, J. Mackey,		Mark Morse, to '49, \$3, Moses	
S. Austin, J. C. Gedge, J. B. Casey,		W. Eaton, to '49, \$3. <i>Mount</i>	
B. D. Beall, J. T. Lewis, each \$2,		<i>Vernon</i> —J. H. Starrett, to '50,	
Rev. J. C. Bayless, J. W. Stevenson,		\$5, Timothy Kittredge, to '49,	
Miss S. Lockwood, Thos. S. Orr, J. W. Ball,		\$1 50. <i>New Ipswich</i> —Mrs.	
S. Stanleyfer, each \$1.....	53 00	Wm. Ainsworth, to January,	
<i>Maysville</i> —Dr. John Shackelford,		'49, \$3. <i>Peterborough</i> —Rev.	
\$30, to constitute himself a life		Curtis Cutler, to '48, \$2, R.	
member of the Am. Col. Soc.		Washburn, to September, '48,	
C. Shultz, M. Ryan, J. P. Dobyns,		\$1 50, Hon. John H. Steele, to	
H. T. Pierce, James Artus, C. B. Loons,		'50, \$3. <i>Concord</i> —Hon. Sam'l.	
W. Crittenden, A. M. January, N. D.		Morrell, to May, '48, \$2. <i>Man-</i>	
Hunter, Thos. T. Payne, each		<i>chester</i> —George W. Tilden, \$3,	
\$10, Rev. Dr. R. C. Grundy,		Isaac Tomkins, for '47 and '48,	
Mrs. A. M. Cox, Mrs. W. R. Wood,		\$3, David Gilliss, to September,	
G. W. Forman, W. S. Allen, W. H.		'50, \$3. <i>Suncook</i> —Herman A.	
Wadsworth, Hamilton Gray, Henry		Osgood, to July, '50, \$3. <i>Pem-</i>	
Waller, W. Houston, Warder & Co-		<i>broke</i> —Rev. Abraham Burn-	
burn, J. Armstrong, C. Phiston,		ham, to January, '50, \$3, Fran-	
each \$5, W. W. Richerson, Dr.		cis Vose, to May, '48, \$5.	
J. M. Duke, each \$3, S. S. Miner,		<i>Chester</i> —Osgood Richards, for	
J. S. Chambers, E. C. Phiston,		'48, \$1 50, N. F. Emerson, for	
each \$2, Miss E. Cox, \$2 50,		'49, \$1 50, John Pickett, for	
Miss A. A. Turner, Mrs. Rand,		'48, \$1 50. <i>Bedford</i> —Samuel	
C. B. Ryan, J. Triplett, M. M. Ryan,		McQuester, to May, '49, \$3.	
H. H. Cox, J. N. Rand, each \$1,		<i>Merrimack</i> —Robert McGaw, to	
Master R. January, 15 cents.....	211 65	October, '49, \$3.....	92 00
	332 20	MASSACHUSETTS.—By Capt. Geo.	
Total Contributions.. \$1,883 69		Barker:— <i>Haverhill</i> —D. Marsh,	
		to '50, \$3, Rev. Arthur S. Train,	
		to '50, \$3, Mrs. Mary E. Kitt-	
		redge, to '50, \$3, Hon. James	
		Duncan, to '49, \$1 50, Mrs.	
		Mary W. Duncan, to '51, \$3,	
		Mrs. C. B. Lebosquet, to '49,	
		\$3, Leonard Whittier, to '50,	
		\$3. <i>Lowell</i> —H. G. Corliss,	
		Esq. to '49, \$3, George W.	
		Carlton, to '53, \$7 50, Julian	
		Abbott, to '49, \$3. <i>Methuen</i> —	
		Hon. John Tenney, to May,	
		'51, \$4 50.....	37 50
		PENNSYLVANIA.— <i>Shippensburg</i> —	
		Samuel Wherry, Esq. by Rev.	
		John Moody, to 30th April, '52,	
		5 00	
		VIRGINIA.— <i>Christiansburgh</i> —Mrs.	
		Dorothea Bratton, to January,	
		'49,.....	1 50
		KENTUCKY.— <i>Maysville</i> —E. C.	
		Phiston, to October, '49,.....	1 50
		Total Repository.....	183 50
		Total Contributions....	1,883 69
		Aggregate Amount.....	\$2,067 19

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—By Capt. Geo. Barker.
Bangor—Abner Taylor, for '48,
\$1 50. *East Trenton*—Solomon
Young, to '45, \$2 50. *Mount*
Deser—John S. Dodge, to '49,
\$9. *Dennysville*—John Kilby,
to '49, \$8. *Machias*—G. S.
Smith, to '49, \$7. *Machias*
Port—Jonathan Marston, to
'50, \$9. *Camden*—E. Wood,
to '50, \$3. *Bath*—Thos. Har-
wood, to '49, \$6.....

46 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—By Capt.
Geo. Barker:—*Portsmouth*—
Jona. Morrison, to '49, \$4 50,

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXIV.]

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER, 1848.

[No. 11.]

[From the Presbyterian Herald, Louisville, Ky.]

Colonization and gradual Emancipation.

IN the Senate of the United States, toward the close of the late session, and while the great Territorial Bill was under discussion, Mr. UNDERWOOD, the Senator from Kentucky, in the course of a speech of marked ability, made the following remarks on the subject of Colonization as the most feasible remedy of slavery. The proposition, coming from a slaveholder of large views and much sagacity, are worthy of consideration, however men may differ as to the terms of the measure which he suggests :

I am no advocate for the institution of negro slavery, I believe its existence in Kentucky to be prejudicial to the best interests of the white population, and if I had the power to colonize and remove every slave within the borders of my own State I would most cheerfully do it. But I am deeply impressed with the conviction, that to liberate our slaves and retain them among us, either with full or partial privileges as free citizens, would be a calamity which would induce every sane man who could escape, to fly from a society so constituted. The reasons for this opinion I have long since published and printed. I am, therefore, only willing to emancipate upon the con-

dition of colonization. But, when the people of the South propose colonization, how are they met by those of the North? We are told that it is cruel and inhuman to expatriate free negroes or slaves, and that the scheme is impracticable. I will endeavor to satisfy all reasonable considerate men that one-half the expenses of the Mexican war invested in a six per cent. stock would, by a proper system of African colonization, in less than fifty years extirpate slavery in the United States. I will give the scheme as applicable to my own State, and if its practicability be demonstrated, the demonstration can easily be applied to every other State. Let a future day be fixed, after which every slave child born shall be the property of the State, for the purpose of colonization. Place the children when weaned in the hands of those who will raise them—females till they are eighteen years of age, and males until they are twenty-five, and upon their reaching these ages send them to Africa. There, in a few words, is the whole scheme. Now as to its practical operation. By sending off the females as they reached eighteen, the race would become extinct in less than fifty years,

with the exception of a few old slaves past the prime of life. The departure of the females as they reached womanhood would put an end to the birth of slaves among us. The extirpation of slavery under such a rule is therefore just as certain as the laws of nature. But it would be slowly accomplished. So much the better on that account, as Africa is not fitted for the reception of all at once, and by doing the thing gradually we should accommodate ourselves, in our late habits, to the new state of things slowly yet certainly taking place. Where is the money to come from to defray the expenses, and who is to furnish it? The Colonization Society can charter ships and transport adult colonists and take care of them in Africa, until they are acclimated and capable of providing for themselves, for \$60 a head. In their own packet they do it for \$50 a head. The information is given to me by Mr. McLain, the Secretary of the Society. Now, I believe, that those to whom the children are bound would, in consideration of their services, readily stipulate to furnish the required outfit. Poor white children are bound out by our laws, and the master or mistress is required to teach them a trade, to educate them, &c. Boys are bound until they are twenty-one years of age, and girls until they reach sixteen. They are to be furnished with three pounds ten shillings in money and a new suit of clothes when their time of service expires. I would lengthen the apprenticeship of male colonists so as to raise the funds necessary. Females being apprenticed until eighteen, would serve two years longer than the period required for white apprenticed girls, and therefore their services would be much more valuable. If the apprentice lived and emigrated to Africa, I would make just compensation to the owner; but if

the slave died during the apprenticeship, and before his labor had paid for his raising, then nothing would be due.

Under the foregoing plan how many slaves would it be necessary to transport annually from Kentucky? By the census of 1840 there were 30,818 female slaves in the State between the age of 10 and 24 years. Divide by 14, and it gives 2,201 in their 18th year. Now, the slave children at this time in Kentucky would for the next eighteen years supply annually, in growing up, 2,201 females for transportation. But, just as soon as the system goes into operation, there will be fewer children born. After the end of thirty years from its commencement, it may be safely affirmed, there would not be a slave born in Kentucky; after twenty years there would be but few births among the mothers remaining in the country. In the nineteenth or twentieth year of the operation of the system there would be fewer females to transport than in the preceding year, and from that time their numbers would rapidly diminish, until not one in her 18th year could be found for transportation. Now multiply 2,201 by \$50, the sum it costs the Colonization Society in its own packet, and we have \$110,050 only as the sum necessary to be expended annually for the certain and gradual expiration of slavery in Kentucky. But it may be said it would be cruel in the extreme to send off females without sending males with them. Admit it, and double the expenditure in order to send off an equal number of males, and it only makes \$220,000. Under such a state of apprenticeship, and by lengthening the periods of service of the males until they arrive to 24 or 25 years, or even longer if necessary, and requiring them to labor the last four or five years in aid of

colonization, I entertain no doubt but our slave population can, by their own labor, without costing our white population one cent, transport, settle, and provide for themselves in Africa. But it must be systematically undertaken and persevered in to do it. Now, sir, the entire female slave population of the United States in 1840, between the ages of 10 and 24, amounted to 390,117 only. By the same rule of calculation we have 27,865 in their 18th year, and of the proper age for colonization. This number multiplied by \$50 gives \$1,393,250, as the annual expenditure necessary to remove, upon my plan, the whole female slave population of the United States as they reach their 18th year. But under the idea that humanity requires us to send out an equal number of males, let the expenditure be doubled, and it makes \$2,786,500. I said half the expenses of the Mexican war, invested in a six per cent. stock, would accomplish the object. A capital of \$50,000,000 would produce annually the sum required, and an excess of more than \$200,000 for contingencies. I have thus, sir, only sketched the outline of a plan by which united systematic effort can extirpate slavery. I have no time to go into minute details, and obviate every conceivable objection. Only look at the thousands and hundreds of thousands of foreigners annually landing upon our shores from the old world and then, sir, reflect that it only requires the removal of 27,865 female slaves annually at a cost of \$1,393,250, and no sane mind can doubt the practicability of the scheme. I have made the calculations upon the census of 1840. The increase of population since then would increase the number of expenses; but I possess no data upon which to give the increased expenditure required with accuracy. In our unbounded schemes

of annexation and dominion, we have nothing to do but to annex Liberia, govern her as a colony until we have located the negro race there, and then separate, leaving her an independent republic. Such a scheme, in its execution, would lead to commercial results magnificent in their development; and, while it would be just as constitutional as other schemes of annexation, would be infinitely wiser, because its motives would be peace and good will to man, instead of war, conquest, and national aggrandizement.

But suppose, Mr. President, colonization is rejected, what is to happen then? You cannot divest slavery from the influence of certain causes which have heretofore and will continue to operate upon it, producing results beyond the control of human legislation. These have been most ably presented by a citizen of my own State of great attainments, John A. McClung, Esq., in a speech delivered before the Kentucky Colonization Society in January last. Our decennial tables of population prove that, in reference to many States in our Union, slavery has been marked by three distinct stages: the first is when the slave population increases at a greater ratio than the white; the second, when the white population increases at a greater ratio than the slave; and the third when the slave population actually decreases. It is remarkable too that these changes have progressed with great regularity, establishing beyond controversy that, when the slave population begins to decrease, it must go on until the causes which produced its decline will ultimately exterminate it. New York and New Jersey together, had in 1790. 32,747 slaves. By the census of 1800 the number of slaves in these two States had increased only eighteen; but there was a decrease in New York of

981, and an increase in New Jersey of 999. After 1800 the slaves in both States rapidly declined, until in 1840 there were but 678 left, and now in both States the institution has been abolished. In Delaware the number of slaves has decreased from 8,887 in 1790 to 2,605 in 1840. In Maryland the number of slaves increased until 1810. In 1820 they had decreased from 111,502 in 1810 to 107,398. Thus the number for a period of ten years fell about 4,000. In the next period of ten years the fall was a little more than 5,000, and by the census of 1840 the number had come down to 89,737, exhibiting a diminution in number of 12,457 in the last ten years. In the District of Columbia the number of slaves was 6,377 in 1820, had slightly declined in 1830, and came down to 4,694 in 1840. In Virginia the number of slaves had continued to increase until 1830, when they reached 469,757. The census of 1840 exhibits a decline of 20,770. Thus we see that slavery has reached its height in the States on the Atlantic, including Virginia and all north and east, and commenced declining, making such progress that those farthest north and east have abolished the institution. In North Carolina in 1830 there were 245,601 slaves. In 1840 there were 245,817, showing an increase of 216 only; so that slavery for the intervening ten years was upon a stand. In Kentucky, we have passed from the first into the second stage of the institution. The census of 1840, for the first time showed that our free population had increased by a small but greater ratio than the slave. Since 1840 our slave population has been nearly at a stand. Our lists of taxable property, in which the slaves are annually enumerated, show that in 1847 their number was 189,549: showing an increase of

only 7,291, since the census of 1840; or an increase at the rate of about half of one per cent. per annum. There has been no enumeration of the whole of our free population since 1840; but from other facts there is no doubt that our free population has increased during the same period at a much greater rate. In 1839 our free white males over twenty-one years, or the voters of the State, numbered 108,500. In 1847 our voters amounted to 136,945; making an increase at the rate of more than three per cent. per annum for the last eight years. In 1847 we had 137,968 free children between the ages of five and sixteen years; showing an increase of 4,773 in one year. These facts, exhibited in the report of our Second Auditor, show that our white population in Kentucky is rapidly increasing, while the slave population is nearly at a stand; and they likewise prove that the day is not distant when the number of slaves in Kentucky will begin to decrease as in Maryland and Virginia. Our auditor's report already shows a decrease in the number of slaves in twenty-eight counties in the State, comparing the years 1846 and 1847; and our lists of taxable property prove that there are more than three-fourths of our voters who do not own a slave. These results have in part been produced by an act of Legislature, passed in 1833, prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the State, except brought by emigrants, or when they have been acquired by inheritance. If the convention about to be called in Kentucky should, in the new constitution, provide that the further introduction of slaves should under no circumstances be allowed, such a provision, I have no doubt, would tend to the rapid diminution of the slave population.

Legislation in Liberia.

THE first legislature of the "Republic of Liberia" at its sessions in Monrovia last January, passed several important acts, which we have not heretofore presented to our readers. Below will be found some of them. They will be matters of interest to some, and of curiosity to others.

LAWS ENACTED

By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia.

(Passed at their first Session, held in Monrovia, in January and February, 1848.)

An Act to raise a revenue.

WHEREAS, the late change in the character and position of this Government demands an increased revenue to meet the current and necessary expenditures;—And whereas, it is the deliberately formed opinion of the citizens of the Republic, that a partial monopoly by this Government of certain staple articles of commerce will more easily, speedily and effectually, than any other method, accomplish the object, as well as greatly advance and secure the commercial interest of the Republic;—Therefore,

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of Liberia in Legislature assembled,—

Section 1. That this Government proceed as speedily as may be, to import into this Republic, under the provisions of this act, a sufficient quantity of the following articles, to meet the demands of the market; *namely*, leaf tobacco, common trade powder, salt, muskets, and all other fire arms suitable for the African trade, and common earthen and crockery ware. Said articles of merchandise shall, without distinction or preference of country, be procured wherever they can be had on the most reasonable terms.

Sec. 2. *It is further enacted*, That the said articles of merchandise enumerated in the first section of this act, when imported into this Republic under this act, shall be consigned to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall dispose of the same according to the provisions of this act, and deposit the proceeds thereof in the Treasury of the Republic of Liberia.

Sec. 3. *It is further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall enter into arrangements with some one commission merchant, or other sufficient and responsible person or persons, in each of the ports of entry in this Republic, excepting the port of Monrovia, to receive such portions of the above articles as may be agreed upon by the said commission merchant, or other persons, and the Secretary of the Treasury; but in every case, said agreement is to be in accordance with, and subordinate to, the several provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. *It is further enacted*, That in no case shall more than six per centum on the amount of sales actually effected be allowed, for effecting sales on behalf of the Republic; which six per centum shall include all allowance for storage, portorage, wharfage, delivery, and for all charges whatsoever. And further, it shall be the duty of the persons so contracting with the Secretary of the Treasury, to effect sales on behalf of the Republic, to furnish the Secretary with just and true accounts of the same, and with such other statements of the operation as the Secretary may from time to time require.

Sec. 5. *It is further enacted*, That the Secretary shall from time to time instruct said persons, with whom he shall have entered into arrangement, under the third and fourth sections of this act, to receive in payment for said merchandise so delivered to them for

sale, such articles of African produce as may best serve to awaken native industry, and sustain and promote the agricultural interest of the Republic. Nevertheless, the Secretary shall have the authority to regulate the quantity, kind and price of the articles of produce proposed to be received in payment, as the state of the foreign market and a due attention to the responsibility of the Government, may demand.

Sec. 6. *It is further enacted*, That in arranging and conducting the sales to be effected under this act, a due regard shall be had to the interest of those persons who keep establishments for the retailing of merchandise: sales under this act shall not be made in such small quantities as to prejudice those engaged in shopkeeping.

Sec. 7. *It is further enacted*, That said importations shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Treasury, or other persons appointed by him; but no charge or commission shall be made for any sales made of any part of said goods in Monrovia. The Secretary shall be authorized to hire good and sufficient stores or warehouses, for the safe-keeping and preservation of said property, and shall be allowed all necessary and reasonable charges therefor, as well as for landing, portage and all other incidental charges, in carrying out the intent and object of this act.

Sec. 8. *It is further enacted*, That the Secretary shall, under the direction of the President, enter into arrangements with some suitable merchant or merchants in America, or Europe, or both, to negotiate on the faith and responsibility of the Republic, with said merchants, for a suitable amount of merchandise, named in the first section of this act. The Secretary shall be authorized to create Commercial Agents in America or Europe, to conduct the commercial

operations in either of the above named countries, and the said agent or agents shall at all times be accountable to the Secretary of the Treasury for the faithful performance of their duty.

Sec. 9. *It is further enacted*, That these foreign commercial agents, appointed under the eighth section of this act, shall be authorized to conduct the commercial operations of the Republic in those places in which they reside, or in any other place or places, accordingly as they may be authorized by the said Secretary of the Treasury. Such directions shall extend to the purchase and shipment of goods to any place or places under said directions, to the receiving and selling of African produce, or other commodities of commerce, to the deposit or other disposition of the proceeds of the same, and all other funds of the Republic, which may be intrusted to said agencies. Said agencies shall keep fair and correct accounts for and against the Republic, and transmit the same, together with a full statement of all the matters touching the agency, at least once in every three months, to the Secretary of the Treasury of this Republic.—Nevertheless, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to revoke their appointment, and close said agencies, whenever the interest of the Republic shall require it. The compensation for these agencies to be arranged by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the person or persons accepting said agencies.

Sec. 10. *It is further enacted*, That when the cost of leaf tobacco purchased in the foreign market for the Republic, shall not be more than three cents a pound, it shall be sold at an advance of one hundred and fifty per centum on the prime cost; when over three cents, and not more than four cents, it shall be sold at one hundred per centum advance; when over

four and not more than five, it shall be sold at an advance of sixty per centum; and when over five cents, it shall be sold at an advance of fifty per centum on the prime cost. Common trade powder at an advance of fifty per centum on the prime cost. Muskets, when the cost shall be less than two dollars, at fifty per centum; when more than two dollars, at forty per centum; all other fire-arms at fifty per centum. Crockery and earthenware at sixty per centum, and salt at sixteen dollars a ton of forty bushels.

Sec. 11. *It is further enacted*, That in two days after the arrival of the goods on behalf of the Republic, mentioned in this act, or any portion thereof, the impost or tariff on the same species of commodities imported into this Republic, for the account of any other party whatsoever, unless the same shall be excepted or modified by treaty, shall be as follows: Namely, on leaf tobacco, when the cost shall not be more than four cents a pound, seventy-five per centum shall be charged; when over four cents, but less than five, sixty per centum shall be charged; and when over five cents, fifty per centum shall be charged. On muskets, thirty-three and a third per centum, on all other fire-arms, not costing more than three dollars each, thirty-three and a third per centum. On powder, thirty-three and a third per centum. On crockery and earthenware, thirty-three and a third per centum. The rates mentioned in the foregoing part of this section, refer to direct importations.

On the sales of any of the above mentioned articles made by transient traders or vessels, thirty-three and a third per centum shall be assessed as the impost to be collected, excepting on salt; on which, in every case, shall be charged a duty of six dollars per ton of forty bushels. In cases where the low prices of goods charged

in any account, upon which duties are to be collected, shall excite suspicion that a fraud is attempted upon the revenue, the collector shall pursue the same method to ascertain the fair market price on said articles, as is directed to be pursued in relation to fixing the foreign prices on goods in the fifth section of the second article of the Act regulating Commerce and Revenue.

Sec. 12. *It is further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall in every case be responsible for the faithfulness of the agents to whose care he may assign any portion of the duties of effecting sales on account of the Republic: he may make his own arrangements as to the amount of compensation to be allowed said agents, but in no case shall any charge be made inconsistent with the provisions of the fourth and seventh sections of this act.

Sec. 13. *It is further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the power to make, from time to time, such other arrangements not inconsistent with the intent and spirit of this act, as may be necessary to carry out the several provisions of this act.

APPROVED January 26th, 1848.

Judiciary Act.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled,—

Section 1. That all persons who may be appointed and qualified as Justices of the Peace, shall have power in the name of the Republic of Liberia, to arrest any felon or other violators of the peace, and commit him, her or them to jail, until legal action can be had in the premises, unless; at the discretion of the justice, he, she or they give good and sufficient security to abide his, her or their trial. And all precepts issued

by any justice of the peace, shall be signed with his proper name as justice of the peace.

Sec. 2. *It is further enacted*, That any justice of the peace shall have power to try and determine any action for debt, where the amount is not above thirty dollars; but in all cases, either party shall have the privilege to an appeal to the ensuing monthly court, by paying the cost, and giving security, sufficient to indemnify his opponent, for any loss he may sustain in case he fails to prosecute his appeal to effect.

Sec. 3. *It is further enacted*, That there be in each of the counties of this Republic a Monthly Court, to be composed of not more than five, nor less than three, Justices of the Peace; which shall have power to summon jurors, try and determine cases above thirty dollars; and have original jurisdiction in all cases except those granted to justice courts, and causes in Admiralty, and those vested by the Constitution in the Supreme Court: and said court shall have the management and care of the estates of orphans, not otherwise provided for; and shall be a Court of Probate, and with its other records, shall have the record of Wills, which may be proven in said court. This court shall examine all existing cases and commitments made by justices of the peace, and shall, if there appears to the court a probability of the guilt of the accused, remand him or her to prison, for trial at the next court of quarter session. The court may, if in its opinion the nature of the case will warrant it, permit the accused to give good and sufficient security for his or her appearance at the next court of quarter session, to abide their trial. The justices composing this court shall before entering upon business, appoint one of their number to act as chairman, and such appointment shall be recorded by the clerk with the other proceedings of the court.

Sec. 4. *It is further enacted*, That the clerk shall keep a record of all matters and things ordered and transacted by the court, in a book or books provided by the government for that purpose; he shall issue leading processes, writs and subpoenas, signed with his own name as clerk, and directed according to law. He shall record all issues and returns made by the officers to whom they were directed; take minutes of the trial of all cases, and the justices presiding, the juries empanelled, and the names of the jurors who pass their judgment in every cases; note the proof of Wills and other conveyances of property in court, and deliver such papers so noted to the Register to be recorded; and to issue license to persons to whom the court may have granted them, and make a record thereof. The said court shall be held in the County of Montserrado, on the first Monday in every month; and in the County of Grand Bassa, on the third Monday in every month; and in the County of Sinoe, on the second Monday in every month—may sit during the week, if business require it. Either party to any cause in this court shall be entitled to an appeal to the court of quarter sessions, on complying with the requisites as laid down in the second section of this act.

Sec. 5. *It is further enacted*, That there shall be held in each county of this Republic, a Court of Quarter Sessions, which court shall have one Judge, and shall have the trial of prisoners sent from the monthly court, and all presentments or indictments, which may be found by the Grand Jury, and shall have power to empanel both grand and petit jury for that purpose. The said court shall have original jurisdiction in cases of Admiralty; and have appellate jurisdiction in cases coming from the monthly court: And all parties shall have the right of an appeal to the Supreme Court, by complying

with the requisitions named in the second section of this act; and the clerk of said court shall keep a record of all matters and things transacted in the said court and decided thereby, together with all issues and returns, during the pending of any case, in a book provided by the government for that purpose. And when any judge is interested in any cause coming on in the county of which he is judge, the judge of the next nearest county shall be notified to attend said court, and shall preside in all such cases in which the judge of said court is interested, and he shall receive for his services two dollars a day while sitting, and ten cents a mile for necessary travelling.

Sec. 6. *It is further enacted*, That the said court shall be held in the county of Montserrado on the second Monday in March, June, September, and December, in every year; and in the county of Grand Bassa, on the fourth Monday of the above named months, in every year; and in the county of Sinoe, on the first Monday in February, May, August, and November, in each year—shall sit during the week, unless business be sooner dispatched.

Sec. 7. *It is further enacted*, That the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and three associates, two of whom with the Chief Justice shall be a quorum, and shall hold annually in the town of Monrovia one session of said court, to commence on the second Monday in January, 1849, and shall sit until all the business of the court shall have been disposed of. The judges of the court of quarter sessions shall sit with the chief justice at each session of said court, and the chief justice shall, before the first session of the court, notify the two judges to sit at the first session of the court, and at that session he shall notify one of the judges who sat at the first session, to sit at

the second session, with the one who did not sit; and thereafter, the associate judges shall take their seats in the Supreme Court in regular order, two sitting and one out each term. Should the chief justice be interested in any case or cause, the three judges of the court of quarter sessions shall form the Supreme Court. The one whose commission is the oldest shall preside. And should one of the associate judges be interested in any case when it is his term to sit, his place shall be supplied by the other judge. And all decisions of said court shall be final. The clerk of said court shall keep a record of all matters and things, as required of other clerks of courts.

Sec. 8. *It is further enacted*, That the justices presiding at the monthly courts, before the close of each session, shall name the justices to preside at the next court, and order their citation.

Sec. 9. *It is further enacted*, That all laws and ordinances conflicting with the above act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. *It is further enacted*, That the above acts shall be in force from and after the first day of May next.

APPROVED January 26th, 1848.

An Act authorizing a Loan, and fixing the currency of the Republic, and authorizing the appointment of Sub Treasurers in the Counties of Grand Bassa and Sinoe.

WHEREAS, certain bills or engraved notes emitted by the American Colonization Society, have heretofore been received at the Treasury of the Commonwealth as a legal tender in payment of all Commonwealth claims: and whereas, the Agent of said Colonization Society is now withdrawing said notes or engraved bills from circulation: And whereas, it would be a great inconvenience to the people of this Republic to be deprived of an

easy circulating medium; and whereas, a paper currency, unless based upon specie and redeemable at par on demand, at the Treasury Department, would be detrimental to the interest of the Republic and citizens at large;—Therefore,

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled,

Section 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, under the direction of the President, to borrow immediately, for the use of the Republic, the sum of two thousand dollars in specie, at an annual interest of not more than ten per cent.

Sec. 2. *It is further enacted,* That the faith of the Republic of Liberia be, and the same is hereby, pledged to the lenders for the payment of the sum to be borrowed, and the interest arising thereon; and that certificates, signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and countersigned by the President, be given to the lenders in the form following:

The Republic of Liberia acknowledges the receipt of — dollars, which she promises to pay to — or bearer, at the Treasury Department, at the expiration of two years from the date hereof; the said amount is at an annual interest of — per centum, which is to be paid annually.

Sec. 3. *It is further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to procure, on the best possible terms, from the Agent of the American Colonization Society, for the use of the Government, certain unsigned engraved bills or notes, now in his possession belonging to said Colonization Society, and that said bills or notes, when executed as hereinafter described, and gold and silver coin, shall be the lawful currency of the Republic, and shall

be at par value, a tender in all payments whatsoever.

Sec. 4. *It is further enacted,* That the aforesaid engraved bills or notes, of the denomination of *three* dollars, one dollar, and fifty cents, on the face of them, "payable at the Society's Store in Monrovia," shall be signed across the face by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the words "Payable to the bearer, on demand at the Treasury Department," and endorsed by the President of the Republic, and when executed, shall be redeemable at the Treasury Department in gold and silver coin.

Sec. 5. *It is further enacted,* That the President be requested, and he is hereby requested and authorized, to put in circulation a sufficient quantity of said engraved bills or notes, to suit the purpose of the Government, as soon as the foregoing provisions shall have been properly arranged.

Sec. 6. *It is further enacted,* That the President be authorized, and he is hereby authorized, to appoint Sub Treasurers in the counties of Grand Bassa and Sinoe, said Sub Treasurers to receive a compensation of two and a half per centum.

Sec. 7. *It is further enacted,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, with the advice of the Senate, to appoint a Treasurer for the Republic, who shall reside in Monrovia, and whose duty it shall be to receive and keep all public moneys arising from impost or otherwise; and shall account quarterly of all his doings, and receive a compensation of two and a half per centum on all moneys deposited in his hands.

APPROVED January 27th, 1848.

An Act providing for a Revenue Cutter.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled,

Section 1. That from and after the

passage of this act, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to have built, or purchased, as soon as possible, a revenue cutter of not less than sixty nor more than one hundred tons burthen, to be armed for the protection of our Government and Revenue.

Sec. 2. *It is further enacted,* That the President shall have the power of appointing, with the concurrence of the Senate, at all times, the officers and men that may be required for the commanding of said vessel.

Sec. 3. *It is further enacted,* That the said vessel shall be mounted with guns, the size and number to be determined by the President.

Sec. 4. *It is further enacted,* That the police and general regulations of said vessel shall be under the control of the President, who may adopt, as far as practicable, the regulations, or any part thereof, provided for the government of such vessels in the United States; and shall assign, from time to time, to the commander such duties as may serve the interest of the Republic of Liberia.

APPROVED January 15th, 1848.

An Act regulating Commerce and Revenue.

ARTICLE I.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled,

Section 1. That the owners of all decked vessels, and boats without decks, over the burthen of five tons, belonging to this Republic, and used for coasting, shall not sail the same outside of the rivers without first providing them with a flag of this Republic and a sailing license or register, from under the hand of the Collector of Customs of the port from which she may hail, under the penalty of one dollar a ton for every ton such boat may measure, for every such unlawful trip or trips, and all

such vessels so sailing from any port within this Republic, and trading coastwise, shall pay a tax of fifty cents per ton per annum, which tax shall be paid by the master or owner before the above named license shall be granted.

Sec. 2. *It is further enacted,* That all vessels hailing from ports and sailing under the flag of this Republic, are hereby prohibited from any and every species of intercourse with slavers, at sea and elsewhere, and are forbidden to trade or hold any negotiation with them, under a penalty of one hundred dollars, and forfeiture of all the articles, or value of them, so traded for: and no such vessel as above mentioned, shall purchase at sea, from any vessel, any goods, wares or merchandise, and land them at any port, or any factory they may be licensed to keep within the limits of this Republic, without accounting to the nearest port officer for the amount of duties chargeable on said purchases, and paying the lawful tariff duties imposed on the articles, under the penalty hereafter affixed to smuggling in this Republic.

Sec. 3. *It is further enacted,* That no citizen of this Republic shall be permitted to act as agent for any person or persons engaged in the slave trade, under a penalty of being six months bound to hard labor in irons. And further, that no person resident within the jurisdiction of this Republic shall enter into the employ or service of any slave dealer, or any person in the remotest degree connected with him or them, under the penalty of indictment and fine of fifty dollars: and any person belonging to this Republic, being found on board any slave boat or vessel, or in the neighborhood of any slave-dealing establishment, shall be deemed accessory to their crime, and suffer the penalty as above. But should any citizen so implicated, show that he or she was

by accident or distress thrown into that situation, being satisfied of such fact, the President may admit the plea in pardon, or extenuation; but should he or she fail to make good such representation, he or she shall suffer the penalty last above named.

Sec. 4. *It is further enacted*, That the masters or owners of any boat or vessel sailing under the flag of this Republic, and registered in the same, shall within twenty-four hours after the arrival of such boat or vessel in any of the ports of entry, deposit in the custom house a correct list or manifest of the cargo on board, on oath or affirmation before the Collector or his deputy to the correctness thereof.

Sec. 5. *It is further enacted*, That each commission merchant shall pay a tax of fifteen dollars per annum, and each retailer shall pay a tax of twelve dollars per annum. It shall be unlawful for any citizen, or any other person within this Republic, to sell or barter any goods, merchandise or vendible property, or transact business for any foreign importer, merchant, master, or supercargo or owner, on commission, without first having obtained a commission merchant's license; nor shall any licensed commissioned merchant, as such, either by himself or another, deal, transact or barter other than in the legal wholesale way.

Sec. 6. *It is further enacted*, That any person wishing to carry on the business of auctioneer, shall pay a tax of sixteen dollars per annum.

Sec. 7. *It is further enacted*, That no person shall sell ardent spirits, wines, (claret excepted) and cordials, without first having obtained a special license, for which shall be paid a tax of fifty dollars per annum. And further, that the penalty for selling spirits, wines, (claret excepted) and cordials, without license in this Republic, shall be one hundred dollars,

to be recovered by action of misdemeanor in any court of this Republic having competent jurisdiction,—one-fourth to go to the informer, and the other three-fourths to the use of the Republic.

Sec. 8. *It is further enacted*, That the method for obtaining all license for which payment is made to the Republic, shall be by presenting to the Monthly Court, during its session, the receipt of the Treasurer for the amount required as heretofore specified, whereupon the court shall order the clerk to grant the license applied and paid for. All licenses shall be granted for one year, to expire on the thirty-first day of January in each year. And provided further, that any person or persons may obtain license to trade in one or as many places as he or they choose, in one township, but for each and every such place license must be had. And provided further, should any person or persons applying for license after the commencement of the fiscal year, such person or persons shall pay a just ratio of the unexpired term of the year. The clerk of the court shall record all licenses issued by him, and shall receive as his fee, for each license, the sum of fifty cents, to be paid by the person or persons obtaining license.

Sec. 9. *It is further enacted*, That no person or persons whatever within this Republic, shall trade or traffic by buying or selling merchandise for gain, in any way or manner, without first complying with the fifth section under this Article, under a penalty of fifty dollars for the first offence, and for the second, double the amount, to be recovered as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 10. *It is further enacted*, That any person or persons found trading or transacting business within the limits of this Republic, with the natives or others, in goods, wares or

merchandise, on which the regular duties have not been paid, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay to the amount of the goods, wares or merchandise so bartered or traded contrary to law.

Sec. 11. *It is further enacted*, That in all cases where a sheriff or other person, charged with the collection of money due the Republic, shall fail through neglect to accomplish the same, execution shall be issued against him or them and his or their securities immediately: And all officers neglecting or refusing to pay over moneys collected on account of the Republic, shall be subject to a summary process for the recovery of double the amount claimed at their hands, to be levied on any goods or chattles belonging to them.

Sec. 12. *It is further enacted*, That nothing in the preceding sections shall prevent any laborer or mechanic from being permitted to exchange the products of his labor, or any farmer the products of his farm, for articles necessary for the consumption of his family, and also for camwood, ivory, or other produce; provided always, such exchanges shall be made at the house of the colonist so making them, or with the merchant at his store.

Sec. 13. *It is further enacted*, That on all ardent spirits, wines (claret excepted) and cordials, landed in any part of this Republic, there shall be collected a duty of twenty-five cents on each gallon; and all such articles shall be landed under the immediate observation of the collector or his deputy, and by him gauged, or the quantity otherwise ascertained, on the spot, and the amount of duties thereon be paid before it goes out the hands of the collector.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. That the lawful commerce of all nations shall be on equal footing in this Republic, and shall be

entitled to the same privileges and protection, and be subject to the same regulations; nevertheless, the same, or any part thereof, may be at any time abrogated or modified by treaty or commercial arrangement.

Sec. 2. *It is further enacted*, Should any master, supercargo, or other person in command of any foreign merchant vessel, refuse to pay the established dues authorized to be collected from said vessel, or otherwise resist the laws of the Republic, it shall be in the power of the collector to prohibit the citizens of this Republic and all other persons residing within its territorial limits, from all and every species of intercourse with said vessel, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every offence.

Sec. 3. *It is further enacted*, That the captain, supercargo or commander of any foreign merchant vessel, anchoring in the ports of this Republic, shall, within twenty-four hours from the time of his anchoring, enter his vessel at the custom house, by exhibiting to the collector a correct list or manifest of the cargo on board, to be certified by said captain, supercargo or commander, by the following oath, to be administered by the collector: You, ———, do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that the manifest of cargo exhibited by you is a just and true account of the goods on board of your ——— called ———, according to the best of your knowledge and belief. And all articles which may be landed and not specified in the manifest, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation: said manifest shall be filed in the office of the collector, to be exhibited in evidence against said vessel should it afterwards appear that there are goods landed not specified therein. Until such entry has been made and verified as above, it shall not be lawful for said vessel to commence to unlade any part of her cargo under a

penalty of the seizure of said goods so landed, and a fine of twenty dollars.

Sec. 4. *It is further enacted*, That every supercargo or commander of foreign vessels shall, before he commences to unlade or land any part of his cargo, give security to the collector, either by the deposit of funds in his hands or by bond with good securities to insure the revenue against loss by fraud, or attempt to resist or violate the laws established to regulate commerce. Every captain, supercargo or commander of any foreign merchant vessel, having transacted commercial business in the ports of the Republic, shall give at the custom house at least twelve hours' notice of his intention to depart. He shall render a just account of all goods and merchandise landed from his vessel, and shall verify the same by the following oath, to be administered by the collector: You do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that the list or account now presented to the custom house is a just account of the merchandise or other goods landed by you at this port, according to the best of your knowledge and belief, so help you God. The collector shall thereupon immediately assess the duties, adding thereto all other dues and charges established by law; and when he shall have received the amount, he shall return to the said commander, or supercargo, his bond or other deposit for security, and grant said vessel a clearance. It shall be the duty of every such captain, supercargo, or commander, to render into the custom house upon clearing his vessel, a just account of the amount of specie, and African produce, stating the kinds of produce and quantities of each kind, as well as the names of all persons who are about to take passage in his vessel,—all of which statements shall be regularly entered by the collector in a book provided and adapted for the purpose, to be

called export book: It shall be the duty of the collector to enter all goods and merchandise brought into the Republic in a book adapted for the purpose, to be called import book.

Sec. 5. *It is further enacted*, That in all cases the person or persons applying for permit to land merchandise, shall be held for the amount of duties on goods landed under said permit. In cases of direct consignments from abroad to citizens of this Republic, or other persons residing within this Republic, the duties shall be assessed on the original cost with an additional charge to the regular imports or customs of two per centum on the amount of importation, to be called extra duty: such extra duty shall be clearly distinguished and kept distinct by the collector in a book to be kept for the purpose, in such manner as may be directed by the secretary. The citizens of this Republic, or other persons residing within the same, who may receive direct consignments from abroad shall, on presenting their invoice or invoices, on which duties are to be assessed, make oath that such invoice or invoices presented exhibit the prime cost of all goods therein named, and the duties shall be assessed on the amount of each invoice or invoices. The method of securing duties on direct importations shall be the same as is directed in the case of transient traders, or vessels in the fourth section, excepting, nevertheless, that when the duties shall amount to one hundred dollars, thirty days shall be allowed for the payment of the same—when to two hundred dollars sixty days shall be allowed, and when over two hundred dollars ninety days shall be allowed. The collector retaining the bond or other deposit for the faithful payment of the same. The actual sales by all transient traders or vessels shall be the base of the assessment of the duties to be paid by them.

Sec. 6. *It is further enacted*, That foreign merchant vessels shall be compelled to pay light duty at ports of the Republic only where there is a light established and kept up; and when a vessel has paid the lawful anchorage at one port, she shall not be held liable to pay such anchorage at any other port of the Republic during the same voyage.

Sec. 7. *It is further enacted*, That the regular impost or custom on goods brought into this Republic, shall be six per centum, subjected, however, to such exceptions as are provided in the following sections.

Sec. 8. *It is further enacted*, That the duty on soap shall be one cent a pound; on all flannel and woolen cloths, costing more than two dollars a yard, twelve per centum; on all woolen and cotton clothing, twelve per centum; on all silks, twelve per centum; on all linen and cotton, costing over fifty cents a yard, twelve per centum; boots and shoes, ten per centum; hats and bonnets, costing over two dollars each, ten per centum; coffee, one cent a pound; books, free; horticultural and agricultural seeds and specimens, free; molasses, twelve per centum.

Sec. 9. *It is further enacted*, That no goods or merchandise shall be landed from any vessel or boat, without a permit, to be obtained therefor from the collector, for which he shall receive twenty-five cents, under a penalty of twenty dollars and forfeiture of goods so landed in each and every case.

Sec. 10. *It is further enacted*, That no vessel engaged in the slave trade, or having connection with the slave trade, shall be allowed to enter the ports of this Republic, and no foreigner residing within the jurisdiction of this Republic shall be allowed to have any connection with the slave trade, or to act as agent for any slaver, under the penalty of being fined, on

conviction thereof, in the sum of one hundred dollars for the first offence, and for the second offence imprisonment in the common jail for a period of not less than three months nor longer than eighteen months!

Sec. 11. *It is further enacted*, That no foreign transient trading vessel shall be allowed to trade within the limits of this Republic except at the regular ports of entry, nor shall any trade be made in the harbors of the Republic between foreigners and foreigners, nor foreigners and citizens, if said goods are to be landed in this Republic.

Sec. 12. *It is further enacted*, That no goods, wares or merchandise shall be landed from any vessel before the hours of six o'clock in the morning, nor after six o'clock post meridian.

Sec. 13. *It is further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to see that the revenue laws are faithfully and promptly executed. He shall superintend the collection of the revenue arising from impost, under the direction of the President of the Republic. He shall issue all orders necessary to be given to the officers who may be engaged in collecting the revenue: he may, from time to time, require all collectors to render in their accounts, and demand from them and all other persons engaged in the revenue service, all such information touching the revenue as may be deemed desirable for the department to have, and may from time to time make any arrangements compatible with the spirit of this act.

Sec. 14. *It is further enacted*, That the court having original jurisdiction in Admiralty shall have power to try all violations of this act, except those mentioned in the fifth, sixth and tenth sections of the first Article, and in the second, fourth and fifth sections of the second Article: and the monthly court shall have original

jurisdiction in the violation of these sections.

Sec. 15. *It is further enacted*, That all sums of money which become due to the Republic under this act, or by any other means, shall be paid in silver or gold coin at the established value of such coin in the Republic, or in such notes or bills of credit as may be issued under the authority and on the responsibility of the Republic, and all payments by the Government shall be made in the same medium.

APPROVED *January 28th*, 1943.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BOUNDARIES OF THE
REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

WHEREAS, It is of the utmost importance to the peace, harmony, friendly intercourse, and amicable relation of nations, that the rights of each should be clearly ascertained and defined: and whereas serious inconveniences may arise from the extension of jurisdiction over territory over which a rightful claim has not been asserted and recognized: and whereas a common interest demands that all needless and unreasonable impediments be removed from the free operations of a lawful commerce: And whereas it is among the attributes of sovereignty and independence to prescribe regulations for the government of the conduct of all persons coming within its territorial jurisdiction: and whereas the people of the Republic of Liberia have at different times, for good and adequate pecuniary considerations, purchased from the native proprietors of the soil, the line of coast from Grand Cape Mount, on the north-west, to Grand Cesters, on the south-east—a few inconsiderable intermediate points only excepted, and of these some are secured by pre-emptive treaties: And whereas said native proprietors have not only ceded to this Republic their property in the soil originally owned by them,

but yielded up to this Republic all and every species of political ascendancy and sovereignty over the same: Therefore, in order to accomplish the laudable purpose stated above, as well as being moved thereto by other good and sufficient reasons, We, the Representatives of the People of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled, in virtue of the purchases and treaties made as above stated, do hereby declare the following to be the territorial boundary of this Republic, to wit:

A line commencing at the mouth of Grand Cape Mount river, on the north-west, running along the centre of that river to its source, or to the interior frontier of the Cape Mount section of the Vey Territory, thence by a line running eastwardly, separating the territory of the Vey and Dey tribes from the territories of the contiguous interior tribes, until it strikes the northern boundary of the Millsburgh purchase; thence along the north-eastern boundary of the Millsburgh purchase, and through the tract of country lying between the said Millsburgh purchase and Junk, until it strikes the northern angle of the purchase of Junk territory, thence along the interior boundary of the purchase from Bassa to the St. John's river; thence across the St. John's and along the interior boundary of the territory of the Atlantic tribes from whom the purchases were made, until it reaches the south-eastern front of the Grand Cesters territory; thence in a south-westerly direction to the ocean at Grand Cesters in 4° and 41' north latitude, and 8° and 8' west longitude, being a mean parallel distance from the ocean of forty-five miles; thence along the sea coast in a north-westerly direction to the place of commencement; including all rivers, harbors, bays, islands, and such a distance out in the ocean as is deter-

mined by the law of nations to be just and proper in such cases, or as security, protection and a wholesome jurisdiction may demand.

APPROVED February 1st, 1848.

Resolutions

authorizing Seals for different Departments.

Resolutions authorizing the President to have the Arms of the Republic engraved, and to procure seals for the different departments.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the President of this Republic, be requested, and he is hereby requested and authorized, to procure for the Republic—

FIRST—A Great Seal of State: thus,

The great periphery a radius of one inch and three-sixteenths of an inch, lesser periphery a radius of one inch. At the upper part of the seal, in the mean of the peripherys, the words "REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA;" on the lower margin of the seal, in the opposite mean of the peripherys, the National Motto, "THE LOVE OF LIBERTY BROUGHT US HERE." On the disk or field the Arms of the Republic: a Dove on wing with an open scroll in its talons, the ocean with a ship under sail, the sun just rising above the waters, a palm tree, and at its base a plough and spade.

SECOND—One seal a radius of 12-16ths of an inch; in the upper margin "Republic of Liberia," in the lower, "Court of Quarter Sessions," in the field, "Montserrado County."

THIRDLY—One seal same as above, excepting that in the field the words, "Grand Bassa County."

FOURTHLY—One seal as above for "Sinoe County."

FIFTHLY—Three seals same as above, excepting that in the field one shall have "Custom House," in the lower margin "Port of Monrovia." The second, in the field "Custom House," in the lower margin "Port of Grand Bassa." The third, in the

field "Custom House," in the lower margin "Port of Greenville."

SIXTH—One seal with a radius of one inch: in the upper margin "Republic of Liberia," in the field, Arms of the Republic, in the lower margin "Treasury Department."

SEVENTH—One seal one inch radius: in the upper margin "Republic of Liberia," in the field, the Arms of the Republic of Liberia, in the lower margin "Supreme Court."

Resolved, That the President be authorized, and he is hereby authorized, to draw from any moneys in the Republic's treasury, the amount necessary to procure said seals with all convenient dispatch.

APPROVED January 27th, 1848.

An Act making the Town of Monrovia the Seat of Government of the Republic of Liberia, and fixing a time for the meeting of the Legislature.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled,

Section 1. That the Town of Monrovia is by this act constituted and made the Seat of Government of this Republic.

Sec. 2. *It is further enacted*, That the second session of the First Legislature shall meet in the town of Monrovia on the first Monday in December, 1848, and on that day annually.

APPROVED January 15th, 1848.

An Act to repeal the second section of the act providing for common Schools of the Republic of Liberia, passed A. D. 1846.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled,

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act, that the second section of the law providing for common schools in the Republic of Li-

beria, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED January 15th, 1848.

An Act to provide against the vacancy of the office of President and Vice President of this Republic.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled,

Section 1. That in the event of the death, resignation, or of the disability of both the President and Vice President of this Republic, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall act as President until the disability be removed.

APPROVED January 20th, 1848.

Resolutions

referring to the duties of certain officers, giving precedence to appropriations and regulating the payment of officers.

First: Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Re-

public of Liberia in Legislature assembled, That where the laws of the Republic fail to define the duties of Secretaries of State and of the Treasury, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Attorney General, these officers will, so far as the circumstances of the Republic may require it, conform to the laws laid down in the digest of the laws of the United States.

Second: It is further Resolved, That the President be requested, and he is hereby requested and authorized, in carrying out the provisions for the expenditures of the several appropriations made by the present Legislature, to exercise his own discretion as to the precedence which ought and should be given to such appropriations, and act accordingly.

Third: Be it further Resolved, That the payment of officers shall be made quarterly.

APPROVED January 28th, 1848.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

The African Slave Trade.

At intervals within the last three or four years, several of the more influential English journals have advocated the withdrawal of the British naval force stationed on the African coast, on the assumed ground of its inefficacy for the prevention of the slave trade,—which, instead of being diminished by the attempts made to suppress it, is boldly alleged to have increased, if not in consequence, at least in despite of those efforts; on the ground, likewise assumed, that the maintenance of a squadron there had done more harm than good, and had actually aggravated the horrors of the traffic by increasing the sufferings of its victims, causing them to be overcrowded in small vessels

constructed solely with reference to speed, and to be embarked with a degree of expedition that occasioned disregard of their comfort; and further, because, as is alleged, the support of a squadron there has involved a sacrifice to the country in life and treasure, out of all proportion to any beneficial results that have thence accrued to the cause of humanity. No pains have been spared to produce an impression on the public mind favorable to the abandonment of the existing policy, and not only a powerful section of the press has labored strenuously in that behalf, but it has been sought with some degree of success to secure the co-operation of the House of Commons. The ap-

pointment of a committee was procured, on motion of a member of that House, who declared himself of opinion that Parliament should leave the slave trade free, and an inquiry entered on which resulted in confirming the committee in their preconceived opinion—the evidence being directed to that point—that the attempts of France, England, and America to suppress the trade had increased it, and that to put it down it should be left entirely free—that the worst of mankind (for Lord Brougham truly said, that every crime that could be perpetrated was comprised in the slave trade) should be left unrestrained to prosecute an employment the most congenial to their depraved natures. The secret of these efforts to bring about a change of public sentiment in Great Britain that shall result in abolishing the inhuman practice of man-stealing and man-selling, a practice which cannot be termed a trade without libeling honest vocations, may be found in a sincere but ignorant belief, that if the means in operation were adequate to the end, this species of piracy like every other would long ago have been comparatively annihilated—for the sanguine do not stop to consider that to this alone has been extended the practical protection of great and powerful nations; or it may, perhaps, have connection with the fact recently alleged in the House of Lords, and admitted on the part of the government, that British capital is largely engaged in the iniquitous traffic. Whatever be the cause, the progress of change in the public mind has been so great as to alarm the champions who through years of uncertain warfare fought the battles of freedom in the House of Commons, and achieved the abolition of the slave trade against an array of wealth and power and influence that seemed absolutely inexpugnable; and the voices of Brougham

and Denman, now peers of the realm, are heard from another arena, but in like tones of earnest, eloquent, and indignant reproof, deprecating the growing apathy and indifference respecting the toleration of the slave trade, so injurious and derogatory to the country, and rebuking the faint-heartedness that despairs of the entire extinction of the traffic, with a manly perseverance in exertion. Lord Denman completely refuted the propositions that the slave trade had increased in spite of every endeavor, and that the efforts directed to its suppression had aggravated instead of alleviating the evil. He proved that the slave trade could be suppressed, and that on various parts of the coast it had been discouraged, harrassed and extinguished. It has been totally suppressed in the Bonny river, in the Gambia, and other places. The 12,000 slaves formerly exported from Benin to Cuba dwindled to 1,000 after the destruction of the Barracoons. Lord Denman is of opinion that if the blow thus struck had been followed up, the slave trade would have been extinguished altogether by this time. The evidence adduced in the House of Commons showed that, in 1843, when England was thought to be in earnest in her determination to put down the traffic, it was regarded in Brazil as a losing concern, and those who had engaged in it were preparing to take up some less iniquitous business.

As illustrative of the deplorable change in progress in the public sentiment of Great Britain, it may be mentioned that the person who gave this testimony, one Dr. Cliffe, acknowledged himself to have been a slave-trader. This fact did not escape the notice of Lords Brougham and Denman. Their Lordships commented with stern severity on the impropriety and preposterousness of consulting a slave trader as to the

best mode of suppressing the traffic in which he had been engaged. Lord Denman said it was like consulting a wolf as to the best mode of preserving the sheep. Lord Brougham remarked,

If any one had told him that he should live to see the day when a committee of one of the houses of Parliament should suffer a man to come before them who said that he was a felon, that he had been engaged in murder, rapine, piracy (and every crime that could be committed was comprised in the slave trade,) who said that he had led a felon's life, and found it a most lucrative life, his astonishment would have been great. But how much greater it would have been if he could have known that such a man would become the pet, the cherished darling witness of a committee of one of the Houses of Parliament, who, instead of sending him for trial, and thence to the hulks, had him before them, kindly treated him, appeared anxious to wipe away any antecedent stain in his character, and in whose favor he stood so high that they appealed to him as to his judgment of the credibility of a captain in Her Majesty's service! (Hear, hear.) It was no light matter to suffer a man tarnished by every vice, to come into court and give evidence of such practices as this man had confessed himself guilty of.

The discussion originated on a motion of Lord Denman for an address to the Queen praying for a rigorous enforcement of the treaties entered into for the extinction of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, and for the prosecution of all British subjects engaged therein; and suggesting to her Majesty the expediency of concerting measures with her allies for declaring slave trading piracy, with a punishment less severe than that now incurred according to the law of nations for that crime. Lord Brougham expressed himself in favor

of a searching inquiry by a committee of the House of Lords, into the various forms which the traffic assumed, and the different guises under which it appeared. The result of such an inquiry would, he said, either rescue the character of British merchants from the stigma which attached to them, or would prove that the suspicions were well founded which led him to suppose that the criminals were to be found in the bosom of the great mercantile communities of London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Manchester, and that a searching inquiry would drag them to light. The Marquis of Lansdowne responded on behalf of the government, affirming that government was at this moment, with no abatement of alacrity, giving to the provisions made for suppressing the slave trade their fullest effect. He went so far as to deny the right of Great Britain, in a moral sense, to abandon her endeavors to put an end to that trade which was the curse of the world, as it had been a stigma on her own national character; and concluded by declaring his conviction of the expediency of concerting measures for declaring the slave trade piracy, with a mitigation of the punishment now incurred for that crime.

According to a statement of Mr. Hume, in the debate on the Navy Estimates in the British House of Commons, Aug. 9th, there were in 1847 no less than forty-three British ships employed in the suppression of the slave trade, viz.—28 off the Western Coast of Africa, 11 at the Cape, and the residue on the Southeast Coast of America. The efficiency of this squadron is attested by the rescue of almost countless victims, either in captured slave ships or in barracoons and factories destroyed on the Coast. But unhappily only a temporary and limited benefit results from these successes. The

great depots for export are often seized—the conquest has often been a thousand times achieved, the enemy routed, and his strongholds left a heap of smouldering ruins; but as soon as the fleet of the retiring conqueror sinks below the horizon, a new mart is raised on the ashes of the old, and a thriving trade is prosecuted while the avenging sword is sheathed. The profits of the kidnapper are so enormous as to outweigh all other considerations, and though continually defeated, he is never subdued. The conquest can only be secured by possession. The Coast must be lined with colonies of civilized and Christian communities. *Establish a Monrovia at every accessible point, and with the blessings of Heaven the result will be as in the territory of the infant Republic of Liberia, once the great emporium of this baleful commerce, but now a commonwealth of freemen, the asylum of the oppressed, extending its*

protection over three hundred miles of coast, to which no slave ship dares approach. Let a portion of the large fleet maintained by England, France and America for the prevention of the Slave Trade, be employed in transporting free colored emigrants, either from the United States, or from the British and French West Indies, to suitable points on the Coast of Africa, where, under the joint protection of the three powers, and with the active sympathy and material aid that such a project must command from the humanity of the people whom those forces represent, the Colonists will enjoy every facility for founding settlements,—one day perhaps to become nations and the source of civilization and enlightenment to the native Africans,—and the Slave Trade will gradually be crowded from its haunts, till at length it shall have no footing in the land.

Missionary Support—Colonization.

At the recent meeting of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church held at Buffalo, the Rev. Mr. Pinney's addresses are noticed in the following terms in the *Christian Intelligencer*:

The evening (Aug. 17th,) was devoted to an anniversary of the Boards of the Church.—Rev. Mr. Happersett, of Philadelphia, Agent of the Domestic Missionary Society, addressed the Synod, setting forth the claims of their department of benevolence upon the attention of the churches, and urged them to increased zeal and activity in this matter. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Pinney, who gave a most interesting detail of facts, with regard to the comparative missionary efforts of the various churches. The Presbyterian Church exhibited a steady increase

in the amount of her contributions to this object, which was delightful to behold. A few years since, they amounted to an average of thirty cents to every communicant. Now they have doubled, and amount to sixty cents. But pleasant as is this advance of interest of missions, the Presbyterian Church as a body, is far behind many others. The Methodist Church in England, with only three hundred ministers, raises annually for this object, more than half a million of dollars—though taxed, with the others, to support the Establishment. One of their ministers being asked how they accomplished so much, replied “We always keep at it.” This principle will enable men almost to accomplish impossibilities! The Moravian Breth-

ren, though poor, average from \$4 to \$6 per communicant.—The English Baptist Church also sets a worthy example. The Free Church of Scotland, with less than six hundred ministers, raised more than 3,000,000 for benevolent purposes, the past year—ten times the amount raised by the whole Presbyterian Church in the United States. All this was done, while being obliged to support the Establishment, when pressed with numerous heavy calls for her domestic operations, by a poor people, living upon a poor soil, which in many places would hardly grow an oat straw! In fact, most of the people lived on oats. And yet, where is the Scotch minister but what receives from \$700 to \$1000 per year? While here, in a rich country, with a wealthy population, our ministers are almost starving on from \$200 to \$500. He wished he could proclaim the fact through the length and breadth of the land to awake our people to a sense of justice. But leaving the evangelical Christians of Europe, who do vastly more than we do, under very disadvantageous circumstances, he would come to our own land, and point to one solitary instance. The little Congregational Church of Massachusetts, which is but a fraction, after deducting the other denominations of that State, does more to sustain the cause of Foreign Missions than the whole Presbyterian Church in the United States. He would repeat the fact to our shame. We should arise and wipe out the stain, and emulate our brethren in their noble deeds. He had lived in Africa, and witnessed the self-denying labors of the missionaries in that field, and shared them too. He had seen their beneficial results. He had seen what heathenism is; and none could know this, until they have seen it. The most degraded in our land, are superior to

the heathen, because they have a conscience which exercises some restraint. It had been his privilege not only to labor in Africa, but also to pursue the same great object of benevolence in our southern States; and he could truly say that he had never seen greater sacrifices made to promote the cause of Christ, and the good of the colored man, than he had known to be made by many of our much-abused Southern people. The speaker then gave an array of the most striking facts which had fallen under his own observation, in corroboration of his position. These were very interesting in themselves, and the more so, as they exhibited an interest among our Southern brethren for their slaves, of which few at the North have any idea. He had seen on the Mississippi river, one of the neatest Gothic churches his eyes ever beheld, built by one planter alone for his slaves to worship in. The church cost \$30,000, and he supported a clergyman, whom he paid \$1,200 per year for preaching in it. This is but one among the many striking cases he mentioned. Were the facts the speaker unfolded, generally known, much less prejudice against their Southern brethren would be cherished by Christians at the North. There were many who left the house that night, saying "they had never known these things before." Rev. Dr. Chester followed with a few pertinent remarks, calculated to enforce what had already been said, after which the Synod adjourned.

Aug. 18th.—The Synod met at 9 o'clock, A. M., and proceeded with their business, until 10 o'clock, the hour appointed for hearing Rev. Mr. Pinney upon the subject of Colonization. We have had the pleasure of hearing this gentleman before upon this subject, which in his hands seems to assume a new interest. But we must say, that the

subject in his hands does not lose its interest by a second hearing. It would be vain for us to attempt to do justice to his remarks by such an imperfect sketch as we might present. We wish the whole land could have heard him, and venture to suggest to the reverend gentleman, that he could not do the cause in which he is engaged a better service, than by systemizing and publishing the facts he presented before the Synod at Rochester, and sending them broadcast over the land. They would completely destroy all the ammunition of opponents, and leave the Abolition-ship high and dry upon the

sand, instead of sailing before the breeze, upon a clear sea.

In reference to Mr. Pinney's address to the Synod on Colonization, the Presbyterian remarks:—

On the morning of the third day, the Rev. Mr. Pinney addressed the Synod on the subject of African Colonization, in a very able and interesting manner. He entered fully into the whole subject, and most triumphantly vindicated this noble and glorious scheme from the slanders of its enemies. And although he spoke for near two hours, yet all listened with unabated interest to its close, a rather unusual thing in an ecclesiastical body.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

The Slave Trade.

WE have examined with some care the Report of the Secretary of State, communicated by the President to the Senate on the 3d March last, containing the correspondence of the Hon. Henry A. Wise, our late Minister to Brazil, with Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, Mr. Hamilton, at the Court of Brazil. We were aware that many documents of great importance in relation to the Brazillian Slave Trade were transmitted some three years ago to our government, by our former faithful and efficient Consul, Mr. Gordon, which should, we think, before this, have been given to the public. They will throw much light upon that hidden, but wide spread iniquity which Mr. Wise has labored with such zeal and ability to expose, and contribute to arouse both the American and English government to some further legislation to give effect to already existing laws for the suppression of this reproachful commerce.

It appears from these papers, printed by order of the Senate, that Mr. Wise, on the 1st December, 1844, ad-

ressed a letter to Mr. Hamilton, in which he stated that the evidence it had been his duty to collect, on a charge that American citizens were concerned in the slave trade, had shown to him, that whilst the vessels and the flag of the United States are employed in this prohibited traffic, British brokers in Brazil, are the agents of the slave dealers in that country. British goods are sent and consigned to make friends for the slave trade. Mr. Wise also charged a direct agency in negotiating for the prosecution of the slave trade upon a Mr. Weetman, a British merchant at Rio, and suggested various amendments in the policy of Great Britain for the more effectual suppression of this traffic. This letter was transmitted by Mr. Hamilton to Lord Aberdeen, who on the 4th of December, 1845, reviews it with care and courtesy, and among other things, suggests that Mr. Wise's "researches into the trade of the African Coast must have shown him that the articles required for the licit and illicit traffic are, in great part, the same; and therefore, that as these

articles are manufactured to a large extent in Great Britain, it must sometimes happen that British goods will be employed in the slave trade." Lord Aberdeen's communication called forth the elaborate and well considered letter of Mr. Wise of July 31st, 1846, the most valuable paper before us, and the statements and arguments of which, demand the consideration of our own and the English Government. It is written throughout in a calm and friendly spirit, obviously after a very careful investigation of the subject, and, with an earnest desire that more effectual measures may be devised for accomplishing what is doubtless honestly sought by both countries, the total abolition of the Slave Trade.

Our only purpose, at present, is to invite public attention to a brief analysis, or rather to some prominent points of this letter, which entire, merits the perusal of all the friends of mankind.

According to Mr. Wise, there are two main foreign interests connected with the Slave Trade at Brazil,—*the one British, consisting in manufactured goods, wares and merchandise,—the other American, consisting in vessels.* "The goods are the very pabulum of the Slave Trade, its purchase money,—the vessels are the carriers of *them*, as well as of the slaves." Now Mr. Wise insists that the goods and merchandise, after they are once landed on the African Coast, are seldom disturbed by British cruisers, whilst the vessels are watched and visited, and searched and captured. Again, Mr. Wise maintains *that the whole trade between Brazil and the African slave ports is one concatenated slave trade.* You cannot distinguish between the articles for the licit and illicit trade—but the slave trade is the primary, the major, the other is but the minor,

the secondary, auxiliary to the traffic in slaves.

Mr. Wise insists "that the employment of British goods in the slave trade, to the vast extent of their present use and appropriation, and consumption for its purposes, *is not unavoidable.* The goods may be seized in the vessels which are liable to search; they may be seized in the act of being discharged in the lighters and launches of the slave factories and the factories themselves—they may be seized outside the marine league of Brazil wherever found. Such cargoes as I have described, sold to M. P. Fonseca, or B. de Sa, cleared for the slave coast, are *prima facie*, in Rio Janeiro, to be employed in the slave trade."

"2d. They are designed by the very British manufacturers and merchants, in the Capital of Great Britain herself, for the use of the slave trade."

In proof of this, Mr. Wise cites the 75th circular of the House of *Forbes, Forbes, & Co.*, of London, in which their Rio Janeiro customers are favored with an enumerated list of what are universally there known as *coast goods*. "The manufacturers cannot but know that these goods are made of a peculiar pattern, from the fact of being required for the slave trade, and that they are ordered and intended for that traffic."

It is stated by Mr. Wise, 1st, that the number of vessels and amount of tonnage employed in the export trade from Rio to the dependencies of Portugal alone, in Africa, is, in round numbers, seven times greater than the number and tonnage employed in the whole import trade from *all* Africa to the same place. This is *as stated*; but could we ascertain the whole amount of exports known, but designedly *not stated*, and the amount of smuggled exports to all

Africa from all Brazil, and compare the tonnage and vessels of licit imports, we should find the excess of the former over the latter so immense, as to be accounted for only by the importation of slaves, and might come proximately to an estimate of the extent of the slave trade from Africa to Brazil.

3. That a vast amount of foreign produce and merchandise is re-exported from Brazil to Africa.

4. That of this, the principal part is necessarily of British produce, merchandise and manufacture, and it is known that most of these are employed in the slave trade.

How are these British products and manufactures paid for in Brazil? The British manufacturer cannot take payment in slaves, the licit imports from Africa are few, and Great Britain almost totally excludes the slave-grown products of Brazil. Mr. Wise assures us that these goods are paid for in coffee, on a long credit, and this *coffee is sent to the United States, where it is admitted free of duty*.—Such, according to Mr. Wise, is the routine of trade in the quadrangle of Great Britain, Africa, Brazil and the United States. *British merchants supply the goods to purchase slaves in Africa, and take coffee in payment, which they sell in the United States.* We cannot hesitate to offer to our readers the following corollaries submitted by Mr. Wise, which merit the early and serious attention of our government:

1st. It must be seen that the restrictions in the British markets on Brazillian property, and their comparative freedom in the markets of the United States, furnish available proceeds in the markets of Brazil for the manufactures of Great Britain, in competition with, and to a great extent in exclusion of, their own manufactures.

2d. That the British purchasers

of coffee in Brazil come into successful competition with the merchants of the United States, and do the much larger business in that article in their own home market.

3d. That in proportion as British goods for the Coast of Africa are exchanged for coffee here, to be sent to the United States, so is the rate of exchange increased against them, as between them and Brazil.

4th. That the accumulation of Brazillian coffee, belonging to British merchants in the United States, increases the rate of exchange against them, as between them and Great Britain.

5th. That the exports of British goods, from Brazil to Africa for slaves, increases *pro-tanto*, the price of coffee in Brazil chiefly against the United States. From this is evident the mighty array of interests on the part of British manufacturers and merchants, and of Brazillian coffee-raisers and dealers, in favor of the slave trade.

6th. The least interest of all, and the only interest which the trade of the United States has of the same sort, is the navigation interest, and that is lessened immensely by the effect of our reciprocal treaties of commerce and navigation, particularly with Sweeden, the Netherlands and Denmark. Vessels from these countries constantly compete with our own. The price of coffee would fall in Brazil were the slave trade abolished, because the Africans can only pay for them in slaves, and they would find no longer a market in Brazil. The interest which the United States has in lowering the price of coffee, and diminishing the double rate of exchange against them, is far greater than any navigation interest she has in the transportation of coffee and slaves. If the slave trade were abolished, and the United States were to put a moderate

revenue duty on coffee, vastly fewer British goods would enter the market of Brazil, more of American manufactures and much in the way of exchange would be saved to the trade of the United States. This shows clearly that the interest of the United States, or their trade or citizens, are not the *interests that uphold the slave trade*. They are rather those of the trade and citizens of Great Britain and Brazil. Indeed I am more than ever confirmed in the conviction that the largest interests in the world, next to those of Brazilian subjects, now favoring the slave trade, are those of a certain class of British manufacturers, merchants and capitalists. Sir Robert Peel, in the speech of March 19th, 1845, is of opinion there is too much reason to think that British manufacturers and merchants were engaged in the trade.

Mr. Wise endeavors to impress Lord Aberdeen with the fact that British goods are employed in the slave trade, not sometimes, only, and accidentally, but *designedly* and *systematically*, and *regularly*, on a *large scale*, so employed. He assures his Lordship that several American vessels had been seized, and those Americans concerned in their sale and transfer to slave dealers, sent home for trial, and that "The course of decisions in the Courts, and the amount of public sentiment in the public minds of all the States of the Union are strongly set against the state of things so strongly deprecated by his Lordship, and thus he may rely on the soundest state of moral feeling existing north and south, east and west, throughout the United States, on this point; and as his Lordship had expressed the hope that American vessels would not long be permitted to cross and recross the ocean in this trade, Mr. Wise expresses a hope

not less fervent, that British goods will not fill their holds or be stored in the slave factories of Africa, to sustain it.

Of the measures remedial, which Mr. Wise suggests to the American and English Governments for the abolition of this trade, the first, and which applies equally to both, is, that the ministers and consuls of the two nations in Brazil should be clothed with full powers to arrest culprits, to summon witnesses, to hold examinations, and to require bonds, and to send culprits and witnesses home; and if any obstacle exist in the Government of Brazil, then to secure the object by treaty stipulations. He would have the powers of these officers of the two governments well guarded from abuse, but suggests that they should, upon reasonable grounds of suspicion, call upon the parties implicated, to submit themselves to examination and proof, and upon witnesses to testify, and in case citizens of these countries sheltering themselves under a foreign jurisdiction should defy the authority or oppose the policy of their own government, *they should forfeit its protection*. In Brazil, says Mr. Wise, the fear of impressment in the army and navy alone would force witnesses, at all events, to come forward and testify, in lieu of incurring these risks, if not parties to submit voluntarily to consular authority, and to go home for trial. But we must conclude our notice of this very important letter of Mr. Wise, with the following extract, which presents, in brief, a general view of the whole subject, and appeals powerfully to the wisdom and humanity of the English Government.

"Your Excellency [Mr. Hamilton] had recently, when I arrived here, notified, in writing, my immediate predecessor, Mr. Proffit, of this

abuse. The truth and justice of the complaint, in spite of my wishes to the contrary, presented themselves so forcibly to my own observation, that no honest mind could resist their admission. There is no Government, there are no officers of any Government, who regret the truth and justice of this complaint, more than the Government and officers of the United States. They pretend not to palliate, nor to justify, nor to deny it. The authorities of the United States at Rio de Janeiro earnestly and honestly, as your Excellency can vouch, set themselves to the task of correcting the abuse. Upon tracing and examining its true nature and secret history, they found certain existing causes for it, in which to a very great extent, British subjects and British interests were involved. They found that certain British manufacturers and merchants and capitalists and brokers, and certain British interests besides, were all concerned in holding out such temptations to enlist the vessels and flag of the United States in the slave trade as to make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the United States, by their own separate laws and efforts, to restrain the evil and wipe off the reproach. They found obstacles to the performance of what they were requested to do by the British authorities, which, as belonging to its sole jurisdiction, the British government alone could remove. Was it not fair, was it not in good faith, then, to say, "We admit the justice of your complaint." It is true that United States merchant vessels are chartered and sold, and their flag is used in this trade, made piracy by their laws. This should be prevented and prohibited. But we find that your citizens at home, subjects abroad and capital and labor at home and abroad, are, to a great extent, employed in enhancing and paying a

price for this crime, against both our policy and laws and your own. Now, will you please to aid us in complying with your own reasonable and humane request and with our own philanthropic desires, by restraining your subjects from aiding and abetting and tempting our citizens in the commission of these very offences and wrongs? And will you please destroy certain interests which are allowed by either law or license to exist within your jurisdiction, and which are arrayed against the whole policy of suppressing the slave trade? Among other interests, will you please destroy the interest which masters have in the services of liberated or recaptured Africans? Will you please remove the arguments from the lips of slaves that slavery itself stands on the very principle of the right of apprenticeship? Not that you treat your apprentices like slaves, or treat them badly at all, but they are made captive like slaves. The comparative severity and denial of free will is not the issue; but it is the comparative right of captivity which is involved. Aye, not that it is not even humane, and politic, and proper to hold these captives in some state of pupilage. It is wise, and politic, and humane to do so. It is what ought to be done. The question is, in what state of pupilage? The state of apprenticeship, or of service for years, in the British Colonies is not the proper state; and if they are retained by authority in no state of pupilage, they ought to be. The new negroes are savages untutored, uncivilized, torn from their tribes, taught nothing but man's inhumanity to man. They are unfit to be perfectly free, and they are utterly incapable of enjoying all the rights of freedom. They must be trained to liberty, fitted for its arduous duties, and be made duly responsible for their performance. How? Restore them to Africa, not

to their native tribes or native state, but to emancipated colonies—to Sierra Leone, to Liberia, to the Cape of Good Hope, any where in Africa where they can be protected from a second capture by slavers, and where they may be educated and taught the arts of civilized life, and be made captives only to the 'glorious liberty

of the light of the Gospel,' and whereby they may be made, in the hands of Providence, the chief instruments of restoring the land to which they are restored, and of subserving more efficiently than navies can, the wise and humane motives of suppressing the slave trade."

Correspondence.

SUCH letters as the following encourage us, and we doubt not they will have the same influence upon our friends. The only apology we can offer to their authors for publishing them, contrary to their intentions or expectations, is to be found in the fact above stated. We hope it will prove as satisfactory to them as it seems justifiable to us.

LETTER FROM MRS. P. HOWARD.

SPRINGFIELD,
Sept. 29th, 1848.

To the Secretary of the Am. Col. Society.

SIR:—"Every emigrant to Africa is a missionary carrying out with him, credentials in the holy cause of civilization."—(*Henry Clay*.) We should all heartily respond to the eloquent declaration of Mr. Cox,—“Let thousands fall before Africa be given up.”

“Africa herself is neither reluctant, nor passive; she is stretching out her arms to receive home her wanderers, who do not return breathing out curses and vengeance on those who deprived them of liberty, but with the Bible in their hands and peace upon their lips.”

“Already, masses of corruption which had defied the storms of time are crumbling away before the quiet but sure impress of genuine philanthropy.”

The cause in which you labor is a deeply interesting one. May the blessings of Heaven attend it! Please accept the small donation enclosed, from,

Yours respectfully,
P. HOWARD.

LETTER FROM J. D. YOUNG.

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,

October 17th, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—You will find one dollar enclosed, for the Colonization Society. I regret that I cannot send you more, but you have my best wishes and sincere prayers in behalf of your glorious enterprise. I regard African Colonization as one of the greatest schemes of the age, indeed I grow enthusiastic when I think of the great ends it has in view, and the prospects of accomplishing them, and if I ever become a monomaniac I expect it will be from my ardent interest in behalf of that cause. Who does not pity the African race? what a field for usefulness among them both here and in Africa! but how they have been neglected! I think that it is my duty to devote my time to their improvement. It will be some time before I can leave the seminary, but when I do I think that the colored race will furnish me a field for operation, either at home or in Liberia.

J. D. YOUNG.

Colonization Meeting in Indiana.

THE friends of the colonization cause met at Bethel meeting-house, in Shawnee Prairie, Fountain County, Indiana, on Sunday the 23d day of July, 1848.

The Rev. William Campbell opened the meeting with prayer, after which the Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh addressed the meeting in a forcible speech of about two hours in length, on the rise, progress and present condition of the American Colonization Society.

The Rev. Richard Hicks was called to the chair, and on motion William Worthington, Ellis, Insley, and the Rev. William Brown, were appointed a committee to prepare and report to this meeting a constitution which was accordingly done, by the name and style of the *Shawnee Prairie* Colonization Society.

The constitution was then presented and between forty and fifty persons

signed their names as members of the society.

The following officers were elected to serve until the annual election, viz:

JOHN CAMPBELL, *President*.

REV. WILLIAM BROWN,
JOHN C. CAMPBELL,
ENOCH PEARSON, } *V. Pre'ds.*

Managers—SAMUEL B. ELLIS,
JOSEPH WIGGINS,
GEORGE WILSON, Sr.
GEORGE PUNELL,
JAMES KILLEN,
A. W. WILLEY,
WILLIAM WALDRIP.

REV. THOMAS BURCH, *Treasurer*.

WM. WORTHINGTON, *Secretary*.

On motion resolved, that a copy of these proceedings be furnished by the Secretary to the editor of the *People's Friend* in Covington and request their publication.

WM. WORTHINGTON, *Sec'y*.

Items of Intelligence.

NOTICES OF LIBERIA COFFEE.—

We have received from the Colonization Office, in this city, a sample of coffee which was grown on the farm of Rev. Mr. Moore, of Bexley, Bassa County, in Liberia. We are glad to learn that the cultivation thrives to such an extent in that country, that some of the inhabitants are beginning to have a surplus for exportation, and 1400 pounds have recently been sent over to this country by Hon. S. A. Benson, of Bassa Cove. The coffee is good looking, of a large kernel, and quite green in appearance. Its flavor, although a little peculiar, is very pleasant. It will be a singular incident in the history of trade and commerce, if the productions of *free labor* on the Coast of Africa, should take place of the same articles furnished by the labor

of *African slaves* in the Spanish West Indies and Brazil!—*Boston Journal*.

LIBERIA COMING INTO MARKET.—

A friend brought into our office a few days since, a pound of coffee from the farm of the Rev. Mr. Moore of Bexley, Bassa Co., Liberia, and desired us to make a trial of it. This we have done, and find it to be of a superior quality. Bexley, the place whence it came, is a small farming settlement on the St. John's river, about six miles from its mouth. Several farmers at that place have raised coffee for exportation. The Hon. S. A. Benson, at Bassa Cove, near the mouth of the St. John, has lately sent over about 1400 lbs. of coffee from his own farm.—*N. E. Puritan*.

LIBERIA COFFEE.—We have received from a friend interested in the colony at Liberia, West Africa, a small sample of the coffee which is now being raised by the colonists. The article is quite fair and very clean, and the single trial that we have made of it gives us a good opinion of its qualities.

This sample is the produce of the farm of the Rev. Mr. Moore, of Bexley, Bassa County, Liberia. Bexley is a small farming settlement on the St. John river, about six miles from its mouth. Several farmers at that place have raised coffee, ginger and arrowroot for exportation. The Hon. S. A. Benson, at Bassa Cove, near the mouth of the St. John, has lately sent over about 1400 lbs. of coffee from his farm.

Some have pronounced this coffee as good as Mocha; but as this sample has not been kept long enough, it can hardly be expected to prove so on trial. It is very possible, too, that it may contain a mixture of several varieties, of which some may be better than others. Coffee is indigenous in Liberia, and the plantations are formed by gathering wild plants in their native forests, where, it is quite possible, several varieties may be found.—*Boston Traveler*.

AGRICULTURE IN LIBERIA.—Within the last few days we have seen and conversed with three or four citizens of the Republic of Liberia, who have been residents of the colony for many years, one of them for more than twenty. They are on a visit to this country on business. They all bear testimony to the healthfulness of the colony, and to its rapid increase in education, commerce, and especially in agriculture. One of them states that he has an orchard of eight acres of coffee, on which there are four thousand trees, which will average him twelve pounds to the

tree. He could sell it for about fifteen cents per pound. This statement, which appeared at first almost incredible, has since been confirmed by the others. Their statements have excited a deep interest in the colored population of this city, and quite a number of the most intelligent and enterprising of them are preparing to emigrate. The same is true, they inform us, of that class in a number of other cities which they have visited.—*Pres. Herald*.

[From Liberia Papers.]

LATER FROM THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—The British brig Bream, from Sierra Leone, 1st August, was boarded yesterday afternoon, in the offing, by the steamer News Boy. Her Captain, McKennell, was killed on the passage, by the jibing of the mainboom. Mr. Geo. Ketchum, her supercargo, informs us of the capture of four slave vessels which have been condemned and burnt at that place, viz: a brig, name not known, prize to H. M. brig Alert, had 500 slaves; schr. Waterwitch, 472 do; brig Sea Lark, 561 do; all Brazilians. Spanish schr. Bonetta, none. The Bream brought no papers.

SLAVE STEAMERS.—On the Coast of Africa a British man-of-war chased a slave steamer, which after leading her sixty miles from the coast, suddenly returned, leaving the vessel of war to beat back, and in the mean time the steamer took on board her cargo of fifteen hundred slaves and was off.

The slave trade is still going on at New Cess, and the Spanish occupants of that place show no disposition to evacuate. What is to be done, we know not. We wish that he would either leave or change the nature of his business. It is rather to be regretted that any such assurances were made, as led the British to withdraw the force they had there, until we were ready to enforce com-

pliance with the President's orders, to desist from the purchase of slaves. And this we fear, cannot be done shortly, as the season is now so far advanced. However, this may be only conjecture with us, as we are altogether ignorant of what may be concocting in the higher quarters. If it can be done, it should be, and that without delay. For if we are able to break up that establishment, and yet suffer it to remain, and the fact should transpire, we will most certainly be accused of winking at the slave trade. Yet to say we are not able to remove a few slaves is humiliating.

We have lately had a large increase to our population by immigration from America; and if reports are to

be credited, and we have no doubt they are, a still larger accession may be shortly expected. Let them come—they cannot come too fast, provided they be of the right stamp. Men, and women too, to be sure—of sense and perseverance—who have calculated on some difficulty and trial in settling a new country—who will not be dismayed at small things—who will suffer, yet go forward—these are the emigrants we want. They may come as fast as they please, Liberia is large enough for them.

THE rains have fairly commenced, as the *showers* on the 10th, 11th, and 12th inst. testified. It did not *rain*, but poured down like a waterfall.

SOME of our farmers are already eating new rice.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;
From the 20th of September, to the 20th of October, 1848.

MAINE.

By Captain George Barker:	
<i>Saco</i> —Rev. S. Hopkins, \$5, Capt. Hartley, \$1.....	6 00
<i>Portland</i> —Augustine Haines, Esq., \$5, cash 50 cents, J. Neal, \$3, J. Maxwell, \$1 50, cash 25 cts. Nathaniel Blanchard, \$5.....	15 25
<i>North Yarmouth Centre</i> —Dr. A. Osgood.....	1 00
<i>North Yarmouth</i> —Thomas Chase, 50 cents, D. Shepley, \$1.....	1 50
<i>Freeport</i> —Dr. J. A. Hyde, \$3 50, Nathan Nye, \$5, Rev. E. G. Parsons, \$1 50, Mrs. Harrington, \$5.....	15 00
<i>Brunswick</i> —S. A. Packard, \$2, A. C. Robbins, \$1, Prest. L. Woods, \$3.....	6 00
<i>Gardiner</i> —R. H. Gardiner, \$5, John Webb, \$1, Robert Williamson, \$1.....	7 00
<i>Hallowell</i> —John Merrick, \$5, Mrs. Lydia Gordon, \$1, Rev. J. Cole, \$1, C. Spalding, \$1.....	8 00
	59 75

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

<i>Cornish</i> —Collection by the Rev. Alvah Spaulding.....	8 00
By Captain George Barker:	

<i>Exeter</i> —Rev. Mr. Hurd, \$2, Rev. Mr. Dexter, \$1, Dr. Abbott, \$2.....	5 00
<i>Stratham</i> —George Wingate, Esq., \$5, deceased Female Friend, cash, cash, cash, each 50 cents.	7 00
	20 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Springfield</i> —From Mrs. P. Howard.....	5 00
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CONNECTICUT.

<i>Hartford</i> —Connecticut State Col. Soc. from the executors of John H. Webb, Esq., as a bequest to the Society, per Charles Seymour, Esq., Treasurer.....	500 00
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NEW JERSEY.

<i>Princeton</i> —From J. D. Young, of Theo. Seminary.....	1 00
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VIRGINIA.

By Rev. J. W. Leyburn:	
<i>Liberty</i> —Collections, \$7 21, collection by Rev. J. D. Mitchell, \$5 10.....	12 31
<i>Henry & Emory College</i>	4 10
<i>Abingdon</i> —Collection.....	5 75
<i>Marion</i> —Collection.....	3 00
<i>Wythe C. H.</i> —Judge Brown.....	5 00
<i>Newbern</i> —Collection.....	70
<i>Montgomery Co.</i> —Dr. J. Englis..	2 50
<i>Roanoke Co.</i> —Rev. U. Powers,	

annual subscription \$10, Capt. Craig, \$5, Mr. Walton, \$5....	20 00
<i>Salem</i> —Collection.....	9 10
<i>Boonsborough</i> —From Preston Trotter, Esq., being his subscription to a collection in New Providence church.....	2 00
<i>Albemarle</i> —Collection at Walker's church, by Rev. E. Boyden....	13 33
<i>Wheeling</i> —Collection in the Congregation of the Forks of Wheeling, by Rev. James Hervey....	25 00
<i>Richmond</i> —Mr. Seabrook, by Jas. C. Crane, Esq.....	3 00
<i>Rockbridge Co.</i> —Collection for 4th July, in Providence church, through Rev J. Morrison, Pastor, by Rev. R. W. Bailey.....	17 00
	123 39

KENTUCKY.

By Rev. Alex. M. Cowan :	
<i>Mason Co.</i> —John A. McClung, Judge W. Reed, Judge A. Beatty, Wm. Hodge, Mellor Taylor, each \$10, Robt. Taylor, Dr. J. E. McDowell, Gen. Thos. M. Forman, H. B. Hill, Lucien G. Latterell, Mrs. G. Durrett, Mrs. E. Ward, each \$5, John C. Reed, in tin ware, \$5, N. Cooper, do. \$4, Dr. J. R. Pad-dock, cash, F. W. Wheatly, each \$2, Richard Reed, in tin, \$2, Geo. L. Forman, J. Green, each \$2 50, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. F. Spaulding, Alex. Hunter, G. W. How, W. J. Thurman, Mrs. Taylor, E. P. Adams, J. W. Singleton, S. Donaldson, C. W. Van Grason, J. F. Brodnick, Robt. Stevenson, each \$1, cash, Mrs. Parker, each 50 cts.	122 50
<i>Fleming Co.</i> —H. Powers, Thos Porter, each \$5.....	10 00
<i>Bourbon Co.</i> —John King, E. S. Dudley, each \$10.....	20 00
<i>Fayette Co.</i> —M. T. Scott, \$20, Richard Pindell, \$10.....	30 00
<i>Franklin Co.</i> —Richard Knott, in goods.....	6 65
<i>Scott Co.</i> —Rev. J. H. Logan, \$3, Mrs. Mary V. Logan, \$2.....	5 00
<i>Shelby County</i> —Wilson Thomas, \$10, Oswald Thomas, Morris Thomas, W. C. Hanna, Rev. John Tevis, Wm. Q. Morton, each \$5, Dr. Wm. Morton, Dr. O. Brown, each \$3, Mrs. Ann Scott, \$2, W. Atherton, in goods, \$7 50, Mrs. Rachel Clay, \$1, Goods, \$3.....	54 50
	248 65

OHIO.

<i>Berea</i> —Collection in Rev. H. O. Sheldon's church, July 3, 1848, MISSISSIPPI.	2 00
<i>Lafayette County</i> —Collection in College church near Oxford, by Rev. L. B. Gaston, Pastor....	5 00

Total Contributions....\$964 79

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—By Capt. Geo. Barker : <i>Wells</i> —Mrs. Olive Bourne, to January, '50, \$9. <i>Wiscasset</i> —Rice & Dana, to '50, \$3, Clark & Brooks, to '50, \$3, James Taylor, to March, '50, \$3. <i>South Berwick</i> —Charles E. Norton, to '50, \$3. <i>North Yarmouth</i> —Hon. Wm. Buxton, to '50, \$3, Dr. E. Burbank, to 1 July, '48, \$1 50. <i>Richmond Corner</i> —Dr. J. A. Hyde, to '50, \$1 50. <i>Brunswick</i> —Prof. Thos. C. Upham, '50, \$5. <i>Gardiner</i> —John Plaisted, to '49, \$6, Dea. Henry Leeman, to Oct. '49, \$1 50. <i>Hallowell</i> —Samuel Gordon, to May, '50, \$2, Andrew Masters, to '50, \$1 50.....	43 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Rindge</i> —Sam'l. L. Wilder, Esq., to March, '49, \$3. <i>Wentworth</i> —J. S. Davis, Esq. to May, '49, \$2. <i>Nashua</i> —Rev. S. G. Bulfinch, to Oct. '48, \$1 50.....	6 50
VERMONT.— <i>Winooski</i> —D. Read, Esq., to Sept. '48.....	3 00
MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Lowell</i> —James G. Carney, to Jan. '49 \$3. <i>Phymouth</i> —H. J. Oliver, to Jan. '49, \$1 50, Mrs. Rhoda Lawrence, to June, '49, \$1 50.....	6 00
VIRGINIA.— <i>Richmond</i> —Miss R. T. Minor, Richmond, Va. subscription for '47, & '48, by Jas. C. Crane, Esq.....	3 00
SOUTH CAROLINA.— <i>Cheraw</i> —Rev. J. C. Coit, for '47, & '48, \$3 00	
GEORGIA.— <i>Jeffersonlon</i> —Robert Thomas, Esq., to Sept. '49....	1 50
KENTUCKY.—By David Christy, Esq.— <i>Louisville</i> —Spencer Terrell, Esq. to May, '49.....	1 50
OHIO.— <i>Crawville</i> —William S. Richards, Esq. for '47, & '48, \$3. <i>Cincinnati</i> —By David Christy, Esq.—Dr. John P. Harris, for '47, & 48, \$3. <i>Oxford</i> —Rev. Jn. McArthur, for '47 & '48, \$3.	9 00

Total Repository..... 76 50

Total Contributions..... 964 79

Aggregate Amount.....\$1,041 29

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXIV.]

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER, 1848.

[No. 12.]

funds wanted immediately.

THE peculiar condition in which we find ourselves now placed, induces us to make an earnest appeal to all our friends and to a benevolent public generally for assistance.

Our last annual report closed with the following paragraph:—"£42,500 is the lowest possible estimate of the means indispensable to meet our present engagements. To prosecute vigorously and with advantage our operations during the year, upon which we now enter, and not incur a heavy debt, will therefore require at least \$50,000."

The first of the above estimates was based upon the fact that we were then \$9,500 in debt, and had engaged to send 310 emigrants to Liberia; the last, upon the probability that many others would want to go and ought to be sent.

Since that time we have actually sent 443 emigrants to Liberia, and have received application to send from Baltimore 95 more, and from New Orleans 472 more. If we had

the means to dispatch these 567 now waiting for a passage, it would make the number sent within the year 1,010.

It therefore appears, that the estimate which we made at the beginning of the year was *much too low*. Allowing \$50 to pay for the transportation and support six months in Liberia of each emigrant, it would require \$50,500 for this single item. The estimate of \$50,000 therefore does not cover simply the transportation and support of emigrants; leaving out of view entirely, the other expenses of the Society, in this country and in Liberia.

Let us now look a moment at our receipts thus far. Ten months of the year are now passed;* the total amount of our receipts is \$30,601 98. This is much below the proper proportion of the estimated \$50,000.—Unless, therefore, our receipts are greatly increased during the remaining *two months*, we shall at the close of the year fall short of that estimate,

* This article was written 1st November ultimo, and the estimates are to that date.

which itself falls immensely short of our real demands.

The *relative condition* of our treasury now, is *better* than it was at the *beginning* of the year. That is to say, we then estimated that \$42,500 would pay the liabilities of the Society at that time due, and the expenses of 310 emigrants. We have paid those debts, sent out 443 emigrants; and our liabilities are now \$9,542 32, which is only a fraction above what they were at the beginning of the year, while our receipts are \$11,898 02 below the estimated \$42,500.

This we think is sufficient to show that the affairs of the Society have, during the year thus far, been carried on with some energy and with *great economy*. Our friends who have contributed to our funds, may therefore feel assured that their gifts have not been wasted or squandered in vain experiments.

We now come to the burden of this appeal—

From various sources we had been assured that money would be raised sufficient to transport all the emigrants who should desire to go to Liberia. On this basis we encouraged the spirit of emigration, and requested all who were anxious on the subject to apply to us. The consequence is, that after having sent this year 443, there are now 567 waiting for a passage. We are under pledges to furnish them one. They are all anxious to be off, many of them *impatient*. They are needed in Liberia. They

ought not to be detained in this country.

But we have not the means to send them. Unless therefore our friends come immediately to our help, what can we do? The present debts of the Society must be met. Allow \$50 to pay the expenses of each of the 567 emigrants, and it makes \$28,350. Where shall this amount be obtained?

Of these persons, 151 are free; of whom 8 reside in Connecticut, 6 in New York, 1 in this City, 9 in Virginia, 18 in South Carolina, 27 in Indiana, 39 in Alabama, 33 in Tennessee, 2 in Ohio, and 9 in Illinois.

How easy it would be for a few individuals in each of those States to assume the responsibility of sending the emigrants from their own State!

The remaining 415 are slaves, the freedom of most of whom depends upon their emigration to Liberia!

Here is a field for the exercise of benevolence and philanthropy upon the largest scale!

Great and important as this work is, we cannot go forward in it without means. We therefore *present* this statement of the case to our friends and the public generally, praying them to come at once and in their greatest liberality, to our assistance.

Whatever funds are contributed, or can be raised, should be sent to us immediately, in order to secure the desired result.

We have sent the preceding, as a circular, to all parts of the country and most of the papers have inserted it.

Unless the funds come in immediately and more rapidly than ever they have done, we shall suffer serious embarrassment.

Latest intelligence from Liberia.

JUST as our last No. went to press we received advices from Liberia by the Col. Howard. Below will be found the principal items of interest.

LETTER FROM DR. LUGENSEEL.

GREENVILLE, LIBERIA,
July 18, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—By the brig Col. Howard, which arrived at this place on the 12th inst., I received your favor of the 29th of April. Before the arrival of this, I presume you will have received my letter by the Liberia Packet—which vessel left this place for the United States, via Bassa and Monrovia, on the 20th ult.

The Col. Howard arrived at Monrovia on the 1st inst., having on board *ninety-eight* immigrants; fifteen of whom stopped at that place; so that on her arrival at this place, only eighty-three were on board. According to the arrangements of the captain of the brig, he expects to return to Monrovia to ballast his vessel; and I understand that ten of the people who came down with him will return in the brig to Monrovia.

Most of the immigrants were very much dissatisfied with this place, before they arrived here; but after their arrival, and after they had found that comfortable tenements had been provided for their accommodation, (contrary to what they expected when they left Monrovia,) most of them became apparently quite reconciled to this place; and some of them express themselves as being not only perfectly satisfied with their new place of residence, but much pleased with the

appearance of things in and about this little settlement. They are all ashore, as comfortably located as I ever knew any other company of immigrants to be, in any part of Liberia; and I hope that those who remain here may prove to be a valuable acquisition to the county of Sinou, and useful and happy citizens of this young Republic.

Since the date of my last letter to you, none of the immigrants by the Nehemiah Rich have died. Most of them have got pretty nearly through the acclimating process. Those of them who have pretty good constitutions have required very little medical attention, during the last two months. A few of them, whose systems had become considerably impaired, in one way or another, before they left the United States, are rather feeble; and I fear that I shall lose one or two more of the company—especially one of the men, who, as his relations inform me, had long been accustomed to the too free use of ardent spirits. And here I beg leave to say, that Africa is not the place for old toppers, whose systems have long been saturated with liquior fire. The best advice I can give to such persons is, to join the total abstinence society, and to “stick to the pledge,” until the effects of their former habits shall have become thoroughly eradicated, before they think about emigrating to a tropical climate, especially to this country.

A goodly number of the immigrants by the N. Rich will, I believe, prove to be valuable citizens of Liberia. They are hardy yeomen—the hope

and sinew of every country; and, though some of them had grown grey in slavery, before they embarked for this land of liberty; yet, if you could visit their plantations, and hear the chattering monkeys crying "Woodman, spare that tree," while the "tall sons of the forest" are rapidly falling in obedience to the heavy strokes of the axe, or see their little cleared fields of thriving vegetables; you would be satisfied that they are trying to make a comfortable living. A more industrious company of immigrants than most of these, I never saw in Liberia.

I think it is probable that a settlement will be formed on the Blue Barre side of the Sinou river, by some of the immigrants by the Col. Howard, in company, perhaps, with some of the former residents of the Sinou side. I believe that Mr. Murray will endeavor to carry out your wishes and instructions in every particular, so far as he possibly can. Of course I will render him all the aid in my power.

Our little African Republic will be largely represented, this year, in the United States by our citizens, a goodly number of whom have gone to visit the land of their nativity; and, I presume they will all not only speak well of the land of their adoption, and the home of their affections, but will give a practical illustration of the truth of their statements, by returning to this land of liberty and equality.

We are getting along tolerably comfortably in this part of the Republic. We eat our potatoes, cassadas, &c., with gladness and cheerfulness of heart; and when we cannot get a better condiment, with which to season our rice, we get some palm nuts, of which we make an excellent substitute for butter; and we thank the Lord that he has planted the beautiful and useful palm tree in the forests of Africa.

According to the report of Dr. Roberts to me, I perceive that he has been remarkably successful with his charge, in Montserrado county. I requested him to report to you, by the Packet; and I presume you will receive a letter from him, by this opportunity.

I have not heard directly from Bassa since the date of my last letter to you.

Yours truly,

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Rev. W. McLAIN,

Sec. & Treas. Am. Col. Soc.

LETTER FROM GEN. LEWIS.

MONROVIA,

July 28, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I wrote you last by the Liberia Packet, informing you of the arrival of the Col. Howard with the immigrants from Savannah, and of her discharge for Sinou on the 3d inst. I regret however to say, that on the Sunday following she returned here, with her immigrants. The captain said he was unacquainted with the coast, and thought it his duty to return and procure a pilot. One was procured the same afternoon and the Col. Howard again put to sea.

As a part of the people speak favorably of the behavior of the captain, I would suggest the propriety of taking no notice of what is said about it.

On Saturday morning, 22d instant, the Col. Howard returned here from Sinou, bringing some 10 or 12 of the immigrants, who preferred residing in Monrovia—Mrs. McIntoshe's family and Mr. Mann's, and 3 or 4 others—the rest of the company are on shore at Greenville.

I send herewith an account of the purchase of territory—showing the cost, the amount paid, and the balance *now* due on the several purchases.

I have written out instructions for Messrs. James Brown and Murray at Sinou, to use their exertions to procure some definite understanding with the Blue Barre people; and I hope an opportunity will soon offer to send them. I shall try to procure a deed for the country, so as to prevent forever any disagreement. If I could find a vessel going in the neighborhood of Sinou, I would take passage down, for the purpose of arranging the Blue Barre affair, and to commence operations on that side. I understand that there is a good assortment of lumber at Sinou, sent out by you—with it, a house might soon be built.

As I wrote you at length by the Packet, there is nothing of importance for me to say now.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. N. LEWIS.

Rev. WM. McLAIN,

Sec. & Tr. A. C. S.,

Washington City, D. C., U. S. A.

LETTER FROM DR. ROBERTS.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA,

Monrovia, July 28, 1848.

RESPECTED SIR:—By the "Colonel Howard" I had the pleasure of hearing from you, of which I was much gratified. My little family is getting on finely: I shall certainly take all the care that my skill and ability will allow me of her.—I am much pleased to learn that she bore such a fine character in her native city. She has been attacked with the fever, but did not suffer very materially from it. All the company under my charge is well nigh Africanized.

Of the company in the "Colonel Howard" twenty-five are at Monrovia under my charge, some of whom came on shore when the "Howard" first arrived, the others went down in her to Sinou, and returned again. About ten of that number are now

down with the fever. I don't however apprehend much difficulty in the issue of their cases, as they are all quite comfortably situated.

The remainder are at Sinou with Dr. Lugenbeel, all of whom are likewise in comfortable situations, I am informed by letter and otherwise.

I should think it would be a great improvement to our inland settlements in the vicinity of Monrovia to have a company of enterprising people settled in Millsburgh on the St. Paul's river. It is rich soil, and only wants enterprise to make it one of the finest settlements we have. The banks are bold, and form a gradual ascent as you recede from the margin, intercepted, however, with a fine plain—a lovely site for a town—present a plain view, uninterrupted by hillocks, for about a mile. On this spot, or a part of it, stands the present town of Millsburgh, which needs very much an increase of population.

Mrs. Roberts sends her compliments to you, and is hopeful that you will be successful in getting more of the friends in her native city to come to this land of equality.

You are very respectfully,

H. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. Mr. McLAIN.

LETTER FROM S. A. BENSON.

BASSA COVE,

Republic of Liberia,

July 24, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—As Gen. Lewis informs me that he looks for the Colonel Howard back there from Sinou in a few days, I thought I would send a few lines to you by her, notwithstanding I have so recently written to you by the Packet. But at that time I was pressed down with a multiplicity of concerns, and it being the session of my court I did not write as minutely as I would have otherwise. Since I last wrote, nothing very material has occurred relative to the

emigrants: we have lost about three since; but the whole loss up to this date is neither alarming nor unprecedented. I have known the loss of expeditions while passing through the acclimating process to double our loss in a just ratio, and that within the last three years. At the expiration of their six months, I will report faithfully the number—dead, and the number and domestic situation of those alive. Twelve men, (I may say families,) have cleared off their land, some of whom have enclosed, and planted—this is a fact, as strange as it may appear, owing to the short space of time since their arrival—but I directed their attention and encouraged them to this as soon as they received their baggage ashore. And I feel quite confident that in two months more at least ten or twelve more families will have cleared, enclosed and planted, as they are daily striking at it cheerfully: the major part express the greatest satisfaction at their condition and future prospects, which brighten more and more, as they express it, as they become acquainted with matters and things as they really are in Liberia.

If there is a likelihood of a continuation of emigrants to this county, which we flatter ourselves will be the case from what you have intimated—for we are the most needy in Liberia in this respect. I think it would be best to have a few native houses put up cheap and tight, anterior or about the time of arrival. They can be constructed cheap and to last two or three years, and eight or ten dollars would repair them at the expiration of that time. The amount it takes to hire houses for them would tribley defray the expense of building these houses. I recommend this because I know economy is your policy, (or that of the Society,) for there is still much,

much, to be accomplished for the colored race, in which I of course feel interested, and every dollar—nay, cent—that can be saved and turned to a good account, should be; and so far as my ability and influence go, they will be lent toward the accomplishment of the grand and laudible object of your Society, at least so long as I have any thing to do with your affairs.

I think Dr. Beneham will prove a desirable acquisition to this county. I think, so far as I am acquainted with him, he is of the right metal, possessing independency of mind and patriotic fortitude to brave all difficulties. He has lost none of his family, and the other emigrants who went up to Bexley with him are all doing well, as regards recovering from the fever. Dr. Beneham has bought an extensive piece of land, the strength of which he intends developing, so soon as his own strength will justify.

The Cove, or Fishtown, of which so much has been said about settling, and as being so fine a landing place at all seasons of the year, and possessing so many commercial and agricultural advantages, is not more than four miles distant from the farthest point of the present settlement of Bassa Cove, and in fact is incorporated in the same township. Our town and farm lots extend in that direction, and have already been planned off one-third the distance to it, and about four more emigrations, as large as the last, would cause the present settlement of Bassa Cove, by a prudent arrangement, to extend down to that desirable Cove. When I get time I will draw a rough view of the whole on paper, showing every essential particular, and send you. The inland of the Cove is super-excellent, principally covered with palms, the product of which forms so great an article of trade on this coast; and coffee,

which is found abundantly of indigenuous growth, and if the plan of that settlement be the same as that of the present, Bassa Cove, which was wisely planned by the lamented Governor Buchanan, (and of which I have no doubt, as they will eventually be one township,) that is to have the farms separated from the town lots, by a broad street about a mile from the sea shore, and running parallel therewith, the farmer possessing land in the rear of this Cove will have extraordinary advantages, better than which, no one should require or expect on earth. Its commercial advantages consist principally in the smoothness of the Cove, or bay, as a harbour, and landing place. It is also a place of pretty general resort for ships, (except American cruisers,) to get water and fuel. The French men-of-war regularly lay in there, within a few yards of the beach. The country inland is thickly inhabited by natives, who carry on considerable trade in palm oil, rice and stock,

and hence the difficulties we have so frequently had with both British and French traders, about establishing trading factories there. These foreign traders had rather abandon any point within the bounds of Liberia than this Cove, and they will never cease contending until the place is settled. I could say much more about this place, but I will for the present forbear. You will please try and avoid letting the coffee sent to you this time by the Packet injure the reputation of our coffee. It was hurriedly gotten out, but as I wrote you, I will see that the next is better prepared. In fact it rained so incessantly while the Packet was on the coast, as that it was almost impossible to do any thing to perfection. You may consider me a subscriber to the African Repository. Excuse this already too lengthy communication, and believe me, sir, to be, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Rev. WM. McLAIN.

Republic of Liberia.*

THE "Christian Examiner," for September, contains a long and interesting article on Colonization and Liberia. The Examiner is a Quarterly, published in Boston, Mass. and is supported by some of the best writers in the country. May its words in this article have their proper influence among its readers!

We insert below the introduction and such extracts as we have room

for, hoping to continue them in another number. We intended these for our last, but they were crowded out.

It is not our purpose to consider at any length the past action of the Colonization Society, or the motives with which it has been sustained. It has been and still is regarded, on the one hand, with jealousy and dislike, as "disguised Abolitionism," as undermining the existence of slavery

* 1. *A History of Colonization on the Western Coast of Africa*, by A. ALEXANDER. Philadelphia: W. S. Martien. 1846. 8vo. pp. 603.

2. *Reports of the American Colonization Society, for the Years 1846, 1847, 1848*. Washington. 8vo. pp. 43, 43, 60.

3. *African Repository* (Washington, D. C.);—*Liberia Herald*,—and *Africa's Luminary*, (Monrovia, Liberia.)

at the South, as raising questions that ought to be kept hushed, and exciting hopes among the colored race that can never be realized; and, on the other hand, with even greater hostility, as a covert design to strengthen the bonds of slavery, as disguising the true issue, deferring indefinitely the hope of freedom, and both perpetuating and justifying the prejudice that exists towards that unhappy race. Rather than attempt a reply to what may be said on either hand, we shall confine ourselves as nearly as possible to the statement of a few leading facts, showing, so far as they can be accurately known, the condition and prospects of Liberia, and giving, if we can, a fair and honest answer to the most important inquiries suggested.

During the past year, two republics have been proclaimed before the world,—one in Europe, one in Africa. One, after a popular outbreak, which resulted in the overthrow of an ancient monarchy, found itself at the mercy of eleven men, irresponsible to any body and appointed by nobody, with the tremendous task before them of arranging the conflicting interests of a great and highly civilized nation; every social problem being forced at once upon their attention, and the terribly practical question being put, how out of such materials, without any apparent common points of religious or political faith, to construct a better and completer fabric than had existed before,—a question, after granting all honor to the heroism and humanity of the men who have sought to meet it, as perilous now as ever. The other, an obscure and feeble colony, planted first by the charity of a distant land, passed by a natural process of growth from its state of tutelage to an independent existence; every troublesome question being answered as it were beforehand,—faith and loyalty already existing,

through the Christian element inculcated from the first,—its institutions shaped and its fundamental principles accurately determined,—a community already not only self-supporting, but forming a refuge and fixed point in a vast continent of ignorance, barbarism, and slavery. Each is an experiment; and each is furnishing, before the world, the answer to a problem of equal interest for our century.

Liberia is a settlement on the West-African coast, consisting of about five thousand free blacks and liberated or recaptured slaves, together with nearly fifteen times this number of natives, who have voluntarily sought the shelter of its laws and the benefits of its schools and churches. Its territory lies about three hundred miles along the coast, between the fourth and seventh degrees of north latitude, and extends forty-five miles into the interior. Its climate and productions are similar to those of other tropical regions; its soil is exceedingly fertile, and its advantages for emigrants, on the score of health and comfort, are about the same, so far as we can judge, with those of the newly settled regions of our West and Southwest. It was declared an independent republic July 26, 1847, and has therefore just completed its first year of separate existence. Its constitution is similar in its general features to that of the United States; many parts of it being a careful transcript from that. All its citizens are of African descent; and its President, J. J. Roberts, was one of a respectable family of free blacks, who emigrated from Virginia in 1829. Two newspapers are published in Monrovia, one being a religious or missionary paper, and the editors of both being colored men. Being in some sense a missionary station, the religious element is very conspicuous in the character of the

republic, distinguishing it very widely from most commercial settlements. All the leading men are marked by an apparently sincere and earnest profession of religious principle; the Lord's day is rigidly observed; intemperance and immorality are said to be comparatively rare; and a public school system makes universal education one of the most prominent features of the young commonwealth.

Then follows a running history of colonization down to the declaration of the independence of Liberia in 1847; after which the author proceeds:—

This little settlement is an experiment, which, by its final success or failure, will probably do more than any other one thing to determine the future condition and prospects of that race in our country; because it is answering, apparently in the fairest and most unequivocal manner, the fundamental question,—the turning-point of the whole problem. The littleness of the colony (now an independent state) is no more a ground of cavil than the utter failure of the first few efforts to colonize America. In point of numbers, strength, health, costliness, and tranquility, it compares, on the whole, very favorably with the New England settlements, when a quarter of a century old. Its glaring inadequacy, just now, to meet the whole fact of slavery in America, counting its three millions,

or in Africa, counting its thirty millions, is no more reason against its fitness to do what it really undertakes, than the imperfect success of every colonial enterprise, even now, when matched against the gigantic mass of European pauperism. Its real merit is, that it opens a new field of hope and enterprise for the African race. And even admitting the most extravagant claim ever made for the colonization scheme, as the nucleus or programme of what may be hereafter a great national undertaking to remove every trace of slavery from our borders, it is not quite as fantastic as many persons have supposed. The cost of the Mexican war (taking the lowest estimate,—the last we have seen doubles it) would have been abundantly sufficient for transporting the whole colored population of this country, bond and free, (taking the highest estimate of numbers and cost,) to the African coast, and giving them a half-year's maintenance there. The whole outlay for colonization hitherto has been about equal to that of the war for two days,—not much more than that of the momentary relief we gave to the Irish during last year's famine. A great nation, if it chooses, can do great things.*

A more serious question in many minds is that which contemplates hostilities with the African tribes.

As must have been already observed, these are in all probability for ever at an end. Annexation is very easy, extermination never thought

* The entire cost of the colonization enterprise from the commencement may be rated at \$796,939 98. The lowest estimate of the expenses of the war (including incidentals) that we have seen is \$200,000,000; the highest, \$395,000,000. The total amount contributed in 1847 for the relief of the Irish, besides an equal or greater amount sent by the Irish in this country, (according to the incomplete estimate of the American Almanac,) was \$591,313 29. The expense incurred by each emigrant to Liberia "may be set down at \$50. This includes outfit, passage-money, and provisions on the voyage, a house to live in, provisions, medicine and medical attendance, and nursing when they are sick, for six months, and more or less aid in various other ways, in establishing them comfortably, and in a condition thenceforth to take care of themselves." See Report for 1848.

of. It has been asked,—“What do you say to the fact, that all the safety the colonists have they owe to standing armies and fortifications, and their missionary influence consists in shooting a native now and then?” Half this question has already answered itself,—the “fact” being shown to be no fact. The other half is answered by simply saying, that Liberia, as a nation, never claimed to be exempt from the usual contingencies of nations, or professed to do without an “armed police.”* The experiment of non-resistance was tried once on that coast, and the present colonists do not choose the hazard of repeating it. The details of the fighting that (with a solitary exception) has accompanied the infancy of every settlement in a barbarous region must always be repulsive; and most nations prefer to cover this portion of their history with a decent drapery of obscure allusions, while most writers have the good taste to leave them in the background as much as possible. Our pious ancestors, like Homer, had no such scruple; and we well remember the shuddering and heathenish triumph with which we used to read, in the devout doggerels of the “*Historical Collections*,” of the burning of the Pequods, or the massacres in King Philip’s war. And though our own nerves might probably be too sensitive to let us engage willingly in actual fighting, even for self-defence, still, while we claim for ourselves the protection of any authority which rests ultimately on force, (whether latent or active,) we will not stultify ourselves by abusing those who stand ready, in case of need, to wield it. It may be an open question, whether our life, or the existence of a colony or

infant state, be worth defending; but that granted, all absolute objection is foreclosed on our part to the act of war. If the alternative be fairly put, the price must be fairly paid.

Omitting any further notice of these preliminary matters, we come directly to the main point,—the condition of the African race in this country, as likely to be affected by the colonization enterprise. Four considerations will at once suggest themselves, marking the outline of that great topic as a whole; and all should be kept in mind, when attending to any single question that may rise out of either one of them. These are, the awakened moral feeling of the civilized world on the subject of slavery, together with the singular attention everywhere bestowed on the condition of the colored race; the enormous increase and aggravated misery of the foreign slave-trade, under every effort made to suppress it,—unless within the last year or two, which are said on good authority to form an exception, and this in a great degree owing to the colonizing of the coast; the slow, yet steady, retreat of the slave population of this country towards the Southwest, almost marking the exact period at which the border States will become free, while it multiplies in the extreme South to a most startling extent; and the rapid accumulation, particularly in the Western States, of a colored population nominally free, but depressed often to an extreme degree of hardship, its disabilities rather increasing than diminished, till it threatens to become that greatest moral and social peril, a numerous degraded and alien caste, almost defenceless before the jealousy and easily roused hostility of the stronger race.

* The message of President Roberts to the Liberian Congress strongly urges the necessity of a well organized and disciplined militia; and especially of an armed vessel strong enough to keep slavers off the coast.

We must presume that our readers have all the information needful to establish these positions. Still, it may not be amiss to state briefly the facts on which the last two assertions are made. By a comparison of statistics,* it will appear that the slave population of the three north-eastern Slave States (including the District of Columbia) was diminished about thirty-six thousand, or at the rate of ten a day, between the years 1830 and 1840; while in the three south-western States it increased in the same period about three hundred and twenty thousand. The diminution is doubtless owing, in great part, to the internal slave-trade, and in part to escapes; but, in addition, a work of gradual voluntary emancipation, to an uncertain extent, and affected by various causes, is steadily going on. The frequent purchases for liberation in this region are a fact well known.

In reference to the other assertion, it would be interesting to trace the operation of general causes, which indicate that the free colored population of this country are a "wandering tribe," shifting their ground as steadily and constantly as a ship at sea that takes no account of the undertow,—veering vaguely towards the vague Southwest, until some permanent home shall be found for them on this or the other continent. A comparison of statistics, apparently made with care,† establishes the fact, that notwithstanding the constant accessions to the colored population of the northern Free States, by manumission or voluntary emigration, and notwithstanding the existence there of much active philanthropy in its behalf, it yet not much more than half keeps pace (in New England

only in the proportion of one-fourth) with the natural rate of its own increase without such aid. Climate, competition, and oppressive legislation (growing, on the whole, more severe instead of milder,—an extraordinary anomaly in the history of modern jurisprudence) are steadily driving it westward,—“ever drifting, drifting, drifting,” towards the vast and undefined Southwest. The ultimate result, setting aside the frightful issue of extermination, which some anticipate, seems likely to be, either an *euthanasia* of slavery, in the establishment of a free African commonwealth in a remote district of Mexico, said to be every way suited to that purpose, and already occupied by that race, or else the spontaneous adoption, by the free colored people, of some plan akin to this of colonization, by which they may be independently settled elsewhere. We disregard, as belonging in part to popular prejudice, the usual statements as to their character and condition, and also omit those considerations of morals and humanity, which always, to a greater or less degree, modify the operation of general laws, such as we have now presented it; our immediate object being only to obtain the broadest statement of fact that may indicate the practical bearing of the main question. We take the facts as we find them; being responsible, not for them, but for the use we make of them.

Let us see now how this question has been answered by the Africans for themselves. We shall accept no testimony on the subject, except as to necessary statistics, from any who may be supposed to have the prejudices of another race or class. This, we conceive, is the only legitimate

* American Almanac for 1848, p. 214.

† African Repository for June, 1848.

and proper way to approach the topic we have in view.

From the Declaration of Independence of Liberia we cite the following passages. They contain what to all appearance is a perfectly fair and

authentic statement, not made in a patronizing tone by self-styled "friends of the blacks," but in a frank and manly tone, by the willing testimony of those whose personal experience it claims to be.*

Rev. J. L. Wilson's opinions of Africa as a Missionary Field.

WE find the following condensation of Mr. Wilson's article in the Puritan. Some allowance is to be made as to what he says of the influence of the *white man*. We think there is not a doubt that a *colored* man of equal intelligence and virtue will have more influence with the natives on the western coast of Africa than any white man.

We would call particular attention to what he says touching the suppression of the *Slave Trade*, adding this single remark that to colonization are we indebted for this great good.

FAVORABLE INDICATIONS FOR AFRICA.—Rev. J. L. Wilson, a missionary of the American Board at Gaboon in West Africa, has an article in the Southern Presbyterian Review, in which he specifies some features of society in Africa which favor the introduction of the Gospel. We cannot give, in the small space of this article, even a condensed view of his statements, but will sketch some of his thoughts.

The social character of the natives is favorable. Not that they now are in the enjoyment of social and domestic peace—not that they have not by the agency of foreigners been excited to great cruelties. But they are in their natural dispositions mild;

their choice of pursuits is peaceable, and they are sociable in their natural intercourse. The African is ever ready to share with others his pleasures, and everything that he can call his own. This disposition, unfolding under the influence of the Gospel and the agency of the Holy Ghost, lends a powerful aid to the diffusion of the Gospel.

Another favorable circumstance is, the high estimation in which the white man is held. Everywhere among the natives is found the same intense desire to see the white man, and meet his wants, and the same readiness to acknowledge his superiority. This superiority in the hands of wicked men, has been turned to unhallowed purposes; but in the hands of a faithful missionary, it may be made an instrument of incalculable good. And the more so, since the tradition is universal in West Africa, that the white man owes all his advantages to the fact, that he has not departed from the religion which was given to the parents of the race.

In the next place, the pagan tribes here have no attachment to any well defined system of false religion. They have a vague belief in one supreme being, but allow him no actual participation in the government of the world. They have some notions of a future state; they believe in evil spirits, supposed to be the spirits of wicked men now dead, and capable

* Report of American Colonization Society for 1848, p. 46.

of inflicting injuries upon the living. But all their religious notions are fragmentary and incoherent, and capable of opposing effectual resistance to the Gospel.

The present state of affairs in West Africa is specially favorable to the introduction of the Gospel. It is a mistake, to suppose that nothing effectual has been done in suppressing the slave trade. On the principal rivers, the slave trade has been entirely superseded by a lawful commerce. There are now not more than twelve or fifteen points along the Western coast where slaves are shipped, while thirty years ago there were double that number. A corresponding change is taking place in the views of the people.—Sentiments of self respect, the endearments of kindred ties, and feelings of patriotism, have sprung up in hearts once given up to the most ferocious passions.

There is now a general desire among the maritime tribes for Christian teachers. Fifteen or twenty years ago, the feeling was just the reverse. Now, the superstitious dread of reading and writing has disappeared, and every tribe on the coast would gladly welcome a Christian missionary. This results mainly from a view of the secular benefits which attend the Gospel, yet it opens a wide door of usefulness.

Decided success has attended missionary efforts here. Before 1833, no Protestant mission had been established between Sierra Leone and the Cape of Good Hope. Since that period, no less than ten distinct missions have been established on the West Coast, and all are in a flourishing condition. Eight thousand children have been gathered into mission schools—more than six thousand persons have been hopefully converted from heathenism. There a wide and effectual door is open for Christianity on that continent.

And what if present opportunities be suffered to pass unimproved? Popery, Mohammedanism and intemperance, are ready to enter in, and do the work of destruction. Mohammedanism is already mistress of two-thirds of the continent, and is now spreading; and nothing but the Gospel can arrest its progress. Popery claims to rule the world, and Africa with the rest; but what success she will have there, remains to be seen. But the evils of intemperance are more to be dreaded. The natives, everywhere, have a craving for alcohol, without any apprehension of its injuries; while the gains of commerce will ensure a supply. Christianity alone can save these people from ruin by this cause.

THE SLAVE TRADE—It is not to be inferred from what is said in the preceding article, that the nefarious trade has been abandoned. On the contrary, there is evidence of an increase, wherever the influence of colonization is not felt to check it. The present *aspect*, and *prospect*, are both disheartening. Many of our last English papers give frightful accounts of the vigor with which it is now prosecuted. Lord Howden, British Minister to Brazil, writes to his Government that, “according to the best estimation I have been able to make, above 60,000 Africans have been imported as slaves into Brazil during the year 1847.” And he further says, “never have the slave dealers so perfected all the appurtenances and appliances of their vile trade as at present; never have they so organized the whole range of shore signals, from St. Katharine’s to

Bahia, nor established such facilities for landing their cargoes as now, and I am afraid I may add, with fearful truth, that never was the toleration of this Government more open than at the present moment. It is a well known fact here, that a vessel belonging to this port, made *five voyages* to the coast during the last year, and landed in safety all her cargoes," amounting to between two and three thousand slaves! Of course his profits must have been enormous, even more than sufficient to throw into the shade all the danger of being overhauled by a man-of-war.

In 1845, there were 45 vessels left Rio for Africa, of which 14 were American. In 1846, there were 52 vessels in the trade, of which 15 were American.

The suffering and mortality of the poor victims of this traffic, surpass all description. They are frequently kept for months in the Barracoons, before they can get a chance to ship them, and then during the middle passage, the intensity of their misery is unexampled.

Having thus called attention to this subject, we subjoin three paragraphs, coming from three very different sources, and taking very different views of the same great subject. Whoever reads them attentively cannot we think fail to come to the same conclusion as does the writer of the last paragraph in the last sentence of the same.

We therefore ask them to act on the conviction and come strongly to

our assistance, that we may be enabled to prosecute the work of colonizing the coast with greater vigor than ever yet we have done.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—By the *Prince Regent*, arrived off Falmouth on the 7th, from Sierra Leone, we have advices from the slave-coast to the middle of July, and from the more remote stations to the latter end of June. The *Dolphin* has captured a slaver with 450 slaves on board, after a very hard chase of seven hours. Upwards of eighty shot from her long pivot-32-pounder were fired at the slaver, and about forty of the number, it is said, struck, committing fearful havoc with the vessel and horrible slaughter among her human cargo, affording another proof of the humanity (?) of our system for the suppression of this wicked trade. One shot is stated to have literally taken the heads off six slaves, and wounded double that number; in addition to which, in the hurry of shipment, no fewer than fifty poor enchained wretches were drowned in the surf. It is no uncommon thing to lose 150 lives in that manner where the surf is bad. The *Star* chased a slaver (a schooner) for twelve hours on the 21st of June, from Badagry to Palma, but the fleetness of the slaver saved her, and she got away—a very frequent occurrence. The *Britomart*, this month (June,) chased two full slaver schooners off Whydah, and, after a most spirited run, lost them both. A slave schooner, well rigged and handled, will elude the grasp of any sailing ship in chase of her, unless the latter get within range and knock the spars away; but what an awful sacrifice of life and limb, even in that case, may follow the striking her, as seen in the capture made by the *Dolphin* above mentioned. The captain of the vessel taken by the *Dolphin* has lately made several successful

runs; and the same man was taken in a slaver captured by the *Grappler* in December last. Such is only a trifling sample of the success (?) attending the efforts of the cruisers to put down the slave trade on this pestilential coast, and such the result of the risk of life of some of Britain's bravest defenders in the futile effort.

Further advices from the coast of Africa state, that Her Majesty's steamer *Grappler*, on her passage from Fernando Po to the south coast, captured, on the 14th of July, the brigantine *Sapphira*, fully equipped for the slave trade; and on the 15th, two hours after leaving the Congo, off Point Pedron, another beautiful vessel, the *Felicidade* (179 tons,) with 379 slaves on board, making her tenth prize in sixteen months, four of which were full vessels, having on board 2,046 negroes.—*English Paper*.

THE SLAVE TRADE AND ITS REMEDY.—The Journals of the Missionaries at Abbeokouta furnish many painful proofs of the sufferings entailed upon the interior of Africa by the foreign slave trade. The petty warfare which is carried on from time to time between the Chiefs, with all its attendant cruelties, may almost always be traced to that cause. In the early part of last year, the small but populous town of Abaka, containing about 6000 inhabitants, was, after a siege of five months, totally destroyed, and those of its inhabitants who survived were reduced to slavery. After relating this fact, the Rev. H. Townsend remarks, at the end of March, 1847:—

Another town is now swept off the face of the earth! A place once full of busy inhabitants is given up to solitude! And why? That civilized man may enjoy the luxuries or necessities of life cheaper than otherwise; that a few merchants of Brazil

may more speedily fill their coffers with gold; and that the war Chief of this country and their rabble trains may gratify their love of display and applause. The whole of this country is filled with the sighs and tears of the helpless, and her land well moistened with the blood of the slain, and given over to confusion, to supply Brazil and Cuba with slaves. The country has for ages been left unknown, unvisited by civilized man, stigmatized as barbarous, deadly in its climate, and its inhabitants but one degree removed from the brute creation, because the slave trade has marked it for its own. It is the slave trade, mediately or immediately, that has shut up this country in its primitive darkness, having first sown the seed that should produce an abundant harvest of slaves. What has prevented Europeans from having free access to the countries around Sierra Leone but the slave trade? And what is it that now struggles with us to prevent our having free communication with the country but the slave trade? It is time that more effective means should be employed to quench this monster evil.

That Christianity is producing a happy effect in mitigating the evil is evident from the following incident, narrated by Mr. Townsend in a letter dated July 23, 1847:—

A Sierra Leone man, with his wife and two children, were captured by the Chief of Ijayè while peaceably passing through the town on their way to the interior. Sagbua promised that he would send to Ikûmi, the Chief of Ijayè, to remonstrate with him, but made this excuse for Ikûmi, "We did so in Abbeokouta before, but now we dare not. Ikûmi has not heard from White Men the words we have heard. Softly, softly," he added; "when he hears, he will forsake such practices too." The burden of his excuse is, therefore, that

he has not been taught better: go and teach him better, and he will forsake such evil practices. On speaking to Ogubonna on the same subject, he made, in substance, the same excuse. He said, "Ikûmi has not heard the Word of God as we have heard it." *Ch. Miss. Gleaner.*

THE SLAVE TRADE.—A correspondent of the "North American"—writing from on board the frigate United States, at Monrovia, on the 28th of March, says:

"The Colonization Society is a useful institution. It has rescued three hundred miles of African sea coast from the slave trade. It has done more to extirpate and destroy this inhuman traffic than all the combined naval efforts of England, France, and America. Ere long you will

find that England herself will abandon her present plan of suppressing the slave trade. She will adopt colonization, civilization, religion. These means, and these alone, will effect the object and regenerate Africa. "The health of the officers and men of the several ships of the squadron has been and continues to be moderately good. Our cruisers have been constantly and actively employed; and yet, notwithstanding the energy of the English and the watchfulness of the French, the *slave trade flourishes*, and wherever slaves are wanted there they will be carried, the supply will be equal to the demand. I regret to say that the humane coalition of the three great Powers to put down the slave trade has signally failed." "To colonize and settle the coast is the only feasible and available plan."

Ecclesiastical Action.

At the late meeting of the Synod of Virginia, (New School,) the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Resolved, As the sense of this Synod, that in view of the great success which has crowned the plans and efforts of the American Colonization Society, we are called upon to renew the expression of our confidence in this scheme of benevolence towards the colored people of the land, and of our own gratitude to God for the blessings he has bestowed upon it.

Resolved, That we regard the recent establishment of a Republic in Liberia, founded on the principles of civil and religious liberty, and regulated by just and wholesome laws, as an event in the history of nations, worthy of special regard and of perpetual remembrance.

Resolved, That the religious aspects and interests of the Liberia Republic do strongly commend it to the favor and the prayers of all philanthropists and Christians in the land.

Therefore *Resolved*, That it be earnestly recommended to our churches, to present annually a liberal offering to the treasury of the Colonization Society, for the benefit of the numerous applicants for a passage to Liberia, and for the encouragement of others who may desire to emigrate to that land of promise.

The Genesee Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, adopted the following:

COLONIZATION.

Rev. J. B. Pinney, Secretary of the N. Y. State Colonization Society, has recently made a tour in Western New York, in behalf of the cause, and it is exceedingly gratifying to learn that in that region the noble

scheme is receiving the warm support of many who have hitherto been opposed to it. A great reaction is taking place, and good men are at last opening their eyes to the fact that the Colonization Society has in it the power of more practical philanthropy than any other institution yet devised for the good of the colored race. As an example of what Western New York now thinks of this cause, we copy the following resolutions adopted by the Genesee Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, September 18, 1848.

Whereas the Conference have listened with pleasure to the facts stated by the Rev. J. B. Pinney, agent of the Colonization Society, as to the instrumentality of the colonists in planting and extending churches in Africa. Therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Conference be and they hereby are presented to him for his very interesting address.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the beneficial influences of said colonies, and rejoice to see them founded and enlarged, as among the most permanent instruments for evangelizing Africa, and suppressing the slave trade.

Resolved, That while more than six hundred slaves are this year, as we have understood, seeking the aid of the Colonization Society to get to Liberia, we recommend to our people to contribute to its treasury in their behalf.

J. M. FULLER, Sec.

By the Presbytery of Nashville, Tennessee, at their last meeting:

1. *Resolved*, That the colonization of the free people of color now in this country, on the coast of Africa, is a subject which appeals strongly to the patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian, as highly beneficial to

our own country and to the colored race.

2. *Resolved*, That the subject be commended to our churches, and community generally, as one in every sense worthy of their patronage.

The Presbytery would further express their regret that this interesting and important subject has heretofore received so little attention in our State; and they are pleased to learn that it will soon be brought before the community, as they believe it is only necessary to make known its principles to secure for it general favor.

Further Resolved, That we cordially and affectionately recommend Rev. A. E. Thom, the Agent for the American Colonization Society, to the confidence and regard of our churches and of this whole community.

And that the above minute be published in the Record.

The Hanover Presbytery in Virginia, also adopted some very good resolutions on the subject, and earnestly commended our Agent, Rev. G. W. SEYBURN, to the churches under their care and the community generally. We regret that we have not these resolutions at command.

Several other Ecclesiastical bodies have also adopted resolutions on the subject at their late meetings. We have not heard of more than one case in which any efforts have been made to induce said bodies to adopt resolutions approving of colonization, and recommending collections to be made in the churches in which it was not done.

In that case we understand that the large body of ministers and laymen present were decidedly in favor

of colonization, but that one member said "he could not endorse the whole scheme, and all its doctrines and praises, and therefore he should prefer that the resolutions should not be adopted," and the others concurred.

In connection with this subject, we may remark that the Associate

Reformed Synod of the South, have commenced in earnest the work of missions in Liberia, and intend to educate their missionaries, young colored men, and send them out. If they persevere in this plan, they must certainly succeed.

Letter from North Carolina.

We should be glad to see a flourishing Colonization Society in North Carolina. The *Rev. Henry Brown*, who is well known through the State, has lately been appointed an Agent for North Carolina, and is now about commencing operations. We trust he will meet with success. We commend him to our friends and the public generally in that State.

To the inquiry contained in the following letter, as to the *terms* upon which lands will be assigned to emigrants from Ohio, we can only reply that nothing very definite has been done on the subject, as yet. We presume the same principle would be adopted as has been in Liberia, viz: to give absolutely to each family a certain quantity of land, on condition of their improving it.

NEWBERN,
October 27, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—On glancing over the *African Repository*, October number, I learn that "a benevolent gentleman of Cincinnati, Ohio, offers *two thousand dollars* for the purchase of a portion of the African coast outside of, and in proximity to, the present limits of Liberia."

It seems that the design of the

gentleman is to offer the territory to the acceptance of the colored people of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to establish a State, in connection, I presume, with the Republic of Liberia.

Ay, sir, a few more such noble-hearted gentlemen would render much aid to the poor colored people of these States, and great comfort to benighted Africa.

Ohio in Africa, say you—why the *spirit* of Africa is in Ohio. That's the way to tell it. I mean there is a quickening and an animating spirit burning in the bosoms of many of the sons of Africa who reside in the State of Ohio, persuading them to hasten to their fatherland. This is *now* as it should be, and as it ought to have been long ere this. May its extension be without let or hindrance—may its penetration be quick and purgent to every heart.

The other day I fell in conversation with a colored man of this place, upon the subject of the above mentioned proposition, who, forsooth, has some influence, and, by the by, seems to have the notion of emigrating to Liberia in his very bones—when he asked me, (very properly, too,) whether the territory in question would be made a *gratuitous* present to emigrants going thither? Can you let us know, sir?

The man above alluded to said—"it would give me unspeakable pleasure to have the honor of establishing

the *first* printing office in the State of Ohio, Africa." I think he is competent to the task, having worked some fifteen or twenty years at the business.

He inquires, "why is it that the old North State has no Colonization Society within her borders; it has been years," says he, "since an agent ever passed this way."

What a pleasing reflection it must be to both ladies and gentlemen whose humane and christian hearts first thought of planting a colony on the shores of Africa, and those too

who have so liberally contributed to colonial wants—when they look upon the great amount of human happiness which their charitableness and hospitality has bestowed upon this down-trodden and benighted race. With grateful hearts, methinks, this people will ever be thankful to you, their kind patrons and efficient benefactors. O yes, sirs, when you will be in eternity, myriads upon myriads of their race will rise up and call you blessed!

Yours, &c.,

A. H. D.

[From the Presbyterian Herald.]

Colonization.

WE have just risen from a perusal of the October number of the *African Repository* and *Colonial Journal*, and feel constrained to say a word or two as to the feeling which we think it ought to produce in every mind as to the vast benefits of the whole plan of Colonization. We here see developed in various forms its general utility, as well as its more particular advantages to individuals. Without saying one word as to slavery, pro or con, we can just turn our eyes to a point where, by the general law of love, a nation of men have been gathered together from various sections of a large continent, where they had no reasonable hope of ever enjoying the full sweets and advantages of liberty, and placed on a spot where freedom in its highest sense has been planted, and under present auspices must grow and flourish interminably. This people have with them the highest security for the future, for they are more generally instructed and enlightened by the *word of God* than any other on the face of the globe—they have all the religion of our forefathers without a moiety of their proscriptive or

persecuting spirit; so that the religious advantages which they possess will be of a much more generally useful character, and being deprived of its stern and unyielding features will present to those coming within its influence a form so much more attractive that it will be able to carry out its original design with greater certainty and more lasting effect.

We of course do not mean to compare the present colonists of Liberia with the Pilgrim fathers, as to their intellectual powers or acquired knowledge, or ability to endow a Government of the same high character.

Whatever may have been their natural powers, they have been in many respects weakened by the circumstance under which they have been placed. But this does not prevent them from possessing all the requisites for carrying on a Christian Government, in all the simple beauty which such a Government ought to present; and we have no doubt that, left to themselves, this will be done.

Liberia at present has a Governor, State officers, and Legislature, with but two or three exceptions, not only professing Christians, but men upon

whom the religion of Jesus Christ has had all its desired effect, if we may judge of their own general conduct and of the highly moral and religious character of the people.

Captain Mercer, of our Navy, says in a letter to Mr. Cresson, of Philadelphia: "In no part of the world have I met with a more orderly, religious, sober and moral community, than is to be found at Monrovia. I believe every man and woman there of any respectability is a member of the church, and it is a pleasure to observe how very general the attendance upon divine worship is among these people." From all we are able to see, the whole colony is one great mission, for the purpose of teaching the Gospel to the benighted hordes of Africa; and this beautiful feature places the whole scheme on an elevation at once high and noble. What cannot it effect on her numerous tribes and with their dark heathenism? In other parts of the heathen world their first acquaintance with the people of Christian lands was such as to disgust, and deter from farther knowledge; the character of those who visited them at these times was of the worst kind, and their vices and their crimes put to the blush even the worst traits of their own lives. But not so in Liberia, and other places settled by means of the Colonization Society; as far as we have any accounts, the whole course of conduct of the colonists towards the natives has been such as to win their good feelings, and give them a most favorable impression as to the religion they profess. And our heart warms within us as we reflect of the powerful agency of this noble enterprise, in causing Ethiopia to stretch forth her hands to God.

Six kings of various tribes have lately come forward and ceded all their territory into the hands of the

colony, so that they might come under the jurisdiction and protection of their laws and customs.

Their repeated request is for missionaries, Sunday schools and other teachers, or in their own language, "God men and Book men;" and one has built at his own expense a large and comfortable church and school house, and is anxiously awaiting the arrival of the long looked for "Merica man."

But whilst this people stand thus high as to their religious and philanthropic character, they are far from being behindhand in their intellectual powers, as far as an ability for self-government is concerned. There are men among them who appear, from all that has been developed, abundantly able to carry it on with wisdom and efficiency.

Captain Mercer says on this subject: "Every thing was done (in the meeting of their Legislature) in the most decorous and orderly manner, each member seeming to understand the subject of discussion fully. It was," continued he, "indeed, to me, a novel and interesting sight, although a Southern man, to look upon these emancipated slaves legislating for themselves, and discussing freely, if not ably, the principles of human rights, on the very continent, and perhaps the very spot, where some of their ancestors were sold into slavery."

Governor Roberts has lately visited this country, and has now proceeded to Europe to have the Government of Liberia acknowledged by its powers. We have had accounts of his reaching England, where he was informed by the Government that he might visit France and other places on the continent, and that on his return to England every thing would be in readiness there to meet his views fully. He will no doubt be equally as successful with the other

Governments. Wherever he has gone he has won golden opinions as to his intelligence and dignity, as well as modesty; and great gratification has been uniformly expressed at the selection of such a person as a chief magistrate of so interesting a portion of the world. But we are trespassing; and will continue the subject at another opportunity. In the meantime we commend it heartily and sincerely to every Christian and philanthropic heart: for what can we offer our prayers, for what extend pecuniary aid, for what make use of the best powers of our minds, that will so amply repay every effort in its favor?

That vast continent, that appeared at one time but as a dark and useless barrier in the way of reaching more promising lands and nations, has, by the simply machinery of the Colonization Society, been made to present a radiant light, and can now be observed not only without pain but with a feeling of gratitude to God for his wisdom and mercy and goodness in recovering it from its pristine state of misery, to give a promise of becoming speedily a portion of his everlasting kingdom. May he hasten the day according to the good pleasure of his will.

African Superstition.

Extract from the Journal of Rev. E. W. Hening.

TABOO STATION.

ON Friday I returned to Cavalla, where I met Mrs. Hening; and early the following week, we were again settled at our station—all in excellent health and spirits, and prepared to resume with new vigor our interesting labors. The school, however, was still in a languishing state. The pledges which had been given under the apprehension of my removal from the station were disregarded after my return. I made every effort to enlarge the school, but without success. The natives were willing to send their children to Musu, that they might learn to speak English, (a necessary qualification for a trademan,) but upon the express condition that they should not be required to pursue the usual course of study in the school. "Book," said they, "be nothing; it bring us no money." This was not the only circumstance which tended to embarrass me in my labors. The general aspect of things was changed. Former impressions for good seemed to be in a great measure erased. There was evidently a more complete

abandonment to the superstitions of the country. The cause of this may be explained by the following letter, written by one of our pupils. The sickness referred to was the measles, which had caused several deaths:

TABOO RIVER STATION.

March 26th, 1847.

DEAR SIR,—I am very well. I hope you are well. I will tell you a strange thing about our country people. They were talking about how the sickness came upon them, and one of them said "we must go to a doctor." And they went as he told them to do. Now, when the doctor began to talk to them, he said unto them, "If you had not come unto me you should have died with the sickness." And the doctor said, because you try to hear the word of God, the devil brought this sickness upon you. So they denied God, and said, we can serve the devil all the days of our life.

I am yours, truly,
FREDERICK GOODWIN.

The doctor mentioned in this letter, had been sent for from a great dis-

tance, and bore the reputation of great skill in his profession. Passing by the town, I paused to examine the greengree which he had erected at the gate. It was a bush stuck in the ground, from the branches of which dangled a number of dirty rags; and this was the charm, which was not only to secure the people from all sickness, but to ensure an abundant crop of rice at the approaching harvest! In looking upon the debasing superstitions of the African, one is often tempted to despise the degraded votary, when the only feelings should be that of the deepest commiseration. There are other forms of idolatry so much more noble in their character, (if I may hazard the expression,) that, although we cannot contemplate them with approbation, yet the mind recoils from them with no feelings of disgust or abhorrence. The Pagan who finds his deity in the bright orb of day, coming forth "as a bridegroom from his chamber"—another who, while gazing on a midnight firmament, questions the stars of his destiny, as they move on in their mystic and solemn marches—who are these, but lost wanderers, it is true—yet seeking and "feeling after" God through the noblest works of His hand? Nay, when Art itself has fashioned the divinity—when it breathes and stirs in sculptured marble, what is this but the mind linking its conceptions of this divinity with its loftiest sentiments—of the sublime and beautiful? But turn from these, erring and misguided though they be, to the benighted fetich worshipper of Africa! How utter is the prostration of soul and of intellect! Yet, oh! the riches of redeeming love! It is from these that the Lord is making up his jewels; and it is from these that there shall yet be gathered a mighty host to swell the shining ranks of the redeemed.

Musu's illness has already been referred to. He was severely attack-

ed by the prevalent disease, and his relatives insisted upon his removing from the Mission premises. But he well knew, that if he consented to this step, he should be subjected to constant annoyance from their superstitious observances, and that if he should die his burial would be attended with all their heathen rites. He was therefore decided in his refusal. "Let me alone," he said; "if it is God's will, I shall live, and if I die, there are people enough here to bury me." Being questioned after his recovery as to his feelings in prospect of death, he expressed his readiness to die had it been God's will, and his confident hope, that through the merits of his Redeemer, he should have "entered into rest." On a subsequent occasion, when he hesitated to claim the title of a "child of God," he was reminded of his former assurance. "Ah!" said he, "when I lay upon my bed sick, I had much prayer, and I think God sent His Spirit into my heart to comfort me."

April 4th.—Another death intown. The deceased was a brother of one of our Christian pupils, and the son of an old man who had been the most active in procuring the greengree mentioned above. On my return to Taboo, I found him suffering from a disease of the lungs, and to render his situation more comfortable, I caused him to be removed to the Mission premises. He was rapidly sinking to the grave, and I earnestly endeavored to lead him to prepare for the awful realities of a future state; but he remained insensible to every appeal. This morning I was called to see him. He told me that he was dying; and once more I endeavored to lead him to "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world." I asked him if I should pray with him. "What good will it do?" he replied. I told him that I did not expect to benefit his body,

but that I would beg God to save his soul. Alas! his hardened indifference left me little hope even of this. At his request he was carried to town, and died a few hours afterwards. In the afternoon I was present at the funeral ceremonies. The body, with no other covering than a strip of cloth across the loins, was laid out upon the floor of the hut, the head resting upon a block of wood. Around it squatted a crowd of women, the relatives of the deceased, tossing their arms, beating their breasts and howling in dismal chorus. The corpse, as is usual, was lavishly decorated with all the scraps of finery which could be collected for the occasion. The head was dyed scarlet, the upper part of the face painted yellow and the lower white; while the rest of the body was chequered off into a variety of fantastic figures, displaying all the colors of the rainbow. A small looking-glass was placed on the breast, another at the feet, a pipe in the mouth, and the arms and legs were adorned with a profusion of beads and brass rings. To complete the picture, one man stood at his head drawing out some screeching notes upon a broken accordeon, while another hoisted over him the dirty and tattered remains of an old umbrella.

No one I think could look upon a spectacle like this for the first time and not recoil from it with a shudder. That corpse with its rigid limbs, its sunken cheeks and glaring glassy eyes—how horribly does it contrast with the vain trappings in which it is decked? To the mind of an African, there is nothing so appalling as even the thought of death; and when the king of terrors enters his dwelling, he seeks to drive away the frightful phantom by arraying it in all the mockeries of life. The conduct of the aged father is worthy of notice. When I first entered the hut, I found

him apparently in deep distress, but on a sudden, the whole current of his feelings seemed changed. Enraged that his son had been killed by witchcraft, and unable to detect the murderer, he proceeded to vent his wrath upon the victim. He harshly upbraided him with his undutiful conduct, and bade him go to Gnisuah and find out the witch-man, that he might be punished by sassa-wood. The usual ceremonies were now performed. Some cloth, tobacco and pipes were deposited in the coffin, and the mouth of the corpse crammed with boiled rice and fowl. I asked an explanation of this strange and revolting custom. "The dead," said I, "are no longer capable of sensation or consciousness; why then do you act towards them as to the living?" "True," they replied, "the man's body is dead, but his spirit still lives in it, and knows all that we do." The truth is, that in all that relates to the nature of the human soul and its future destiny, the creed of the African abounds in contradictions and absurdities. It would be impossible to reduce its discordant elements into anything like the unity and consistency of a system. As an illustration, take the following example: The African believes that the spirit is something distinct from the body, possessing none of the properties of matter. Yet, he believes at the same time, that it is capable of being fed, clothed and warmed. Hence, when an individual dies, not only is food given to the corpse, but a quantity of cloth, rice, tobacco, crockeryware, cooking utensils, &c., is deposited near the grave; and in cold weather, a fire is kindled for the accommodation of the ghostly visitor. Individual or natural calamities are not unfrequently attributed to a neglect of the "Kwi," or spirits of the departed, who are supposed thus to revenge themselves.

[Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.]

Colonization in New England.

NEW ENGLAND,

August 15, 1848.

IN my wanderings through this primitive portion of the United States, various objects of external observation, as well as subjects of thought, have of course presented themselves. The New England people may be considered as advocates of the law of progress in all lawful things. This is a natural result of their constitutional sagacity, of that habitual forecast which marks their character; that active skill, which turns to advantage every thing around them, which avails itself of every physical peculiarity of geographical surface for the production of wealth, and is equally astute in the application of moral means to moral ends. Thus progress is demanded in matters of education, as well as of trade and commerce; in the prosecution of a high order of intellectual as well as of agricultural acquisition.

The judgment of this people generally settles down on the best mode of doing things. Like other communities, they are liable to go wrong, but do at length right themselves.—Human rights have for some years been among them very much a subject of discussion. This doctrine must of course have high favor in the land of the Puritans, and whatever is even suspected to come in conflict with it must be regarded with jealousy. Now the abolitionists, especially those of the ultra type, who think they best understand the necessities and wrongs of the slave, and the way of his deliverance, have been pleased to maintain, often with a malignant pertinacity quite unaccountable, that the system of colonization is one of the most offensive obstacles to the progress of liberty and the emancipation of the slave.

This error has had considerable sway among the people. For a time it impaired confidence in the colonization scheme. Even the pulpits of Massachusetts were closed against it, and as they are the source of moral power here, the good cause was in unpleasant abeyance. But "truth crushed to earth will rise again." The New Englanders have been thinking over the subject; they have weighed arguments, considered objections, and have come to some important and permanent conclusions.

These are favorable to colonization, on the whole, as at present the most practicable scheme for the benefit of the colored people. Pulpits are open again, opponents have become advocates, advocates have become more zealous. A reaction gradual, strong, sure, has for some time been going on, the sound of opposition is dying away like a fainting echo; an impression is even made on that prejudice among the colored people, which Garrison and his coadjutors have been so instrumental in creating and strengthening, thus proving themselves the greatest enemies of the colored people.

What better indeed can be done for them than to show them consolidated into a republican form of government, with all the rights, powers, immunities and privileges connected therewith, prospering beyond the hopes of its friends, and to the utter surprise of its enemies, elevated to the dignity of members of a republic, in some respects the most extraordinary in history? If any thing on earth can abate and dispel the unhalloved prejudice so prevalent in this country against the colored race, it is the influence that is going forth from that Americo-African republic, where the elements of a nascent empire are

in full operation, and the powers and capacities of the race have a full opportunity to develop themselves. Every visit, every conversation, every address of a citizen of Liberia in this country, unsettles some prejudice, obviates some objection, prepares some way for the future emigrant.

Is it not a law of human action to remove from a poorer to a better position, when it can be done? Is not this law peopling this continent? Is it not strong enough to burst the ties of home, friends, country, for the purpose of "seeking a better land?" The colored people themselves are pausing, doubting, inquiring; time and truth will bring them to a right conclusion. The redemption of the race is wrapped in the destiny of the future. The rest of the world will not advance and leave them behind. There are beginnings of great things in this nineteenth century.

It may not have occurred to some of your readers, that the American Colonization Society was formed and founded in the same year, 1816, in which the American Bible Society was formed, and by men of similar spirit.

HOPKINS, the prince of New England divines of the last generation, is said to have suggested the idea of the Colonization Society. Finley of New Jersey, a pattern of meekness, benevolence and sympathy, dwelt upon it with pleasure and anxiety, and sought to mould it into practical shape. Mills, the humble pioneer in various great and good things, actually moved in the matter—even unto the shores of Africa. The cause may in fact be said in a sense to be consecrated by the sacrifice of his life, as that consecration was repeated by the frequent offering up of valuable lives in its subsequent history.

Many have asked "to what pur-

pose is this waste?" But the purpose, the reason, the object, have become more and more manifest to the present hour. The existence of the REPUBLIC is a novelty, a strange circumstance, an insurmountable reality. The stories about the colonists being sold for slaves or dying like sheep are now duly exploded. The truth remains. The recent visit of three or four Liberians to this country—the modesty of their bearing, the apparent practical character of the men, their entire exemption from the spirit of proselytism, their unostentatious piety, the living testimony which they bear to the fact of the republic, their personal elevation as men, all are exerting a happy influence upon the public mind.

The views of some have been completely revolutionized. A hundred pulpits are now open in New England to the advocacy of this cause. The citizens of various sections of the country are more and more united in counsel and exertion for the prosecution of the cause, and the channel opened to that long desolated land will be filled with a stream of emigration, pure, healthy and continuous, diffusing a moral irrigation over it, while on its bosom will be borne the freight that is to enrich and bless the inhabitants thereof.

Those slave holders who sustain the society are in general emancipationists. Three hundred and fifty slaves were emancipated last year, and set up in the republic. That of itself is a great work. It will become greater. It will be a lasting blessing to the colored people of this land, who are willing to embrace it. The present generation may despise the promised land, but posterity will enter in, build the temple of liberty, offer the sacrifices of praise, and eat of the fat of the land.

[From Africa's Luminary.]

The Book of the Chronicles of the Declaration of the Independence of Liberia.

BY H. J. R., MONROVIA.

Now Joseph, of the tribe of Roberts, being one of goodly stature, and moreover having an upright mind, and a pleasant speech, gained the hearts of his brethren.

And the dwellers in Liberia, chose him to be their head and chief ruler. And Joseph dwelt in the goodly land of Montsurado County, and his dwelling was in the sight of the Cape thereof, which our fathers bought of the savage and called it Monrovia.

Now in the year eighteen hundred forty-seven, during the magistracy of Joseph, a good spirit entered into the hearts of the sons of Liberia.

And unto them came visions and dreams, and the homes and future prospects of their children rose before them, and they saw in visions the ever green and dewy hills of Liberia, with the stately cocoanut and palm groves, the shadowing tamarind, orange, mangrove, and rose apple which hath no equal for gracefulness among all the trees that the Lord hath made; also the majestic trees of the mountains, the smiling valleys of rice and coffee, with pastures, and all the beauty of their coast.

And there appeared also in the vision, the fair daughters of their people, in all their original beauty and loveliness.

And the gurgling murmur of the silvery brooks and rivulets, with the sweet music of the forest songsters, fell on their ears like distant music, melodious and sweet.

And their kindred and the pioneers, who had been long ago gathered to their fathers, who had fought and toiled for their good. The immortal spirits of all their illustrious dead arose before them, and beckoned them to an important *convention*.

But their hearts were faint within

them, and long did they linger, and halt between two opinions, until a goodly spirit came upon them, and they spake with one voice, and said one to another, is not this the Lord's doings? and "hath he not blessed us on every side?"

Now will we proclaim a solemn *convention*. We will go up to the emporium even to Monrovia, and to the burying place of our fathers—and there will we convene, that their shadows may pass over and before us.

We will meet and hold a sacred conclave, and we will lay our hearts together, and stir up the mouldering embers of friendship, and devise a plan of government permanent and good for ourselves and children, even to succeeding generations of our children's children.

And the result thereof, will we publish unto all nations, and pray their assent in the name of *God* and *humanity*.

And even as they said so did they. And in obedience to a proclamation of their ruler even Joseph, the sons of Liberia were gathered at Monrovia, in the sixth month, even the month of June, and on the 27th day of the month.

The deputies from afar and the sojourners at home; even from the valley of Bassa came they,—and from the yet farther county of Sinoe.

And strangers of distant lands were there, even from across the great sea,—that far off land.

They came not like the queen of the east, with gold in abundance and precious stones, but with upright hearts well tutored,—loyalty to the land of the adopted home—durable friendship—all pearls of inestimable value.

And goodly hearts were found in the people of Monrovia, and they

opened the doors of their dwellings, and bade their brethren enter. And they spread their boards and ladened them with the good things of the land; for the Lord was with them.

They spread their couches also, and bid them sleep at eventide, while the angel of night guarded their leaden lids in sweet repose.

And the faces of their brethren did shine, and they said surely this thing is of the Lord.

Moreover, here is a wonder such as Solomon in all his wisdom conceived not of, when he said, "there is nothing new under the sun." Here on Afric's shores, the wilderness to to which our fathers came but as yesterday, in ignorance, penury and want,—we have builded us towns and villages, and now are about to form a Republic—Nay, nor was it thought of by the wise men of Europe and America.

And all the leaders of the people went up into the great hall, to commune together, and there spake several of their wise men, one *Samuel* whom they made chairman. *John* and *Hilary*, *Elijah*; now this *Elijah* was one of the pioneers and fought in the first battle of his country, therefore his brethren honored him much. There was also another *John* of *Monrovia* county, and *John* of *Bassa*, and *Anthony* and *Ephraim* and *Richard*. Now these were the representatives of the people, whom their brethren chose out from among them, to act under God in their behalf.

Now these wise men acted according to the wisdom given them of heaven, and a *constitution* was drawn up under solemn declarations which was submitted to the people for their adoption.

And all the people being pleased in the judgment and wisdom of their brethren the representatives, they did adopt the constitution which they drew up.

Now in the self same year, and on

the seventh month and on the twenty fourth day of the month was their labor finished.

Then did all the land rejoice, and there was a day appointed in which all the people should rejoice and make merry.

And on that day which was the twenty-fourth day of the eighth month, was the morn ushered in with the joyful sound of music sweet, and the booming of the great guns.

And all the multitude gathered themselves together, and the streets were crowded with martial pomp and youthful gayety. And there was a daughter of the land one *Susannah* who spake in the ears of all the people good words.

Then came the spirit upon Joseph their ruler, and he opened his mouth and spake to all the people wise and comfortable words. Then did their hearts rejoice, and lo the people wept in the sight of heaven.

Then did all the people go up together into the temple of the Lord. And there spake unto them *James* the son of *David*, and this was the same *David* who was beloved of his brethren, for he loved much, and was an honest man, but now he was gathered to his fathers, and *James* his son was set up to be a light in the land and an instructor to the young men.

And when even came on, the multitude came to the house of Joseph their ruler, and a goodly and spacious table was spread, and they did eat bread together, both men and women, with great singleness of heart, and they made merry, and were very glad.

Now the time of separation drew nigh, and they blessed and praised the Lord for that he had greatly blessed them in all their doings.

Saying have we not this day listened to the words of Joseph and *James* and *Susannah*, and have we not been delighted to honor Joseph whom our brethren have set over us to be ruler

over us? Whence came they forth? Not from the wealthy, nor the learned—for behold have they not labored among us with their own hands! And now seeing this is the order of our land, shall we not call on the son of the industrious and poor to become wise and learned.

Let us therefore increase for our young men instruction, and far off from them remove vanity and corruption. Seeing that one generation cometh on the stage and goeth quickly off to make place for another, but the good that *we* do shall remain.

And all the people made a vow, that day, each to support his fellow, praying in the sight of heaven, that the Republic might long continue declaring that “force or power is strengthened by union.”

Now all that the wise men did and all that the rulers spake unto the people, with the sayings of the witty, are they not all written and sent abroad to the world?

And every man departed to his own house and there was an end to the convention which declared Liberia a *republic*.

Independence of Liberia acknowledged by England and France.

It is with pleasure we announce the fact that *England* and *France* have both acknowledged the independence of the *Republic of Liberia*! A treaty of commerce has also been made between England and the Republic of Liberia. This treaty is considered a very liberal one, based on a perfect equality and reciprocity between the two nations. The French Government have given orders to the naval commander on the African coast, to put two or three ships of war at the disposal of President Roberts, to assist the Republic in breaking up the slave factory at New Cesters, and putting a stop to the trade along the line of their coast.

The *Republic of Liberia* is now a nation among nations. Two of the most influential and powerful nations on the globe have welcomed her to their side! Our own country will not be slow in doing the same thing.

The Rev. W. McLain, Secretary American Colonization Society, has been appointed by the Republic of Liberia minister extraordinary to the Government of the United States, and will doubtless not only be able to secure a recognition of Liberia by our own government, but also to negotiate a treaty of commerce which will be mutually advantageous to both countries.

The close of the Volume.

With the present number we present our readers a general *Index* of the volume, and we tender them our thanks for their continued patronage, and for the many kind words they

have spoken for us, and the many benevolent acts which they have shown us.

In reviewing the labors of the year which is now drawing near a close,

we observe many things calculated to cheer us in our work, and many, very many causes of thankfulness to the great Ruler among the nations. He has bestowed continued prosperity upon our infant Republic; he has increased the number of our friends and patrons; he has caused the wrath of *his* and *our* enemies to praise him; and by many undoubted tokens of his love, he has shown that this enterprise forms a very important part of his plans for the rescue and recovery of a ruined race!

The receipts of the Society, though not as large as have been our wants, compare advantageously with those of any former year. We have received very little from *legacies*; but from the voluntary free-will offerings of our friends, we have not received more in any of the many years last past.

Many of our agents have complained that money was scarce and hard to be obtained. They have been told that the low price of labor, and of produce, and the fear that no better times were coming, had created a pressure; and that the extraordinary political excitement through the country for the last few months, rendered it almost impossible to raise funds for colonization purposes.

But notwithstanding all these things, our treasury has been replenished with considerable regularity, and in a manner which greatly encourages us to enter upon enlarged operations for the future.

There is one *symptom* of the past year which we cannot forbear to

mention. The *abolition prints* have commenced anew their work of defamation and opposition. In no year have they been more bitter in their denunciations, more unmeasured in their invectives. Indeed they have trumped up most of their old charges against the Society, and having re-vamped them, have sent them, with whatever else they could gather, forth to the world, with as much energy and confidence as if they were uttering the most sterling truths!

We allude to this fact, not for the purpose of saying any thing in disparagement of them; but merely as a *fact* in the history of the past year. We regard it as a favorable omen!

All the world knows that we intend to have no controversy with them. We are peace men. We find in our appropriate work enough to occupy all our time, and command all our energies, and we have no ammunition to waste on any game.

In connection with the preceding *symptom*, there is another remark which we feel authorized in making, viz: that while the *prints* alluded to have been using all their power to drive the people *one way*, the people have actually gone exactly the contrary way. So that we need do nothing more than thus to *leave the argument* in their hands.

We have just received a very interesting letter from the venerable Dr. Woods, of *Andover, Mass.*, in which he alludes to this subject, and says—
“The strange prejudice of the peo-

ple against Colonization is visibly subsiding." We have received like testimony from various parts of the country.

We cannot in conclusion forbear quoting another paragraph or two from the letter of Dr. Woods—"I felt, too, that we ought to do something here, and have been trying to raise enough in our little circle to emancipate *two* slaves, and hope to succeed. Advanced in life as I am, and yet favored by Divine Providence with perfect health at the age of 74, *I would readily engage* in larger efforts for this noble and very prosperous cause, were not my time specially devoted to Christ in another

way. In my view, all arguments are in favor of Colonization in our form, and none against it. And I trust the eyes of the community will be opened to see more and more clearly, that this is *the way* to do good to the colored people, both here and in Africa. Nothing is clearer to me than this, and I am happy to perceive that the right sentiment is gaining ground in this country.

I am a member of the African Institution in PARIS, which seems to have good intentions towards Africa. But I doubt whether they are likely to accomplish any thing of importance in comparison with our Society.

The present Month.

It is a very important month. It is the last month of 1848. It may in a great measure decide the history, condition and character of several hundred persons who want to go to Liberia. We are anxious to send a vessel from New Orleans on the first day of the coming year, with a large company of emigrants. But as yet we have not received sufficient assurances that the money will be ready.

The first article in the present number was written and circulated widely a month ago. We have received some liberal donations, and many of our friends have determined to make an effort. But the days roll by very rapidly, and the close of the year hastens. What is done must be done quickly to be of any avail.

Many of our friends have *intended* to contribute something during the year, who have not yet done it. We trust they will remember that it was never more needed than at present, and that unless they do it speedily they will be deprived of the pleasure.

Others would have given if they had been called upon by some agent. If they will have the goodness to send us the *bank notes* in a letter, it will answer every purpose. The mail, we find a very safe way of conveying money.

Shall the emigrants now wanting a passage to Liberia, be accommodated, or must we say to them *you cannot go!* We have been deceived. When we assured you that a passage should be granted you, we thought, and with reason, that our friends

would sustain us and furnish the means. But we have been deceived and have ourselves deceived you! How can we speak to them thus! We cannot, it must not be. And yet we must say in all fairness and candor, that unless funds come in more rapidly than they have done for some months past, we must thus turn away applicants for the boon of a passage to Liberia.

Surely none can consent to this. What then must be done? The money *must*, we had well nigh said,

shall be raised. A small donation made at once by every friend who intends to contribute at some time, would enable us to carry out our plans, and greatly encourage the colonists and strengthen their various settlements.

Let any person imagine the effect upon the society, upon the colored people, and upon the cause generally of a failure now to carry on the indispensable operations, and there cannot for a moment be any hesitation as to the path of duty.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of October, to the 20th of November, 1848.

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker:	
<i>New Castle</i> —J. Farley, \$2, Dea. Day, \$1, J. Hanley, \$2, Misses Coffin, \$1, Dr. Ford, \$1, Joseph Day, \$2, Miss Sherman, \$1, J. Glidden, \$2, Benjamin D. Metcalf, \$2, J. Cotter, Esq., \$1 50, Wm. Hitchcock & Co. \$2, J. G. Huston, \$1, Rufus Frye, 75 cents, Wm. Hovey, \$1, A friend, 50 cents, Misses Currier, \$1...	21 75
<i>Thomaston</i> —Edw. Robinson, \$5, Mrs. J. Holmes, \$5, S. Singer, \$2, Cash 25 cents.....	12 25
<i>Camden</i> —J. Jones, \$1, S. Adams, \$2, Cash 50 cents, Cash 25 cents, J. Thayer, \$1.....	4 75
<i>Portland</i> —From Ladies of the 3d Parish, to constitute the Rev. Dr. Dwight a life member of the Am. Col. Society, by Rev. C. Soule.....	30 00
<i>Searsport</i> —Capt. J. Merithew, by Capt. George Barker.....	10 50
	79 25

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Capt. George Barker:	
<i>Portsmouth</i> —Ladies of the North Parish, by Miss M. C. Rogers.	26 00
<i>Meredith Bridge</i> —Collection in the Congregation Church and Society, by Benjamin T. Sanborn, Treasurer.....	4 00
	30 00

VERMONT.

<i>St. Johnsbury</i> —From the Vermont Col. Society, per J. P. Fairbank, Esq., contributed by the following persons, viz:—J. P. Fairbank, \$25, Horace Fairbank, \$5, Hiram Knapp, \$2, S. G. Brackett, \$2, James M. Warner, \$2, Thaddeus Fairbanks, \$25, William Sanborn, \$1, A. B. Hutchinson, \$1, Eph. Jewett, \$2, E. Fairbanks, \$10, Calvin Jewett, \$1.....	76 00
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MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Worcester</i> —Legacy left the Am. Col. Society, by the late Hon. Jos. G. Kendall, of Worcester, Mass., per Jonas Henry Kendall, Esq., Ex'r.....	1000 00
<i>Newburyport</i> —From the Ladies' Col. Society, (\$60 of which is to constitute Mr. Z. P. Banister and Rev. John Edwards Emerson life members of the Am. Col. Society, by Mrs. Harriet Sanborn, Treasurer.....	85 00
	1085 00

DELAWARE.

<i>Wilmington</i> —From a Wellwisher to Colonization.....	1 00
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VIRGINIA.

<i>Roanoke Co.</i> —From Col. Elijah McClanahan, per Rev. Mr. Gil-	
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dersleeve, annual subscription for 1846-47.....	20 00	brook, to 1849, \$9. <i>Searsport</i> —Capt. Isaac Carver, to Nov., 1849, \$1 50.....	10 50
<i>Lynchburgh</i> —By Rev. G. W. Leyburn: Collection in 1st Presbyterian church, \$7, Other collections, \$11 87.....	18 87	VERMONT.— <i>St. Johnsbury Center</i> —Charles Hosmer, to 16 Jan., 1848.....	2 00
<i>Botetourt Co.</i> —Collection in Buchanan.....	50 15	MASSACHUSETTS.—By Capt. Geo. Barker: <i>Cambridge</i> —Charles Vaughan, Esq., to May, 1851..	5 00
<i>Lexington</i> —From Col. S. McD. Reid, balance of his annual subscription for 1847-48, \$20, Col. F. H. Smith, balance of his subscription of \$10 for 1848, \$5, Mrs. Forest, \$5, Other donations, \$9.....	39 00	VIRGINIA.— <i>Lexington</i> —Prof. G. Dabney, for 1848, \$1 50. <i>Charlottesville</i> —Miss Terrills, for '48, \$1 50. <i>Natural Bridge</i> —Rev. S. D. Campbell, for '47 and '48, \$3.....	6 00
<i>Rockbridge</i> —Colonization Society, payments of members in advance for 1849.....	6 00	SOUTH CAROLINA.— <i>Fairview</i> ,—Rev. J. McKittrick, to 6 Nov., 1848.....	2 00
<i>Albemarle Co.</i> —From Ladies of Bethel Congregation, through Rev. Wm. S. White.....	6 00	GEORGIA.— <i>Naucooche</i> —Jn. Dickey, Esq., for '48 and '49, \$3. <i>Covington</i> —Rev. Thomas Turner, to May, 1850, \$3. John Cowan, jr., for '48 and '49, \$3.....	9 00
<i>Alexandria</i> —From Francis Miller, Esq.....	2 00	TENNESSEE.—By Rev. A. E. Thom: <i>Nashville</i> —M. Martin, Esq., to Nov. 1848, \$5. <i>Knoxville</i> —Rev. R. B. McMullen, to January, 1849, \$3.....	8 00
GEORGIA.	142 02	OHIO.— <i>Lebanon</i> —Joseph Hageman, to November, 1849, \$1 50. <i>Oregon</i> —Henry Steddom, to November, 1849, \$1 50.....	3 00
<i>Covington</i> —From Rev. Thomas Turner.....	1 00	INDIANA.—By Rev. James Mitchell: <i>Madison</i> —Rev. Isaac Crawford, to Nov. 1849, 80 cts., Rev. Wm. Anderson, to Oct. 1849, 40 cts. <i>Paris</i> —Rev. A. Bussey, to Oct. 1849, 40 cts. <i>New Lebanon</i> —Rev. E. W. Burrass, to Oct. 1849, 40 cts. <i>Milan</i> —Rev. John W. Dole, to Oct. 1849, 40c.	2 40
OHIO.		ALABAMA.—By Rev. A. E. Thom: <i>Huntsville</i> —Rev. Jos. H. Martin, to Oct. 1849, \$1 50, Rev. H. C. Lay, to Oct. 1849, \$1 50.....	3 00
<i>Putnam</i> —From the Colonization Society of Zanesville and Putnam, \$150, less \$3 82 premium on draft, by H. Safford, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.....	146 18	MICHIGAN.—By Rev. Owen J. Tennis: <i>Batavia</i> —E. Bogardus, to Oct. 1849, \$1 50. <i>Cold Water</i> —E. G. Fuller, Esq., to Oct. 1849, \$1 50, Charles Dickinson, to Oct. 1849, \$1 50. <i>Centerville</i> —Jeremiah Rudd, to Oct. 1849, \$1 50, John McKit, to Oct. 1849, \$1 50. <i>Cassopolis</i> —Charles Jones, to Oct. 1849, \$1 50. <i>Summerville</i> —Daniel Bates, to Oct. 1849, \$1 50, John Burny, to Oct. 1849, \$1 50. <i>Niles</i> —Franklin Brownell, to Oct. 1849, \$1 50.....	13 50
<i>Columbus</i> —From the "Ladies Colonization Society," by J. N. Whiting, Esq.....	35 43		
<i>Cincinnati</i> —From Hon. J. Burnet, to aid in sending emigrants to Liberia now waiting to go....	500 00		
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MICHIGAN.			
By Rev. Owen J. Tennis:			
<i>Marshall</i> —H. Noyes, Esq., Hon. H. W. Taylor, Hon. Isaac E. Cary, each 50 cents, Wm. H. Brown, Esq., J. C. Finck, Jno. Meachen, A. Clark, J. A. Van Horn, Z. G. Noyes, Esq., Wm. R. McCall, M. Soule, J. Cressey, each 25 cents.....	3 75		
<i>Battle Creek</i> —Addison Clark, 50 cents, Samuel McCambly, 69 cents.....	1 19		
<i>Cold Water</i> —Ira Brunson, C. P. Benton, Esq., each 50 cents...	1 00		
<i>Detroit</i> —From Julius Eldred, Esq.,	1 00		
	6 94		
Total Contributions.....	\$2,102 82	Total Repository.....	64 40
FOR REPOSITORY.		Total Contributions.....	2102 82
MAINE.—By Capt. George Barker: <i>Camden</i> —Dr. J. E. Easta-		Aggregate Amount.....	\$2,167 22

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